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the Sabbath Recarder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. The Kingdom of Christ,---No. 3.

That the kingdom of heaven had an existence in the time of Christ is plain from the charge brought against the Pharisees; they were charged by our Lord of shutting up the kingdom, and not only refused to go in themselves, but hindered those that would otherwise go in. Matt. xxiii. 13: "But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; for ye neither , go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering, to go in." (See also Luke xi. 32) This language is all quite unnatural and suprire if the kingdom had no existence

quite small at its commencement, and by a series of efforts and continued growth to become a large one, indeed "to fill the whole earth" eventually. Such a fact is inconsistent with the supposition that the kingdom is not to he set up until Christ comes. Christ comes the whole of the saved will be subjects, and no imore will be added. But that it is small at its beginning, and has a steady growth is seen from the parable of the mustard seed. Matt. xiii. 31, 32: "Another parable put he forth unto them, saving: The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustfield: which indeed is the least of all seeds: herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of What kingdom ever had so small beginning as receiving the light, if I have not got it. is to be, or has been so large as his. But the parable of the tares is scarcely less clear on this point. The kingdom is said to be "like a man that sowed good seed in his field; but while men slept his enemy came and sowed tures among the wheat." The parable is to long to insert. The point is this: the kingdom has its existence while the "good seed" and the "tares" are growing This is previous to the end of the world. So that it is in existence in the growing time. Luke xvi. 16, represents time: (See Daniel ii. 33, 35, 44, 45; vii. 14. 27) All those Scriptures that represent men as "taking the kingdom," and entering the kingdom, and seeking to enter in all show that the kingdom has a moderate and con-

But again, the Scriptures represent men as becoming members of the kingdom when they are converted to God. See Col. i. 13: "Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness. dear Son." This shows that all that are "delivered from the power of darkness." do enter the kingdom. This work had been done: "Who hath delivered us." etc. (See Matt. be shown to be an exception to the general rule, it is fully shown that every converted child enters the kingdom when he is "delivered from the power of darkness"

tinued growth, and must therefore have an ex-

istence in Gospel times.

down opposition and subdue his enemies to him. When this work is done, then Christ's work as is the great means by which the enemies are subdued. Don't understand me to say it is the only means: but simply the most prominent

Christ the first fruits; afterwards they that are might be the father of many nations, as prompower. For he must reign until he has put all found themselves in possession of a promising enemies under his feet. The last enemy that youth to begin with, notwithstanding the conshall be destroyed is death; for he hath flicting scenes of adverse fortune they had to put all things under his feet. But when he suth all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is excepted, which did put all in due time the Lord relieved them, and they things under him. And when all things are walked out with all the items of the will, persubdued unto him, then shall the Son also him- fect and complete, and inseparable. And to self, be subject unto him that put all things show how long he intended it should remain under him, that God may be all in all." I have in full force and effect, with its appendages made this long quotation to get a full state- under the stringent reign of that old mandate, ment before the reader. 1. This is to take the writings of the inspired Apostle Paul, place at the coming of Christ. (See verse 23) whenever they touch upon that subject, are When he comes he is to "deliver up the king- good authority. In his epistle to the Hebrews, dom." How very different from what we have when it hits upon that point, he puts it to them been taught in the RECORDER within the last in the language of the Most High, verbatim, up the kingdom." But mark, "THE LAST ENEMY that first covenant had been faultless, then 18 DEATH. But how is death destroyed? By the should no place have been sought for the se-

Now if "death is destroyed" how are men to die again? Certainly they are not to die. Paul says the raised receive a spirited body. (verse 44.) And he says, the dead are raised incorruptible, and the mortal puts on immortality. Now, when death is destroyed, and the body made "incorruptible" and "immortal." pray tell me where annihilation is. I know what is said about the Apostle, dropping in his remarks, the resurrected wicked, at the 23d verse. In my opinion it is a mere dodge to get rid of a supposed difficulty. But it is not my purpose to look after that now. If I am wrong, I would thank any one to set me right. But understand this: the Scriptures, and not "commentators" are my guide. But excuse this departure.

In the above quotation it is seen that if Again, the kingdom is represented as being Christ is not king now he will never be king. For when he comes he is to "deliver up the kingdom to God," and himself to be subject to the Father. Before I stop let me say that there are quite a number of passages that speak of the kingdom in its perfected statein its final and fixed condition. If a little care is not taken those texts will be confounded, and so difficulty will follow. But if there is an eye kept to the passages that relate to the different stages and states of the kingdom, there will be but little difficulty in arriving to a sound conclusion. The great difficulty is in not taking the several passages and compare the whole ard seed, which a man took and sowed in his together, and from them to draw our conclusions. If I have erred I regret it; error can do me no but when it is grown, it is the greatest among good. But after six years of anxious study I have settled on my present views. I hope

For the Sabbath Recorder.

The Moral and Ceremonial Law. On entering the reading-room, my attention the kingdom to be in a growing state in his ing in reference to the Sunday question, and hinting them as applicable to the editor of the denounce the Sunday-Sabbath, and render nuorigin for the First-day Sabbath, and in elucidating it says, quite a popular doctrine in this literary age of the world, which we often hear trumpted from the sacred desk by the heralds of it, urging upon the congregation the commands of God, and the faith of Jesus. the them that he was the true light. He said unto ence to the moral law, and warning them not unto you, that we love one another." And to risk the loss of their salvation by trampling during the remainder of the time he was here with indifference on the subject on which they write. In this case, the question arises whether xii. 28; xxi. 31.) Unless these passages can the favored subjects of the Christian religion. under the Gospel organization of it, are bound to remember the law of Moses that was commanded to him in Horeb for all Israel, with all its appendages within the meaning of the The work of Christ as king is peculiar to mandate.—Mal. iv. 4. It was condensed and Gospel times. The work of Christ is to brake edited by its author, and issued by him to one for such a law: they having lived four hundred nant made with Abraham in early life, and renewed and confirmed at the time the Lord anpeared to him in Canaan when he was ninety and nine years old, (Gen. xvii. 1,) containing as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be provide a way for him to have legitimate off- tent of their limitation. made alive. But every man in his own order: spring to subserve his purpose, so that he

will make a new covenant with the house of heralds, in a worthy cause. I should put such Israel and with the house of Judah, not ac exhortations down in my index—naught but a cording to the covenant that I made with their fathers when I took them by the hand to lead them out of the land of Egypt; because they continued not in my covenant. For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel in those days, saith the Lord, I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts; and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people." In the epistle to the Galatians, he speaks to the same effect. Wherefore then the law?" and goes on to say. It was added because of transgressions. till the seed should come to whom the promise | ished the work which thou gavest me to do: the hands of a Mediator. And in pursuing gavest me. John xvii. 4. 8. Paul's writing of this matter to the end of it, he shows them that in due time, according to Divine arrangement, the Mediator has come in the character and person of Jesus Christ, and that he is the end of the law for righteousness sake to every one that believeth. A momentous epoch, that in the history of religious events, when the Gospel era emerged into existence, amidst the religious fog of the old world, and filled the whole atmosphere with its effulgent light and glory-aided by prince Immanual himself, in spirit and in person, to give it effect in proselyting the Gentile heathen worshipers, and modifying all manners and forms of worship, so there might be one entire mass of worshipers in a loving brotherhood, ated them anew into the reign of religion. Occident and inserted in the SABBATH RECOR- and his disciples went through the cornfield DER over the signature of "Honestus." And and plucked the ears of corn on the Sabbathon perusing it, I find it interesting, notwith- day; he mildly replied, saying, "Have ye not gatory the fondest hopes of Christianity. From | ye would not have condemned the guiltless." who was quizzing him about the great comlife. So he faithfully performed his labors under the new rule of religious law: trying to show

> views of religion. pass from the law, till all be fulfilled

which men are not only controled, as a law, thee and to thy seed after thee all the land of dispensation? I see no necessity for thinking in the coming spring. He labored here some but by which they enter the kingdom. I have Canaan." It appears that he did so, and lo- so; since it appears by David and by the prac. time, until he accomplished the object he intend- any knowledge of, from the Chinese in the livered." These grand events our Lord foresaid that when Christ's work was done, that is, cated him in an appropriate country. But he tice of the Saviour who was the author of ed; living principally on wild game, killed by his East to the Mexicans in the West, and from told in the same symbolical language: "Imwhen he shall have subdued his enemies, he was to be an outsider; he was not to dwell them, that when he came they ceased to ope own rifle, dressed and cooked by his own hands, shall cease to be king. But let us look to the within the precincts of the one people. And rate under that old mandate, they having ex- with occasionally a little corn meal that he reauthority a moment, 1 Cor. xv. 22-28: For, the Lord assured Abraham that he would yet pired at the time of his coming, by the full exceived from a settler in another town. He re-

God says, "I will put my laws into their 1831, himself and family set out for their new minds, and I will write them in their hearts, home. On arriving, they set themselves to to God, even the Father; when he shall have see how that could be done, he a hundred years their unrighteousness, and their sins and iniqui- crop of corn, and a little garden sauce, etc. encounter. Even in Egyptian vassalage, they continued to increase largely, so that after all

"Even so in Christ shall all be made alive." hold the days come, saith the Lord, when I excuses of mistaken, ardent zeal of unworthy hogs—the more you feed them the bigger hogs nature or in popular opinion. Thus, the ser sort of empty echo, like that of a steam-whistle blowing off the vital powers of its engine with rapid force, into a world-wide atmosphere, in a new fangled tune of religious errors.

But after all, I ask, should we not look on with favorable allowance: since editors writing for the press sometimes blunder into wrong.

Christ was a light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. And when the time came for him to leave, he resigned his commission to his heavenly Father, saving. "I ing advised by some of his old friends, conhave glorified thee on the earth: I have finwas made, and it was ordained by angels in for Mave given unto them the words thou

Bridgewater, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1859.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Can the Slave Take Care of Himself?

A short sketch of the life of Frank Mc

Wharter, as I received it from his widow and son at their residence in Pike Co., Ill: He was born in South Carolina in the year

1777, and was owned by a man named Mc Wharter. As he grew up to manhood (or rather chattlehood). he was married to a slave girl according to the custom of the slave laws of the State. After he was married, he was sold hy McWharter to a man living in Kentucky, who gave him some encouragement of his freedom embraced in one flock and one fold, under the sometime. He went into Kentucky with his new kind care and supervision of the great Shep- master, and was treated by him very well; and herd and Bishop of his one general Gospel was permitted occasionally to go back to South the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." not to be so prejudiced as to prevent me from Church organization throughout all Christen- Carolina, and see his wife. His owner, how dom, and while he was on earth transforming ever, did not see fit to grant him his freedom; church creed. Knowing that all the items of for \$100 per year, and what he could earn the moral law had ceased to operate, he initi- over and above that, he could apply to the purchase of himself;—the price being agreed under the Gospel era, in a modified spirit, and upon at \$500. He accepted the proposition. was attracted by the appearance of a short tone of expression. When his disciples were He then went into the saltpetre mines, and commentary on Sunday laws taken from the charged by the Pharisees with wrong, when he went to work at manufacturing saltpetre. He proved to be one of the most skillful manufacturers in the mines, and soon accumulated money sufficient to purchase himself. But, standing some unpolished appellations by the read what David did, when he was an hunger- upon conclusion, he thought he had better pur joint proprietors of the weekly journal, speak- ed and they that were with him?" And he chase his wife first, as her owner had proposed referred them to the priests in the temple who to sell her to him for a stipulated sum. He profane the Sabbath, and are blameless. made a special bargain with her owner, paid American Jewish Advocate, in their scheme to "But," he said, "if ye had known what this part of the purchase money at the time, agreemeaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice, ing to pay the balance by a certain time agreed upon. At the time, he went to falfill the conwhich I infer that the journal claims a Divine So we find him meekly answering the lawyer tract; but her owner concluded he must have more. She does not recollect the amount: but mandment: and the rich young man, too, who | thinks the first amount was \$400. However, asked him what he should do to inherit eternal he paid the amount demanded, and took her free papers. Previous to this time she had raised four children (slaves of course). H then took his wife with him to Kentucky, at and buth trans'ated us into the kingdom of his First day Sabbath, together with strict obedi- his disciples, "A new commandment I give the same time keeping up his payments to his master. In process of time he paid the \$500. and took his free papers. After this he reon earth, performing the works he came to do. mained in Kentucky until he accumulated he practiced under that creed, teaching it by means sufficient to purchase a patent land title. precept and example - preaching, teaching, situated somewhere in Illinois, and a little surhealing the sick, working miracles, etc. Insoplus money. In the fall of 1830, himself and much that his works appeared to his kindred, family started for Illinois. On arriving in (before they found out better,) that he was an | Green Co., Ill., they were married according innovator upon their old habits, and bigoted to law. as man and wife. When they arrived in Green county he had but twenty-five cents But he endeavored to soothe their murmur- left. They necessarily concluded to remain in people, at one time, when he saw the necessity lings, saying, "Think not that I am come to Green county through the winter. He set destroy the law: I am not come to destroy, but himself at work cutting cord-wood, and such king is done. The preaching of the Gospel and thirty years without any, under the cove- to fulfill; for I say unto you, till heaven and other work as he could find to turn his hands earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in nowise to. until he collected provisions sufficient to supply his family through the winter. Then I respectfully submit, whether any of the taking his rifle, and a pack of provisions on items of that moral law that was issued to that his back, he starts out to find the location of To this, undoubtedly. Daniel refers when a promise on the part of the author that he one people, and added to the covenant for real his land. On arriving in Pike county he found he says that the stone that was cut out would give him a possession in that country sons above shown by Paul, do now exist under his land was situated in Hadley Township, in of the mountain "smote the image in the for this one people to dwell in, saying, "As for the Gospel dispensation, clothed with like said county of Pike, where his widow now refeet." The Gospel is called the "Gospel of me. my covenant is with thee, and thou shalt stringent powers and appendages that were sides. He set himself at work and erected a the kingdom, because it is the means by be a father of many nations, and I will give to attached to them when issued under the law sort of shanty, or cabin, preparatory to moving

put down all rule, and all authority, and all old, and Sarah ninety; but so it was. They soon ties will I remember no more." What an infi- They lived and labored here two years be- whole of it. Thus, they expressed a fuller by thing impossible for the heavenly bodies which nitely loving expression of forgiveness to the fore another family settled in the township. \ two feet standing in water; and a charioteer revolve around the earth to fall upon this planet. corrupt race of faithful Abraham! And in By this time, his farm (being part prairie,) got Paul's letter to those he calls foolish Galatians. pretty well under way for farming. About (chap. iii...) reproving them for their inconsist this time, emigration set in for that section of tency in their profession of the new Gospel re- the country, and he was prepared to supply ligion, he goes on with loving fervor, show- them with many of the comforts of a new seting them the difference between the law and tler's life. He soon built him a larger, and the Gospel religions, until he comes down to more comfortable house; under the roof of the fifteenth verse; there he pauses for a mo- which many a white man and his family have ment, and then says, "Brethren, I speak after wintered; receiving the hospitalities afforded the manner of men, though it be but a man's by old Frank's family and house. The children covenant, yet if it be confirmed, no man disan- all sleeping together, eating at the same table. nulleth it or addeth thereto." And in the without respect to color or condition. Some seventeenth verse he continues. "And this I of these families, after they had received so say that the covenant that was confirmed be- many favors from old Frank and family, on fore of God in Christ, the law, which was four getting comfortably under way for themselves. lew months. At the time we are told he is to and calls it a better covenant established upon hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, would stick up their noses, and cry out "nigbe crowned king, Paul says he is to "deliver better promises; for he says, Heb. viii. 7: "If that it should make the promise of none effect." ger, nigger," in relation to old Frank and fam-When I see and hear the Christian religion ily. The old man at one time, laughingly said. so sorrowfully mutilated by its praying votaries, in relation to one of those families. "that they

they will be." He cared but little what other pent, on account of its vigor and spirit, its Ionpeople said; but determined for himself, a man gevity and revivisence, was made the symbol he would be.

farm. As fast as he felt able, he would go South and contract for his children. One by serpent in a circle the universe; and the vari one he purchased, and took to his home, until the last and fourth one, which he had contracted for at a certain specified amount. When he went for him, his owner demanded double the amount. The old man was not prepared to purchase at such a dear rate, and after becluded to go home and wait, hoping that the time would soon roll around, when he could purchase at a more reasonable rate. Luckily, soon after, his son made his escape, and went to Canada. But the old man was not satisfied with that, he wanted his children to be free. and have the privileges that other people had; also wanted this son, with the rest of his children, to settle with him in Illinois. He therefore proposed to his owner that he would give him \$400 if he would grant him free papers. The slaveholder thinking a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush, accepted the offer. The old man took the free papers, and sent for his son. He continued to labor and pay out for Deity: the word was used by Balaam to his children, and grandchildren, until a short denote the Jewish Messiah. A sceptre denoted

dren, \$5,000. queathing his homestead to his wife, as long as selves." she should live. The balance of his estate to be appropriated to the purchase of his grand, to signify the founder of nations, fathers of and great-grandchildren, until all should be tribes, and also mighty kings. Thus the king edeemed from bondage. The balance, (if any there should be,) revert to his children. Pre- fer. son of the morning." In ordinary convervious to the time I visited the family, on the 27th of Nov. last, the will had been carried out to the letter. The heirs had paid out about dreamed a dream, and behold, the sun, moon, \$5,000 more; making in all, paid for the family, \$10,000. The number purchased was fourteen: besides himself and wife. Four children.

eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchil-

The family now owns about 10,000 acres of the best farming lands in Pike Co. The old man had two lawsuits to contest in his life time. which cost him a considerable sum of money; but he succeeded in gaining his suit in each case. The circumstance of the first was this, viz: His wife, a few months after he purchased her. had a child. Her old master set up a claim that the child was his, and because Frank would not give up the child, he, (the slaveholder,) commenced suit for the recovery of the same. In the second case, a man undertook to jump the claim to his land, and shove him off of the same; but did not succeed. The circumstance of old Frank's birth was somewhat unusual. He was born in the woods. His mother was sent after the cows, and while with the cows, brought him in her apron.

The neighborhood in which the Frank family ives, corroborate and confirm the above history, as far as I could learn. The family is isually known in that country as the Frank family. In concluding this short sketch, I would ask the question again, can a slave take care of himself? and how many white men could be found that would succeed as well as Frank McWharter did, under the same cir-ETHAN LANPHEAR.

Jefferson (My, Mo.. Dec. 15, 1859. For the Sabbath Recorder. any branch of useful knowledge, either by re- bolical language: "I will show wonders in search or by observation, they naturally wished the heavens, and in the earth blood and fire to communicate that knowledge to their co. and pillars of smoke. The sun shall be turned temporaries, and even to transmit it to pos- into darkness, and the moon into blood before terity. The first method of rendering speech the great and terrible day of the Lord come. visible. was that which history imforms us was And it shall come to pass, that whoseever practiced by all the ancient nations we have shall call on the name of the Lord shall be dethe Egyptians in the South to the Scythians in mediately after the tribulation of those days the North. All these, taught by nature, shall the sun be darkened and the moon shall formed images or pictures on wood, or stone, not give her light, and the stars shall fall from turned to Green county, and in the spring of or clay. To express in that kind of writing a heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be man or a horse, they drew its picture." This shaken." The darkening of the sun and moon, remethod of writing they afterwards shortened ferring to the overthrow of the Jewish govern-Christ's at his coming. Then cometh the end, ised in the covenant. It seemed that Abraham and I will be unto them a God, and they shall work, (after arranging what few things they by converting the picture into a symbol. They ment, the destruction of cities, etc., which we when he shall have delivered up the kingdom and his wife both laughed, for they could not be unto me a people; for I will be merciful to had in their shanty,) to putting in seed for a did this in three ways. 1st. By making the know was fulfilled in a most fearful manner beprincipal part of the symbol stand for the fore that generation passed away. As it is a by an arm holding a whip. This is what is many of them exceeding it in size, let no one called the Cariologic Hyeroglyphic. From believe that the Omniscient would reveal anythis they proceeded to putting the instruments, thing so absurd. Our Saviour says the powers whether real or metaphorical, by which a thing of the heaven shall be shaken, and then shall was done. for the thing done. Thus, a battle appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven. was expressed by two hands, one holding a The Apostle Peter, after alluding to the same shield, the other a bow; a siege by a scaling event, says: "We, according to his promise, ladder; the Divine omniscience by an eye emi- look for new heavens and a new earth—that is nently placed; a monarch by an eye and a new government and a new people." God in a rceptre. Sometimes they represented the the promise, to which allusion is here made. agent without the instrument, to show the tells us plainly that he will create Jerusalem a quality of the action. Thus, a judge was ex. rejoicing and her people a joy. Also Paul to pressed by a man without hands looking down. the Hebrews, after alluding to the promise in wards, to show that a judge ought not to be Hag. ii., 6-7, where God says, He will shake moved either by interest or pity. This was the heavens and the earth; tells us that it sigthe Tropologic Hyeroglyphic. Their third and nifies the removing of those things, "wherefore most artificial method of picture writing was to we receiving a kingdom which cannot be make one thing stand for another where any shaken," as those kingdoms were shaken. analogy or resemblance could be observed. resurrection, to be sure. Resurrection of who? cond; for finding fault with them, he saith, Be- I often think that were it not for the palliative were some like a certain class of snimals called whether that resemblance was founded in

of the Divine nature; a monse was used to He continued to farm it, adding farm to represent destruction; a wild goat unclean ness; a fly, impudence; an ant, knowledge; a gated spots of the serpent's skin the stars. This was called the allegorical, analogical, or symbolical Hyeroglyphic. Besides these there were arbitrary marks for expressing complex moral modes, and other mental conceptions The alphabetical or literal method of writing succeeded these. It is thought by some learned men that the first specimen of literal writing was that which God himself engraved on the two tables of stone.

The symbols used in picture writing gave rise to a species of metaphor unknown in the languages of modern times. This higher kind of metaphorical language is that in which Divine revelations, especially those which refer to future events, are recorded. A supreme ruler being represented by a man with four wings, and his lieutenants or princes by one with two wings: the stretching out of wings signified action or design. The figure of a star being used in picture writing to represent. time before he died; which took place five the administration of government. "There years ago this fall. Previous to his death, he shall come a star out of Jacob, and a sceptre had paid out for his children and grandchil- shall arise out of Israel." Also a star denoted the material image of an idol. Thus, "the Previous to his death, he made his will; be- star of your god which ye made to your-

Lastly, the sun, moon and stars were used sation the sun, moon and stars denoted patricipation archs and princes. Joseph said, "I have and the eleven stars made obeisance to me." His father understanding his language in its symbolical and true sense, replied, "shall I and thy mother and brethren indeed come to bow down ourselves to thee, to the earth?" But as the stars could not even appear as making obeisance to Joseph, and as there never was any collection of stars called the eleven stars. we conclude that modesty governed his choice of language in his narration of the dream,

In ancient picture writing, the sun, moon and stars being used as symbols to denote cities and kingdoms, as well as princes and great men; their temporary disasters are represent ed by the extinction of the sun and maon; and the destruction of cities and states by the fall. ing of stars from heaven. Thus Isaiah, in fortelling the destruction of Babylon by the Medes, saith: "The stars of heaven and the constellations thereof shall not give their light; the sun shall be darkened in his going forth. and the moon shall not cause her light to in the woods, Frank was born; she returning shine."—(chap. xxxiv., 4.) "All the host of heaven shall be dissolved, and the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll, and all their host shall fall down as the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig tree." The destruction of Egypt is thus described:

When I shall put thee out, I will cover the

heaven and make the stars thereof dark: I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light. All the bright lights of heaven will I make dark over thee, and set darkness upon thy land, saith the Lord." The Prophet Joel speaks of the overturning of the Jewish government, and the destruc-In the early ages, after men had acquired tion of heathen idolatry in the same sym-

Marilla, Dec. 7th, 1859.

rice PHRIODICALS
rice of the Phriodical Service of the received syment, if he received even if he has never it is stopped. His duty repaper from the office sent but to notify the little of the store of tayers, or he taken by the periodical taken STIBLES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE Hele the above hele.

C. BARRETT.

The Sabbath Recarder: New York, Fifth-day, January 12, 1860.

EDITED BY WM. B. MAXSON.

Our Palestine Mission.

seems to have drawn out some expressions of ed with it. More important results might be dissatisfaction from some of our friends of the Mission, who no doubt view it as premature or improper. It is a pity that any heart-burnings should be indulged in on either side: for we cannot doubt that the Board has acted in good | But it is our present duty to attend to the case faith to the interests of religion, and to the denomination: in what they have done. The duties of the Board were unquestionably of a very trying and perplexing character.

their country and friends, must be sustained by their brethren at home: who have given their in their field of labor. solemn pledge to remit to them what is necessary for their support, and to enable them to perform their appointed labor. But the Missionary Board cannot fulfill the duties of their office, unless the friends of the Mission supply them with funds. Now we well know that the Board for the year past, have been subjected to great difficulty to obtain and forward to our missionaries the small pittance allowed them. The Board has appealed to their brethren time and again, to supply their treasury with funds, with but very feeble responses. The question then comes home to us, what would we have the Board do in this case? Should they encourage the missionaries to stay where they are, and suffer for want? or shall they call them home? One of these things must be done, unless they have funds to sustain them

The Palestine Mission, we know, has been cherished by many of our people as the most encouraging field for us to cultivate. We have supposed that the Jews who linger around their beloved city and ancient domain. would more readily receive the Gospel from those who treat with reverence their ancient, nations of Christians who have their religious and who shall see that they are regularly for establishments in that land. The Roman Cath. warded; and let the contributors say whether olics have their establishment there, and they they will support one or both missionary famihave any desirable amount of wealth supplied lies, and which of them they would have re by their denominational propagandist society. tained in the field. And what is done in this The Episcopalians are there, and their English direction, should be done at once. It will be Church supplies them with all they need. The unjust to our missionaries, and dishonorable to Armenians are there also, with an abundant ourselves, to have this matter lingering for supply of means to provide for all their con- months, and nothing done. Money should be verts. The Jews also have their religious esta blishment in the holy city. It seems to be a Board may know what they may have to do rule with the poor Jews and Arabs to look and be enabled to do it. around them, to find who will support them the best; and if they choose the religion of any our missionaries efficient in their respective one of these sects, they appear to choose that | fi lds of labor, they should be supplied with the inhabitants. When one is converted, and of their destitution, we shall obtain for oursects, he is abandoned by all his former associates, relatives and friends, and becomes an outcast, and henceforth expects to find a home and support with those with whom he unites. A poor missionary, therefore, cannot afford to

make many conversions.

converts as they can possibly find means to support. Besides all this pecuniary outlay, the religious character of Palestine converts is rather equivocal. We have quite recently been favored with an interview with a Rev. brother. in whom we can confide who has the year past visited Palestine, and passed several weeks in Jerusalem. He made a visit to Bro. Jones. and became somewhat acquainted with his circumstances. He represents his position there to be very discouraging, with the small support he has received from the Missionary Board. It was the opinion of this brother. that he needed annually as much as five thousand dollars, in order to do much in the conversion of the people in that country. He also informed me that while Dr. Barclay preached in Jerusalem, he gathered a pretty little flock around him, and had a church of thirty or forty members. He returned to this country, and wrote an account of his labors and travels in that region—a very interesting work. which no doubt many of our friends have perused with pleasure. But when he returned to his field of labor, all, or nearly all, had abandoned him; so that there was but one or two left. While they were supported, they remained with him; but when that failed them. they had no inducement to adhere to the faith they had embraced. They imitated the anattention to business of any kind. We do not man churches on three different fast days. make these remarks from an impression that the grace of God is not sufficient to radically change the hearts of these half-civilized Jews and Arabs. Nor would we discourage the laborers in this ancient Gospel field; nor pour

land is a portion of the "all the world." into which our Lord commanded his disciples to go and preach the Gospel. Christ died for the generation now living there, as well as for those who lived when he gave the command. It may be that we do not understand the best method of getting at the hearts of this people. It may be that our modern method of doing The recent action of our Missionary Board missionary work has too many fixings connectseen in a missionary's track, were he to go forth like a Peter, a Paul, and a Barnabas. casting himself more exclusively upon the care and protection of the great Head of the Church. in hand. It would be neither honorable nor honest to pursue the course with our foreign missionaries that is frequently done by our home ministers, when we get tired of them Our missionaries who are employed far from to starve them out. We must contribute funds either to bring them home, or to support them

> We see it suggested by some of our corre spondents, that if the Board have concluded to recall our Palestine missionaries for want of funds to sustain them: it may be that they can be sustained outside of the Board by contributions from such as are unwilling to have them recalled: perhaps this is a practicable thing. The Missionary Board could have no objection to this course, if it should not so cripple the other department of our missionary labor as to retard, or prevent its successful operations. But talking and fretting and doing nothing, can accomplish no good purpose. It is not a subject that we can dream over for year or two, without action. Something should be done, and done quickly. While the recal of our missionaries is held by some of our brethren as a matter of doubtful propriety, they will probably contribute but sparingly, either to retain or return them; and thus the Board may find their hands tied in a manner that will render them unable to do either.

It strikes us that the best way to proceed in this case, is this—let those individuals or societies who feel opposed to the recall of our Palestine families, either one or both of them Sabbath, than from those who religiously desel make up their minds as to what they will do crate it; and perhaps they would, if we had annually, in quarterly remittances, to sustain sufficient wealth to bestow upon them; and them. Fix upon one or more persons to whom thus compete with the more wealthy denomi- their contributions may be regularly remitted, contributed as soon as practicable, that the

It should be borne in mind, that to render which will give them the best living. Hence a sum of from eight hundred to one thousand a missionary who can but scarcely support his dollars per annum. In Palestine the expenses own family and live decently, stands a poor of living are greatly increased beyond what chance to obtain converts from these classes of they have been in former years. And in case joins himself to any one of these Christian selves among the representatives of almost all other denominations of Christians who are in that land, the character of meanness; if of noth- of persons, but the officers of the law in New

Inasmuch as an opinion adverse to the resolution of the Missionary Board has been expressed by a number of our brethren, we think Our missionaries have now quite as many it proper to invite an expression of what we will do, and what we will do at once. Action is absolutely necessary at the present time.

> A JUVENILE OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING. At a recent prayer meeting in Philadelphia. a physician of that city gave an account of a said, a little boy about twelve years old called on him, and asked him if he would permit the boys to have a meeting in his office. Dr. P. there. On Saturday evening, though the rain was pouring down in torrents, to the surprise of Dr. P., the boy came, without an umbrella or overcoat, and asked if the office was open. Soon there were twenty boys assembled. After spending two hours in prayer and other exercises. Dr. P. suggested that it might be might feel some concern for them. On inquiry, been in the habit of meeting and spending an spending and hour in prayer under a large oak tree! What the spreading branches of an oak, for prayer!

THE PAPAL STATES.—It must be supposed that the Romans are getting lukewarm and cient Israelites, who on a certain occasion said, indifferent in religious matters, as the Cardinal "As for this Moses, the man that brought us Vicar has considered it necessary to publish per diem on all public spirit-mediums, was framup out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what an edict against laxity of faith and desecrated to the august body by Dr. sin."/ There is no end of anything that never the proposition.

N. V. Hull tion of the xxiv. of Matt., shall receive aftendance of the receive aftendance of th has become of him." So they returned back tion of the house of God. The inhabitants of to their former Egypt, or were taken by some the Eternal City are ordered not to make the of the religious establishments which would churches places of rendezvous, and warned support them. Our brother also visited Jaffa, againt profaning them either by word or deed. and stayed several days with Bro. Saunders. He The ladies are told not to appear at church thought that he also had a hard, up-hil abor with uncovered heads, and in evening dresses. to perform, and but little prospect of effecting His Eminence is so shocked at the unbecoming much lasting good to the people in that ancient | toilet of the Roman ladies that he directs their city. His visit to Jaffa appears, however, to confessors not to give them absolution if they have been previous to Bro. Saunders baptizing, presist in appearing in the house of prayer a number of converts. He spoke of Bro. S. with uncovered necks and shoulders. The being in poor health, and unable to give much edict is to be read from the pulpit in the Ro-

ents to address him at Walworth, Walworth

Eld. C. M. Lewis having removed to cold water upon the zeal that any of our Verona, N. Y., requests his correspondents to New Year's Day in New York.

Monday. January 2d. was very generally observed as a civil holiday in New York, in consequence of New Year's day falling on Sun-

The City Hall was decorated with the usual display of bunting, conspicuous among which was an immense flag, with the City Arms in City Hall presented a gay appearance in the beautiful winter weather of the day, and the

who were but too happy to receive them. The splendid weather, too, contributed to the hilarious feeling natural to the season. Unlike the last New Year's holiday, which opened with a drenching storm of rain, the day broke in with the splendor of an almost unclouded sky. There was just a sufficient quantity of cloud to give a charming variety to the expanse of the firmament. The day, however, was intensely cold. and there was a strong wind blowing, which added to the prevailing chilliness. But such was the brilliancy of the sun. that the cold was almost forgotten beneath the influence of its cheering and lavigo. rating rays. The sunny side of Broadway was decidedly in requisition—the other side receiving the cold shoulder, which it most emphatically reciprocated. Among other things worth mentioning, the joyful ringing of the merry sleigh bells, and the still more merry ringing laughter from the occupants of these vehicles. must not be forgotten. The annual round of visits extended, as

usual, beyond the city limits, over both rivers, and crowds of passengers crossed the several ferries to and from Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken and other places. Vast piles of beef, hams, poultry, game, cakes, confectionery, and other good things were disposed of. To the credit of the New Yorkers, however, it ought to be observed, that there was very little drunkenness visible in the streets. whatever might have been the condition of things within doors. In this respect, the commencement of 1860, compares in a highly faon which latter day, there was a great deal too culty, and it will require less time and labor." much of intoxication visible. Perhaps this I agree with him in that respect. Now let us marked contrast may be referable to the exe- see where he goes to find the fountain so as to crable weather which prevailed then, compared settle the question whether the water is salt or with the beautiful sunshine of Monday. Later | fresh. Does he go to the head of the stream, in the day the general hilarity increased, and where sin first entered into the world, and at nightfall the enjoyment was at its highest. qeath by sin, as a penalty for the transgression There were the usual accompaniments of tin of God's law? Oh, no! He commences away trumpets, which were blown most lustily by the little fellows who were their fortunate russessors, and who must have fancied that the music was particlarly attractive to all within hearing of their dulcet sound. So long as they were happy in that belief, who would begrudge them that innocent amusement.

Money vs. Law.—We copy the following remarks from the N. Y. Dispatch, which if true, show that our city officials want looking

The law may be theoretically no respector York, atone for its discourtesy by showing a marked respect for criminals who have sufficient money to make themselves "respectable." The way of the transgressor is easy, provided he or his friends have sufficient cash to make it so. Let every man, therefore, who contemplates the committal of crime, first put money in his purse. The murderer. Macdonald, has found no difficulty in enjoying the pleasures of the town during his Pickwickian incarceration. Dr. Galliardet, even after conviction, found it easy to elude punishment, retreating skillfully under cover of a champagne supper given to very interesting prayer meeting held by the his custodian: and last week, Dr. Schilling, inlittle boys in Belvidere. A short time ago, he dicted for forgery, instead of being confined in Eldridge street jail, was entertained in hospitable durance in the Marshal's house, from which he pleasantly went away, after drugging a glass of beer, with which he treated the Marinquired the object of the meeting. The lad shal's deputy, who was presumed to have him said they wished to have a prayer meeting in custody. We hear continually of the "fic- all the laws of legislation, both human and tions of the law," but its truths are stranger Divine, ancient or modern.

A NEW YORK MEDIUM IN ALABAMA-Dr. G. Redman, a spiritual medium of this city, has been travelling South, exhibiting his powers in summoning the ghosts of the departed. He got as far down as Montgomery, Alabama, proper to close their meeting, or their parents where, if we credit the account he gives in his letter to the Spiritual Telegraph, he and his Dr. P. learned that six of these boys had associate. Mr. Lansing, made a great stir. He

"The circles have been composed of the an example!—a meeting of six little boys, on elite of city and country, including many clercold winter evenings, in the open air under gymen, members of the legislature (now in session), with a fair proportion of the more un developed portion of the community. So great has been the excitement that the more conservative church-goers sent in a petition to the then he is not punished. When the sinner is legislature asking their interference in our case. The bill, imposing a fine of fifty dollars Clitherall, the amount was increased to five its different stages with all its attendant pains hundred dollars per day; the bill passed the House like a whirlwind, and the rules were suspended to send it directly to the Senate. where it also passed without a thought. The only negative votes were those from members who had attended our circles."

INEBRIATE'S HOME.—A Society has recently been formed in this city, called the "Inebriate's Friend Society," and its Committee are now negotiating for the opening of a home for the homeless inebriates, who are desirous of reformation, at 154 Chatham street. With a view Eld. V. Hull requests his correspond to carrying out the objects of the Institution. and establishing it on a small practical basis. the Society call on the friends of temperance to lend them a helping hand.

An individual has been fined \$1 and costs in riends may feel in favor of this Mission. This address him at New London, Oneida Co., N. Y. Norwich for stealing an umbrella.

Communications

Death the Penalty of God's Law. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-

I feel it to be my duty, by your permission to make a few remarks through the medium of the Recorder. on an article by one of our the center of its ample folds. Outwardly the ministering brethren, published in the RECOR DER of Dec. 15, 1859, which was headed "Death not the penalty of God's law." He sun-beams gleamed prettily from the many said he had made up his mind to make a brief statement of his views, with the hope that some At a very early hour, the population of New of those correspondents of the Recorder that York, generally, were to be seen, dressed out held a different doctrine, would please correct in their best attire, wending their several him if he was wrong. I would, therefore, by ways to make their accustomed calls on friends his permission, as my views are different from his. try in the spirit of meekness, to show some of their incorrectness. And if in any of my remarks I should seem to be too plain, personal or over earnest, I hope no one will attribute it to any unkind or uncharitable feelings: my controversy is not with persons, but only with principles that I think are unsound. He seems to complain of those whose views differ from his, of agitating this question. Why is our Christian brother so afraid of a fair and candid investigation, that others of his brethren should have a fair hearing as well as himself? Is it because his views will not bear the light of fair and candid examination? Truth suffers nothing from the light of a fair investigation. If I have any views on Scripture that will not bear the light of truth, I wish to get rid of them as quick as possible. I should think that he of all men would have the least reason of complaining of others, as he has, (I should think.) more than any other man in the denomination, been agitating for a number of years, and publishing in the RECORDER, some part of the time a continual stream; and in this paper. Dec. 15th, he has two pieces. In one of them he says. "I had hoped our friends would become satisfied without positive re-

In this article—Death not the penalty of God's law-if Christian brethren should hold their peace, it might be said as of old, the very stones would cry out. - He says. " We may go far down the stream, and dispute forever about the water, whether it may be salt or fresh, and not settle the question. If we go back to the vorable manner with the beginning of 1859, fountain and settle that, we will find less diffidown the stream a number of thousand years. with an Egyptian bond-maid-Gen. xxi. 16: "Let me not see the death of the child." think that is the only passage he brings of any kind. until he passes away down to the lower end of the stream, over four thousand years. And then he brings passages of all kinds of description, so mixed up that it would be very difficult for any except one of those skillful ones to tell whether the water was salt or fresh. And if we apply to Webster's dictionarv for the definition of words. we are not much better off; for he has one definition which gives the plain rational common sense meaning of words; and another to suit theologians of that school; so mystified that none but one of that class can tell whether the water is salt or fresh, according to that explanation. And so each one has to decide for himself. Our friend says, "The word death has no fixed meaning, but sometimes is used to represent the very opposite condition of things." He says, "I am fully of the opinion that death. in the ordinary sense of the word, is not not can it be the penalty of God's law." And in another place. "Death is not pain or suffering; it is not, therefore, punishment." What! death no penalty of violated law? No punishment of crime? Why, what new doctrine is this? It is shocking to humanity! It is contrary to

Death no penalty! Our legislators have not found it out yet; especially in Virginia. They seem to think and act as though death was the greatest penalty they could possibly inflict as a capital punishment for violated law. I think the word of God in all past ages has taught the same. Life and death has been held up as two opposite extremes: obey and live, disobey and die. The wages of sin are death. The soul that sins shall die. He further says. "Death is not the beginning, but the completion of a thing. While a man is alive, he is not punished; if death is the punishment, anything short, and that is not death. is not punishment. While the sinner is alive, dead he is not capable of being punished. Punishment is the infliction of suffering for Mabury, and subsequently, by motion of Mr. had/a beginning. Death as well as life, has and sufferings. David says the sorrows of death compassed me around, and the pains of hell got hold of me. Christ said. "My soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death." What kind of death? He suffered and died on the Cross.

suffered, in order to pay the penalty due to watching to make us loose ground, but we, the Adam's sin; and that will decide the ques- disciples of Jesus, should watch unto prayer tion with all reasonable men. Was it a physi- that we may advance in the Divine life. It is cal or a literal death? or was it a moral, a good still to be able to pray here on earth for spiritual and eternal death of misery and suf- the success of the missionary cause. O. hom fering in hell? Surely no sane man would say necessary it is to be thankful for heaven's blee that Christ suffered a moral, spiritual, or eter- sings to be strong in faith—in the faith of the nal death, as a penalty that was due to Adam's Redeemer, and give glory to God. So fell transgression If that had been required, he Moses, Paul, and the ancient worthies; and so never could have accomplished it. So we see ought we to feel, and to consider it our pleasure that the death that Adam was to die, was the to be bound by the Spirit to our work. But same kind of death that Christ died: -a death | we are passing away. Not only our children that could be accomplished, and not a death die, but faithful laborers are leaving us, that never dies to all eternity. Alfred Center, Dec. 28, 1859.

> For the Sabbath Recorder. Reply to S. N. S.

1. I thank you for correcting me in regard t the members of Mr. Smith's family. I care lessly read the wrong names.

2. I am not particularly sensitive that M Smith should be called a Seventh day Baptist I only wish a term used that shall not convey an erroneous impression. Besides it seems hardly in good taste to designate him by a sec tarian title when he himself refuses.

3. You say I refuse to call him a Seventh day Baptist, "because he cannot see any ins tice in a just God requiring an innocent person to suffer instead of a guilty one." You mis conceive, and therefore mistake the doctrine o the Atonement. Nobody teaches that God re quired the "just" to die for the "unjust." The only sentiment expressed in it, is the love of God to men. God did indeed accept the free ly offered death of the just for the unjust as propitiation for sin. Mr. Smith is not criticis ed because he cannot see the above named misconception, but because he denies the fact of the death of Jesus as an Atonement for sin and also so much of the Scriptures as states and illustrates that fact, calling it only a "beautiful Jewish idea." If the sacrificial death of Christ is denied, what ground of hope is there for the sinner? PRAY DO THINK OF THIS! Besides, if one man may set aside the unquestioned teaching of the Bible on an important point of doctrine or practice because it conflicts with his theory, has not another an equal right? What then becomes of the authority of the

4. But you continue. "and that he should cle signed M. E. W. containing some very also subject the wicked to all the torments and sharp criticisms on what "a minister" had said. misery of an endless hell." I say of this as of and closing with a very polite invitation to the above a misconception of the principle in- "the minister" to "answer these queries," i. e. volved, is the real difficulty. Condemnation is if he is not converted by the learning and logic the necessary result of violating moral law, of his self-appointed critic. Nor is there but one way of escape from this. tion that is in Christ Jesus. That the punish- on any controverted point; and least of all, on ment of the wicked is reasonable is admitted. a subject with which the readers of the Rg. and that in degree it should also agree with corder have been literally surfeited for several the character of the sin committed is not de- months past. But in this instance I am comnied. Is not God then competent to decide pelled to take the pen in my own defense, or, whether the amount of punishment inflicted by my silence, leave it to be inferred that I shall occupy a longer or shorter space of time have abandoned convictions of truth arrived only so it shall agree with the character of the at by long study and practical investigation. sin committed? But to meet this question, It is proper to state that the views complained and make it conform to Mr. Smith's ideas of of by M. E. W. were expressed in the confiuse is it as a rule of faith? I say to you un- a plain statement of my views on the points hesitatingly. I have a poor opinion of any presented in M. E. W.'s article. man's philosophy that contradicts the Bible. or assails its integrity by whatever gilded epithet he may designate it.

know if Bro. H. would read out of the denom-direct. I have mistaken the design of the ination such of her members as reject the vi- Bible if it is to reveal natural or metaphysical carious atonement or endless punishment of the truths and principles which are discoverable by wicked?" I have not attempted to read any the proper use of the mental powers with man out of the denomination, or into it, and which God has endowed his rational creatures; I can scarcely regard your question as other and whenever these truths or principles are inthan impertinent.

any of its members should they reject either An instance in point is furnished in the relative of the above named doctrines?" Men are positions and motions of the earth and heavsometimes perhaps Christians in spite of their enly bodies. Man has the ability to discover bad philosophies, but that the philosophy that these; a direct revelation is not needed, there denies the doctrines named, is antichristian I fore they are spoken of as known. doubt not. I ask does the Bible teach those doctrines? If the Bible teaches them, then is it the power to scan the operations and determine not antichristian to deny them? Whence this the laws of his intellectual nature. The Bible enirit that justifies a man even at the expense is not a treaties on metaphysics; hence these of God's Holy Word! But my question was phenomena are spoken of as known. not whether Mr. Smith was a Christian, but whether he was a Seventh-day Baptist: and aphysical question therefore it is spoken of in you know, or ought to know that both the doc- the Bible as settled without a direct revelation. trines mentioned and denied by him, are cardi- The resurrection of the body on the contrary, is nal principles with them.

wise, -a wiser, older and better man than my- tion of the laws of nature; hence its promiself suggested to me to invite Mr. Smith to the nence in the Bible, particularly in the New Communion, and being ignorant of his senti- Testament. ment in the matters mentioned, I acceded to The criticisms of M. E. W. on my exposi-

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Letters from Palestine-No. 55. Dear Brother, Your welcome note of the curred to me that perhaps I have misunder. 19th of August, and the enclosed essential aid stood "An Old Member of the Board" in 19were duly received. Sickness, protracted and gard to his taking leave of the "SABBATH REand while his life yet lingered, he said it was severe, has prevented me from writing sooner. corder and the Board." Perhaps he refers to finished. And what was this painful death One week we were quite convalescent, and the the old Board, and I wish those reading the and suffering for? Not for himself, but for next, one or two of the family are brought article to bear this in mind. lest injustice be sinners—to redeem them from sin and from down with ague with many of its attendant done him. In this view, what is meant by death, and bring life and immortality to light ills and agonies. On the whole we are en- leaving the Recorder may simply be dropping through the Gospel. He took upon himself couraged to hope for a sure recovery, which that peculiar relation to it which he formerly our nature—took our place, and kept the law would be hastened if we were able to comply sustained. that we had transgressed, and obtained a righ- with our medical attendant's advice, and take teousness that might be imputed to those who a change of air. As it is we must remain would believe and obey him. And as one of where we are unless means come to hand our popular orthodox ministers said in one of to give us a short sea voyage. With so and suffered the penalty that was due or was during the past six months, it is impos- glary, 1.

to be inflicted upon the sinner." This I think sible to report progress in the missionary work. We do well if in spiritual matters we Now let us see what kind of death Christ hold our own. The devil is always anxiously Yesterday we attended the funeral of Miss

Cooper well known to the traveling community and to the missionary circles as the indefatiga. ble and successful industrial laborer in her school of industry for Jewesses in this city. She has been thus employed here about twelva years. Last year she visited England, and returned with invigorated health. In the mean time she passed her school to the London Socies ty, accepting at the same time of the superintendence, as before, including literary as well as industrial, and donated to the same two thous and pounds. All this in addition to the great outlay she had made for the Institution during the ten years, during which time she had the responsibility of its support. She was very diligent in visiting the sick and the poor of the Jews, and her attentions were not wanting to missionaries. She called in, as the Lord would have it, just at the hour of need with us, and stayed to comfort us from 6 P. M. till after midnight. Our darling A. L. fell asleep just before that hour, Aug. 24. Miss C. was the only one with us at the time. I was burning and racked with fever in an adjoining room We felt that the Lord had sent her: now He has taken her also. We shall miss her. "God takes only the good!" exclaimed our Jewish washerwoman, as the news of Miss C.'s decease reached us—a significant remark from an unbelieving Jewess-and we might add, God has a right to the good. Pray for us dear Brother, and let us be more fervent in our entreaties that "the Lord of the harvest would send forth more laborers into his harvest." In haste and in affection I am yours in the Gospel.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

In the RECORDER of December 1, is an arti-

Opposed as I am to protracted newspaper and that is by forgiveness through the redemp- discussions. I have no desire to enter the list "reason" he not only impeaches the candor of dence of private conversation; but as they the ministers who defend it, but also attempts have been snatched up and heralded to the to cast doubts upon the correctness of the Scrip- world as the sentiments of a certain "minister," tures themselves! But if we are to deal in it is due, as well to myself as to those who this manner with this "blessed Book." of what know who that minister is, that I should make

The Bible is a revelation of the plan of salvation—a system, the leading features of which are entirely beyond the reach of unaided rea-5. But further you say. "I would like to son to discover without a revelation from God troduced in the Bible, they are spoken of in 6. Again you say, "would be unchristianize familiar language as if known and understood

So of the phenomena of mind. Mun has

The immortality of the soul is purely a metnot only not discoverable by the light of nature 7. As to the affair at Alfred, it was on this but is directly opposed to the known opera-

> A. A. Lewis. tion soon.

Since writing my article, published in the RECORDER of 5th inst., the thought has oc-

A MEMBER OF THE NEW BOARD.

During the month of December, there were 109 persons committed to the City Prison, in Jersey City. Of these, there were charged with his sermons, that "Christ took the sinner's place, much affliction as has fallen to my lot drunkenness, 75; stealing, 9; assault, 9; but nounce that his being of rangements completed. the Sunday the proprieto he would me day, even if not knowing however, the porary place until the gre were rapidly had passed three years gaged in pr and, during weathers. he bly to hear There are which 19 are churches 5 Methodist terian. 31 Latheran. 9

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MILE JEST

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n the Gospel.

The London Times of the 7th Dec. says:-Before delivering his sermon on Sunday morning last, at the Surry Music Hall, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon informed his friends that he had for the third time the painful duty to announce that there was every appearance of his being obliged, from conscientious motives. to discontinue his weekly service there. Arrangements were being made-if not already completed—to open the hall for amusements on he Sunday evenings. He had, therefore, given the proprietors notice to discontinue his weekly lecture. At the risk of any amount of censure he would maintain the sacredness of the Lord's day, even if it should involve his going forth not knowing whither he went.' He thought however, that Exeter Hall would be the temporary place for him to address the masses, until the great Tabernacle was built. Its walls gaged in preaching in the Surry Music Hall, and, during the whole period, and in all weathers, he has drawn an overflowing assembly to hear him."

There are 310 churches in Philadelphia, of which 19 are for colored people. Of the white churches 51 are Protestant Episcopal, 41 Methodist Episcopal, 32 Old School Presbyterian, 31 Baptist, 28 Roman Catholic, 18 New School Presbyterian, 16 Friends, 15 Intheran. 9 United Presbyterian, 8 Reformed rresbyterian, 7 Jewish Synagogues, 5 Evangelical, 4 Methodist Protestant, 4 Reformed Datch, 4 Seamen's 3 each German Reformed, Swedenborgian and Universalist, 2 Independent, and 1 each Bible Christian, Christian privilege. Mr. Toombs (Dem., Ga.) presented Church of the New Testament, Disciples of a petition relative to the Houmas Land Grant, Christ, Moravian, Second Advent and Uni- and moved its reference to the Committee on dist Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 3 Presbyterian and 1 Protestant Episcopal.

It is seldom that so many of our prominent congregations are without pastors as at present. Among others we note the church of the the First, late Mr. Hogarth's; the Second, late the Senate adjourned. Dr. Lord's: the South, vacant in consequence of the illness of Dr. Spier. Also, the First Baptist, late Rev. O. W. Briggs, and the First Congregational Methodist, late Rev. Mr. Baker. The itinerating principal of our Methodist friends saves them from these continrencies into which other sects fall. The privilege, however, of deposing or dismissing an Americans, respecting their position on the tion fully equivalent to all that the itinerancy

Grants of books were made for the mission at Madura. Hindostan: for the mission at Arcot; books in Portuguese, French, German, Swedish, Welsh, Danish, and Russian, for distribution at Ascension Island among sailors and others; books in various languages to J. S. Pierson, Esq., for distribution and sale by captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; books agent in that country; several smaller grants, and eleven volumes in raised letters, for the

On Sunday afternoon of last week, Rev. T. Starr King announced to his hearers, at the San Francisco. The reason assigned for making this decision is, that his constant labors have impaired his health, which he believes would Francisco. He said he hoped to return from California after a few years.

tries 5 printing establishments, at which were printed last year 41,529,940 pages :- 153 churches: 23.515 members: added last year. 1,279; seminaries, 7; other boarding schools, 19: free schools, omitting those on the Sandinstruction, 8,949.

stations, 127; out stations, 131; ordained mis- Speaker, the House adjourned. sionaries, (8 physicians) 169; physicians not ordained, 4; laborers sent from this country, 397; native pastors, 21; native preachers, 222; native helpers, 254 Whole number of laborers, native and foreign, 894.

It has been lately stated that the number of Episcopalians in the country is 130,000: contributions the last year, \$90,000; while 80,000 native converts among the heathen gave \$45,-000; the average of the former per annum for each member is less than 75 cents; of the

The Assistant Bishop of Connecticut held special ordination in Trinity church. New Haven, on Thursday, 29th ult., when he admitted Edward Livingston Wells and John H. Anketell, formerly Licentiates of the Congregational denomination, to the Diaconate.

ly in the West.

The American Methodist missionaries in Bulgaria have been lately encouraged in their work by receiving from London 2,000 copies of the New Testament in Bulgarian. The Greek archbishop has passed his approval in the

of land towards the erection of an Episcopal

Thursday, the 5th instant, at half-past four votes The House then adjourned.

Theological Seminary, in Greenville, S. C.

was held therein on Sunday, the 25th ult.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress Last Week.

THIRD-DAY, JANUARY 3D. In the SENATE a number of private bills were read and referred, as also many petitions of no general interest. Mr. King (Rep., of Union meeting read, and th n proceeded to country speak of the evidences of attachment to the Union presented by the people of New York. Mr. Brown (Ad. Dem., of Miss.) explained the grounds of his dissent from some of the views put forth by the President in his Message. Mr. Doolittle (Rep., of Wis.) took the floor and spoke of slave labor. He was frequently the Holy Father by that body. The Congress interrupted by Southern members, causing a is to meet on the 19th inst. spicy and interesting colloquy.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. were rapidly rising, and before many months | Boyce (Ad. Dem., S. C) resumed his remarks, had passed over, the congregation would have commenced on Friday last, against the princia home of their own. It is now more than ples of the Republican party. Mr. English three years since Mr. Spurgeon has been en- (Ad. Dem., Ind.) replied to Mr. Haskin's remarks upon the Compromise till, which he considered harsh and unmerited. Mr. Anderson (Ad. Dem., of Mo.) presented a memorial from mail contractors, asking for relief. He then urged a speedy organization of the House, and proposed a union of Anti-Lecomptonites, Americans and Democrats. Mr. Stevens (Rep. of Penn.) proposed a plurality vote viva voce Many Democrats being absent, those present asked the Republicans to pair off with them House adjourned without voting for Speaker. FOURTH-DAY, JANUARY 4TH.

In the SENATE, a bill was introduced by Mr. Powell (Dem., of Ky.) to abolish the franking tarian. Of the colored churches 11 are Metho. Private Lands, instead of Public Lands, as he was Chairman of the latter, and certain charges had been made against him with reference to this matter. After some conversation, on motion of Mr. Toombs, it was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Mason (Dem., Va.) explained his meaning the other day in using late Dr. Alexander, and the First Baptist the term Servile.' Mr. Harlan (Rep., Iowa,) Church, late Rev. A. K. Nott. In Brooklyn, discussed the President's Message. He was the three largest Presbyterian Churches, viz: followed by Mr. Foster (Rep., Conn.), when

In the House, the subject of the distress mail contractors was again brought up, and the necessity for a prompt organization dwel upon. Mr. Reagan (Ad. Dem. of Texas) made a savage attack on the Republican party. After a somewhat exciting colloquy between Speakership, a vote for Speaker was had. Mr. Sherman lacking three votes of an election.

FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 5TH. In the SENATE, nothing of importance was

In the House, Mr. Montgomery (Ad. Dem. Penn.) renewed his proposition for a temporary organization of the House, and urged the necessities of the mail contractors. Mr. Wilfor distribution in Mexico by the Society's new son (Rep., Ind.) requested him to adopt the plurality rule, when he replied that if he was willing others were unwilling. After some conversation as to a precedent in the matter, it was dropped, and Mr. Reagan (Ad. Dem., Texas) resumed his remarks commenced yester-Hollis street church, in Boston, that he had day, attacking the principles of the Republican decided to accept a call from a congregation at party. He was followed by Mr. Wells (Rep. N. Y.), who claimed that had the policy of the Republicans been followed, an organization would have been reached before this. Two be restored by the invigorating climate of San votes were had for Speaker, Mr. Sherman lacking still the three votes necessary to elect The American Board have in foreign coun- Bocock got the highest Democratic vote, which was 56. A discussion then ensued as to the

him, and Mr. Villandigham receiving on the first ballot 69. On the second vote, Mr. inability of either party to consummate an election. An exciting altercation took place between Messrs. Davis, Porter, and Dunn of Indiana—the two latter charging the former wich Islands, 313; pupils in free schools, omit- who is an Anti-Lecompton Democratic, with ting the Sandwich Islands, 7,911; in boarding having denounced the Dred Scott decision, schools, 937; in seminaries, 401; total under which he denied in toto, pronouncing the charge maliciously false. An extract from his The recent annual report of the American speech was read to confirm the charge, when Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Mr. Davis pronounced the report of his remarks furnishes the following statistics: Missions, 36; false. Without taking another vote for

SIXTH-DAY, JANUARY 6TH.

The SENATE was not in session. In the House, Mr. Miles (Ad. Dem., S. C. resumed his remarks commenced vesterday, endeavoring to show how the three elements op-Of 117 white missionaries sent to Africa by posed to the Democracy could be harmonized the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, 54 for the purpose of effecting an organization. died in the field. Of these, 13 died within the He argued that the responsibility for the nonfirst three months after their arrival. 23 in six organization rested with the Anti-Lecompton months, and 39 within one year. Several were Democrats. Mr. Adrain (N. J.) followed in forced to leave after a short residence, and not explanation of his position and course as an one remained over four years without returning | Anti-Lecompton Democrat. The debate taking this turn, was participated in by Messrs. Clark, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, of N. Y., and De Jarnette, Ad. Democrat, of Va. Mr. Briggs, of N. Y., also took occasion to explain his position at length. Mr. Hickman made another unsuccessful effort for the plurality rule. A vote was had, Mr. Sherman still lacking three votes. Mr. McClernand was next highest, receiving 37. Adjourned.

SABBATH-DAY, JANUARY 7TH.

The SENATE was not in session. In the House, Mr. Cobb, (Dem., of Ala.) had the proceedings of a Union Meeting held in Barnstable read, and desired to know if they were genuine, he regarded them as a 65 dismissions: 40 marriages among ministers; chusetts. Mr. Davis (Dem., of Miss.,) renew- ber as yet. 25 deaths; and 23 new churches, formed most- ed the proposition for a fusion of the opponents of Mr. Sherman upon a Democratic Speaker. Sir Morton Peto, M. P., a distinguished and 106, sustained Mr. Winslow's call for the ques- certain support—about eight feet above the publish any of his productions. active English Baptist, has given three acres tion on a vote for Speaker. After some ex- raging sea-without food and almost without church in the vicinity of the Victoria docks in Mr. Sherman, 89 for Mr. Hamilton (Dem., of borough Sand, on Friday. They climbed the the Inspectors of State Prisons, shows that citizen of Haverhill, Mass., in good circum-Texas), who was nominated by Mr. Davis (A. mast, and clung to it. A boy who was with the number of convicts in the several prisons stances, was committed to jail for refusing to them was unable to endure the fatigue, and at the close of the year 1859 has increased 360 pay his taxes. held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on scattering. Mr. Sherman still lacked the three was drowned. On Sunday they were tantaliz- over the same period of 1858, exclusive of the

herself for years in working for the trade. | fire. This gave them fresh courage. The ves- for their difficult and embarrassing services.

Stone, which left Liverpool on the 24th of on Sunday afternoon.

Lord Palmerston has been making public speeches, in which he highly eulogized the volunteer movement, and the enthusiasm with N. Y.) had the resolutions of the Rochester which it had been received throughout the

Great attention had been attracted by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress," signed by M. de Laguerro. niere, but supposed to have been written by Napoleon, which will have the effect of settling the vexed question of the temporal power of

Fresh triumphs of the Spanish army in Morocco are reported.

Russia had effected the conquest of the Caucasus, and the great war, which had endured there for half a century, was at an end. A deputation from the Peace Society had an interview with Lord John Russell. The memoral presented censured the proceedings at the mouth of the Peiho, the warlike preparations, the conduct of the officers generally, and concluded by deprecating further hostili-

Mr. Petre has addressed a letter to the London Times, protesting against the declaration of sympathy for the Pope, now in course of signature, and maintaining that the tempobefore voting. This was refused; but the ral power of the Pope forms no part of the religion of Catholics.

> Mr. Albert Smith has had an apoplectic at tack, and is considered in a pecarious state. A startling case of scandal had been brought to light in London. The wife of Mr. J. H. Gurney, member of Parliament, had eloped with one of the family domestics. The lady is possessed of a fortune of half a million sterling in her own right. Proceedings had are among the number. been commenced for obtaining a divorce.

Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, New York had been giving experiments in Woolwich ent, with his improvement on his original "Ocean Marine Telegraph." The improvements were admitted by the Commodore to be exceedingly satisfactory.

In Austria military preparations continued to be made against the apprehended trouble in Hungary. A rumor prevailed in Paris the lacked confirmation.

The Prussian Legislative Chambers were convoked for the 12th of January.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN Europe and America:

We recently referred to the arrangements that have been made for the conveyance of mails between Great Britain and the United States by the Canadian line of mail steamers. which call at Queenstown; and to the probability that Belgium and Germany would speedily follow with France in the adoption of this route for their correspondence.

Last week the Hon. Sidney Smith. Postmaster General of Canada, accompanied by Mr. Griffin, of the Canadian Post Office, and Sir

terior, and negotiations now in progress, if they fords a temporary home for others. come to a successful termination, will cause adopt the new arrangements.

The semi-weekly mail and passenger comlarge portion of Europe and the whole of the American continent throughout the year.

and the Government safe robbed of \$5,360. his back to the door, making up his account more are about to follow. [Cincinnati Gazette. with the government preparatory to leaving the next day with the Government funds for Dubuque. The robber entered, stepped up be- interesting article in Blackwood on the fight ing from the use of camphene, during the year hind Mr. Boyden, put out the light with one hand and with the other over B's mouth, in an instant had inserted an instrument with which he pried his mouth open and then stuffed a handkerchief in it, which prevented Mr. Boyden from calling for help. The next moment the robber had passed a bed cord, with a slipping noose, around his left wrist. (Mr. Boyden having but one arm), bringing it instantly to his back, and raising his right foot, tied his wrist and ankle together; passing a cord around his body, and across his mouth, he then bound him to the large writing desk, and in that condition left him lying upon the floor, face downwards. The safe being open the robber jumped over the counter, secured the money, and left through the front door. This occupied eight minutes. In the meanwhile. The Congregationalist, in summing up the "jewel which should be shown to the country." Mr. B. had managed to get one foot loose, and occurrences of the past year in its denomina- Mr. Eliot (Rep., of Mass.), responded, saying thumping against the window attracted attention, records 150 ordinations and installations; that such proceedings were not new in Massa- tion, and was liberated. No trace of the rob-

planations the vote was had, standing 103 for clothing. The vessel had gone down in Har-A movement has been started in England to boat to their relief, but after buffetting with 68, earnings, \$190,911 52. Excess of ex- boats. General John H. Cocke, of Fluvanna county, encourage young women to learn the watch- the wind and tide they had the mortification to pense, \$8,842 16. The Inspectors believe that Va., has given one thousand dollars towards making trade, with a view to qualify them to see her give up the attempt and return to the the greatest defect in our prison system is the the endowment fund of the Southern Baptist clean and repair watches—a branch of busi- vessel. Then it was that black despair took want of a more direct personal accountability ness in which there is constant employment in possession of them, and they gave themselves and individual responsibility in the principal

sel stood in and communicated with the shore; and a boat put off to search for them, but they The Canard steamship Arabia, Captain were such a speck on the ocean that, night coming on, they could not be seen. For the third December, arrived at her dock at Jersey City night, therefore, they had still to cling on, expecting every moment that the mast would go over and bury them in the deep. On the Monday morning the shore boat made another attempt, fell in with them at ten o'clock, and landed them at Pulling, more dead than

> A BAKER SUFFOCATED IN HIS OWN DOUGH -The London News of December 17th has the following item:

"A few days ago considerable excitement was caused in Wellingborough, by the remarkable manner in which a respectable young man, named William Mee, about twenty-one years of age, met with his death. The deceased, who was a baker, was, it appears, accustomed to rise early for the purpose of preparatory measures for a batch of bread. On the morning of the painful occurrence he rose apparently as well as usual, and commenced preparing the dough for baking, having so far proceeded with his work as to mix in all the requisite ingredients. On others going into the baking house they found their companion in the dough trough, suffocated and quite dead. is generally supposed that deceased, who had pose, decked with evergreens and banners, and been subject to apoplectic fits on one or two prior occasions, was similarly seized on the morning in question, and fell head foremost into a mixture of yeast, flour and water."

EXPULSION OF CITIZENS FROM KENTUCKY-The Cincinnati Commercial of the 31st ult. chronicles the arrival in that City of 36 persons who, it is alleged, have been expelled from Madison county, Ky., for holding views inimical to Slavery. The Rev. John G. Fee, Rev. J. R. Rogers, and the Rev. J. F. Boughton

It appears that a meeting of Slaveholders was recently held at the Court House, Madison, at which a Committee of 65 persons were Dockyard, before the Commodore Superintend. appointed to remove the above named persons and their associates.

A letter written by the Rev. Mr. Rogers. and published in the Kentucky Messenger, in which it is declared to be the duty of Slaveholders to liberate their slaves without delay. denouncing Slavery as a great moral and political evil, was read at the adjourned meeting. day before the Arabia sailed, that a revolution This was only an incentive to the meeting to had actually broken out in Hungary, but it act promptly in the matter of removing Mr. R. salmon, weighing 18 1-2 and 19 1 2 pounds,

lic mind was deeply moved by the events in doing better in New York. EUROPE AND AMERICA —The London Times Virginia, and that until the excitement sub-Mr. McClernand was next highest, receiving of December 23, makes the following remarks sided, their presence in the State would be on the new postal arrangements between dangerous, and he could not protect them from their fellow citizens if they refused to go. He would, however, protect them while taking their departure, and their property also should

> It is represented that the citizens of Madison county, are much divided in sentiment as to the necessity for removing these persons. the present excitement has passed away.

Cusack Roney, proceeded to Brussels where sas At the late session of the Arkansas Archibald M. Kitzmiller." by the introduction of Lord Howard de Wal. Legislature an act was passed giving the free den, the British Ambassador, they were imme- negroes of that State the alternative of migratdiately put into communication with Mr. Masin, ing before Jan. 1, 1860, or of becoming slaves. graph Company is to be carried on by female the Director General of the Belgian Post Of- As the time of probation has now expired, fice. There is little doubt that Belgium will while some few individuals have preferred serforward its correspondence with the United vitude, the great body of the free colored people States by the Canadian route as well as by the of Arkansas are on their way northward. We learn that the upward-bound boats are crowd-At Berlin the deputation has been received ed with them, and that Seymour, Ind., on the by M. Vonder Heydt, the Minister of the In- line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, af- ton Mercury says the recent Brown panic has

the whole German Postal League (including arrived in this city last evening by the Ohio whose sales were \$50,000 per annum, is now Prussia, in the Northern States of Germany, and Mississippi Railroad. They were welcom- mourning at the loss of his customers. Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and the South) to ed by a Committee of Ten, appointed from the colored people of the city, by whom the refugees were escorted to the Damas House on munication will thus be established between a McAllister street, at which place a formal reception was held. They were assured by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Peter H. Clark, that if they were industrious and ex-ROBBERY OF THE UNITED STATES LAND OF. emplary in their conduct, they would be sure to FICE AT EAU CLAIRE, MIN .- On the 23d ult. gain a good livelihood and many friends. The about 9 o'clock, P. M., N. B. Boyden, Re- exiles, as before stated, are mostly women and and feathered in Alabama, and a gentleman ceiver of public money for the Chippewa Land | children, the husbands and fathers being held who had lived eleven years in the State, and ARVIN ALBRO and Miss PEARLETTE COLVER, all of Cuy-District, was gagged, bound hand and foot, in servitude. They report concerning the emi. married there, was compelled to leave, because gration, that hundreds of the free colored men he would not play the flute in the procession. He was sitting in his office at his counter with of Arkansas have left for Kansas, and hundreds

at the Peiho has the following passage: An American boat visited one of our vessels, and on wishing to leave her, the officer found American Mills of that village are running Chara E. Haight, of East Homer. all his men had got out of the boat. After night and day, to supply orders from Virginia some delay, they were found looking very hot, for a certain kind of cloth for military uniforms. smoke-begrimed and fightish. "Holloa, sirs," said the officer, with assumed severity, "don't you know we are neutrals? What have you been doing?" "Beg pardon," said the gallant fellows, looking very bashful; "they were very short-handed at the bow-gun, sir, and so we giv'd them a help for fellowship sake;" they ture have refused to vote for a bill allowing enth-day Baptist Church in Watson, N. Y. She was a had been hard at it for an hour. Gallant negroes and mulattees the privilege of testify. Americans I you and your Admiral did more ing in the courts of the territory. that day to bind England and the United States together than all your lawyers and pettifogging politicians have ever done to part us

DEATH AT THE EXACT AGE OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS.—A person named Roger Largos has three hundred pounds, was shot on the rocks SAILORS' ADVENTURE—A letter from Yarnouth, referring to the Sailors' Home established file letter from Yarand a division of the remaining offices. This mouth, referring to the Sailors' Home establiof the 10th of December, 1759, that he was Several negro men have been arrested in brought out some of the Southern opposition, lishment there, describes the sufferings of three born, and at one o'clock in the afternoon of the Richmond county, on a charge of affecting who defined their position, when Mr. Winslow sailors who are now being taken care of in that 10th of December, 1859, that he died. He their fidelity. The matter is under investigation of nine months. He was buried at the Church in moved that a ballot for Speaker be taken, and Institution. They were recently rescued from was a very remarkable personage, having ex- tion. called for the question. Mr. Hickman moved the mast of a sunken vessel, to which they had celled as painter, engraver, poet, and musician; as an amendment that the plurality rule be been clinging for more than sixty hours. For and yet he was totally unknown to the public, adopted, but the House, by a vote of 108 to three nights and two days they held on this un- because he would never consent to exhibit or

THE STATE PRISONS.—The annual report of ed with the hope of immediate succor: a vessel convicts in the Auburn Asylum. The expense saw their signals, heard their cries, and sent a of the prisons for the year has been \$279,333 22 brigs, 142 schooners, 1 sloop, 26 canal The Baptist church in Omah City, Nebraska large towns and cities. The widow of a watchTerritory, is completed, and the first service maker in Boston some time ago, maintained for an hour or two longer, they heard a gun prisons do not receive a sufficient compensation day night week, to rob the office of the City

The Baptist church in Omah City, Nebraska large towns and cities. The widow of a watchup for lost; but clinging to their frail support officers. They consider that the agents of the Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
for an hour or two longer, they heard a gun prisons do not receive a sufficient compensation day night week, to rob the office of the City

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for an hour or two longer, they heard a gun prisons do not receive a sufficient compensation day night week, to rob the office of the City

SUMMARY.

Mary Alden, a deaf woman, 70 years of age, was killed by a railroad train near Hartford last Monday week. The engineer first caw her no attention to the signal, but walked across tion of the peasantry, upon human flesh. both tracks and was just stepping off the outside, when the "bunter beam" of the engine struck her in the back and knocked her into the ditch killing her instantly. Her skull was broken and her back bruised.

It is rumored that in December, 1856, John C. Fremont, after being defeated for the Presidency, sold to Benjamin and Fernando Wood one half of his famous claims to gold mines in California. The Woods advanced Fremont from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to pay interest, legal expenses, etc. The Supreme Court sustains Fremont's claims. His receipts now, and those of his partners. B. & F. Wood, will not fall short of \$1000 a day.

Col. Colt, of Hartford, Ct., gave a great sleigh-ride to the children of the Colt Armory Sunday-school, on Wednesday of last week. They were over a hundred in number, and all piled into a mammoth sleigh, built for the purdrawn by fifteen mules, tandem. The rate of speed was not rapid, but the children enjoyed it vastly, and were the observed of all observers. After the ride they partook of an entertainment at the Colonel's residence.

Alfred Tennyson has been paid £10 a line for a poem, which is announced for the Janua ry number of Macmillan's Magazine. It is entitled "Sea Dreams: an Idyll." The largest sum received for a poem by an American writer, of which we have any record, was paid to Robert Treat Paine, for his famous song "Adams and Liberty." That spirited composition brought its author eleven dollars a line, which was about a dollar and a half a word.

Connecticut is yearly giving more attention to the cultivation of fruit, and more particularly of apples. Four establishments near New Haven have each made upwards of fifteen hundred barrels of cider during the past season. This is readily disposed of in this city at four dollars per barrel, and when bottled is in great demand at the South for \$5 per dozen. The Bangor (Me.) Whig says two noble

were caught in a net at Hampden, on Satur-Gov. McGoffin was petitioned by eleven of day night, the 24th ult. This is very unusual shese persons to interfere and prevent their at this season of the year. The fish were very H. D. Crandall, West Edmeston, 2 00 compulsoary removal from the State, but de- nice, and the men who caught them were offer- Ichabod Burdick, clined to do so. He (the Gov.) said the publed \$40 for them, but refused it, in hopes of Jos. Dennison.

A man named Daniel Kain, in the employ Goo Sisson, of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, while watching a cattle train, on Sunday morn-Julia A. Wescott, Plainfield, N. J., 1 00 ing of last week, was attack by three of his Clarke Saunders, Potter Hill, R.I., 2 00 fellow workmen, and beaten in a cruel manner. E. R. Brooks, New London, Ct., 2 00 After knocking him down, they stamped upon Henry W. Glaspey, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00 him, thereby breaking three of his ribs, and D. D. Sheppard, otherwise injuring him

A citizen of Harper's Ferry has sent to More than half of them are natives of Southern Richmond, to be presented to Gov. Wise, States, and several of them of Kentucky, and John Brown's knife. On one side of the large B.D. Randolph they still hope to be allowed to return when blade are now inscribed the words, "Pirate Chief of Kansas. Attack on Harper's Ferry Armory, 17th October, 1859." On the other J. M. Crandall, EXPULSION OF FREE NEGROES FROM ARKAN- side, "Preseted to Gov. Henry A. Wise by

The telegraphic work of the London Tele- M. Crossley, jt., Mosiertown, Pa., 2 00 employees. Among the women at present in training, is a deaf and damb girl, whose progress is so satisfactory that there is every probability of her making a most effectual N. L. Burdick, Leonardsville, telegraphist.

The New York correspondent of the Charles had a disastrous effect upon the trade with the A party of forty, mostly women and children, South, particularly in jewelry, One agent,

At Watertown, in this State, there is a manufactory of chewing gum, where, within the last six months, has been manufactured and sold over twenty five thousand boxes of the gum, each box containing two hundred Granville H. Davis and Miss Minerva F. Randolph.

An agent soliciting subscriptions to Fleetwood's "Life of Christ," was recently tarred of Crystal Lake.

The number of deaths which have occurred from the use of camphene, since July, 1850, according to an account kept by E. Merriam, John Bull and Brother Jonathan.—An is 424; injured, 623. The loss by fire, result-1859, he states to be \$43,970.

The Rockville (Ct.) Republican says the

The apple crop of Niagara county for the last year is estimated at \$500,000. Over two hundred thousand barrels were shipped from that county. The Republicans of the Nebraska Legisla-

The weather was very cold in Texas about two weeks since. Sheep and cattle on the

prairies, and fowls on their roost were frozen A Leopard seal weighing between two and

It is now expected that the work of tunneling Bergen Hill will be completed in April

In the obituary notice of Bro. Norris Tarber, in the Recorder of Dec. 29th, in the third line of said notice, it read "partial insanity," instead of "practinext. Eight hundred workmen are now em. cal insanity." ployed there.

The Salem Gazette reports that last week a

comprising 2 steamers, 13 propellers, 10 barks.

The shipments of coal from the various coal regions of Pa., last year amounted to nearly 12.000.000 tons valued at about \$34,000,000.

Register, at Washington.

A bill passed both branches of the Legisla. ture of South Carolina subscribing \$310,000 for the purpose of completing the Blue Ridge Railroad to Walhalla.

A brigand has been captured in Sardinia on the track walking with a cane, and blew the who is known to have perpetrated sixty murwhistle as a warning, it being impossible to ders. He was followed at all times by three stop the engine before reaching her. She paid enormous mastiffs, fed, according to the tradi-

Special Notices.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will hold its annual session with the 2d Church of Alfred, on the first Tuesday of February, at 7 The following programme was adopted at the last

1. Essay by J. C. West; Full regeneration of man, 2. Exegesis by J. T. Green; 2 Peter iii. 3. Essay by J. G. Saunders; Is man's nature compound, consisting of body and soul.

4. Exegesis by T. B. Brown; Parable of the rich man and Lazarus. 5. Essay by S. S. Greenman: The propriety or im propriety of written discourses.

6. Exegesis by L. Andrus; 2 Cor iii.
7. J. Allen is requested to present an essay on the

8. Discourse by J. Kenyon; Faith and Works.
9. "by C. Rowley; Subject of Prayer. by L. Andres Brotherly Love.

by Hiram P. Burdick; Acts xvi. 30 12. Essay by J. M. Greenman; The relation of the Decalogue to the civil and ecclesiastical polity of the 13. Essay by A. A. Place; The relation of a Chris-

tian to the civil government of our country. 14. Sermon by N. V. Hall; On the best means of securing a growth in grace

J. C. WEST Secretary.

MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING. The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will hold its regular Quarterly Meeting in Westerly, R. I. on First-day, January 15, 1860, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is desired. By order, A. B. BURDICK, Rec. Sec., pro tem.

LETTERS.

Rachel F. Randolph, W. C. Whitford, E. G. Cham-Hull, Eph. Maxson, B. W. Millard, J. C. West, W. W. West, N. L. Burdick, A. A. Lewis, P. L. Berry, J. B. Langworthy, E. S. Babcock, W. B. Gillette, Rowse Babcock, A. B. Crandall, E. R. Maxson, D. P. Williams, J. M. Todd. V. Hull, W. D. Crandall, B. Stelle, N. S. Tanner, E. S. Bailey, L. G. Pierce, C. M. Lewis, N. C.

RECRIPTS.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 52 John Gray, Melrose, Jane Davis, John Smalley. New Market, N. Martha Sanford, Portville,

Norman Palmer, Walworth, Wis., 4 00 Perry Cole. Cus sewago, Pa.,

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR; W. C. Whitford, Milton, Wis. Eph. Maxson, West Edmeston, C. Babcock, Berlin, Wis., ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES In Shiloh, N. J., Nov. 29th, by Rev. W. B. Gillette Mr. Mordica Pierce, of Harmsville, and Miss Marian

In-Walworth, Wis., Dec. 13th, by Eld. O. P. Hull, Mr. EDWIN P. CLARK and Miss Julia L. Basserr, both In New Milton, Va., Dec. 22d, by Eld. P. Davis, Mr.

In Crystal Lake, Wis., Dec. 25th, by W. D. Crandall In Cuyler, N. Y., Dec. 25th, by Eld. T. Fisher, Mr.

In Shiloh, N. J., Dec. 29th, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, Mr. Joshua B. Segraves and Mary M., daughter of Mr.

Henry Davis, all of Stoe Creek. In Almond, N. Y., Dec. 29th, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. MARSHAL R. TENNY, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. ALMIRA C. SLINGERLAND, of Almond. In DeRuyter, N. Y., Jan. 1st, by Eld. T. Fisher, Mr.

JOHN S. BARRITT and Miss SARAH I. ANDRUS, all of De-In South Brookfield, N. Y., Jan. 2d, by Eld. Eli S. Bailey, Mr. John W. Brock, of Brookfield, and Miss

In Bridgewater Corners, N. Y., by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. Charles T. Saunders, of Ellington, N. Y., and Miss M. Maria Sheldon, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., Dec. 22d, of typhoid fever. A. of her age. Sister Burdick was a member of the Sevhumble and devout Christian; her spirituality was fervent, and her piety consistent. After a brief but painful illness, she peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. While may our sympathies gush forth to solace the bereaved husband, and the four little ones left without a mother's love or counsel. The funeral occurred on Sabbath-day, Dec. 24th, when a large assembly of mourners and citizens testified their respect for the deceased, and sympathy for the bereaved.

In Darien, N. Y., Dec. 9th, Dea. WM. WILLIAMS, aged 73 years. Dea W. was a worthy member of the Baptist Church in Bennington, and was respected and beloyed by a large circle of relatives and friends Near Canton, Dec. 23d, Faias A. Bacon, son of Daniel D. Bacon, aged 21 years, after a protracted illness

Marlborough on Sabbath afternoon.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, As a Purifier of the Blood is unrivaled.

This preparation has now become the only acknowledged one that can be relied on for the removal and cure of all diseases originating in an impure state of There are 219 vessels laid up at Chicago, comprising 2 steamers, 13 propellers, 10 barks, by physicians; but the uncertainty of the strength of the different compounds, some being almost inert, has often prevented their prescribing it. This medicine is prepared by an elaborate chemical process, by which the curative properties of the Sarsaparilla are extracted, and these are then combined in an admixture with other valuable alterative remedies, producing the most powerful and searching preparation that has ever been

For sale also by Druggists generally.

Migrellaneaus.

John Brown of Ossawatomie, They led him out to die; And lo!-a poor slave-mother, With her little child pressed nigh. Then the bold, blue eye grew tender, And the old harsh face grew mild, As he stooped between the jeering ranks, And kissed the negro child!

The shadows of the stormy life That moment fell apart; Without the rash and bloody hand, Within the loving heart. That kiss from all its guilty means, Redeemed the good intent, And round the grizzly fighter's hair, The martyr's aureole bent!

Perish with him the folly That seeks through evil good Long live the generous purpose Unstained with human blood! Not the raid of midnight terror, But the thought which underlies; Not the outlaw's pride of daring, But the Christian's sacrifice.

Oh! never may you blue-ridged hills The northern rifle hear, Nor see the light of blazing homes Flash on the negro's spear. But let the free-winged angel Truth Their guarded passes scale, To teach that right is more than might, And justice more than mail!

So vainly shall Virginia set Her battle in array; In vain her trampling squadrons knead The winter snow with clay. She may strike the pouncing eagle, But she dares not harm the dove; And every gate she bars to Hate, Shall open wide to Love!

[Independent.

Victor Hugo on John Brown.

We copy the following statements of Victor Hugo, from his correspondence to the London Republic, to see to the safety of the universal learned while cutting stone in South Carolina. Star, dated December 2:

When our thoughts dwell upon the United States of America, a majestic form rises before the eyes of imagination. It is a Washington! Look then to what is taking place in that a crime should be perpetrated surpassing the country of Washington at this present moment.

In the Southern States of the Union there are slaves, and this circumstance is regarded inconsistencies, by the pure and logical conscience of the Northern States. A white man. a free man, John Brown, sought to deliver these negro slaves from bondage. Assuredly, if the insurrection is ever a sacred duty, it must be so when it is directed against slavery. John Brown endeavored to commence the work of emancipation by the liberation of slaves ton Mercury, announcing in a very nonchalant all observing farmers. freedom. The slaves, enervated by servitude, that he received twenty-nine lashes, and was made no response to the appeal. Slavery tarred and feathered, and escorted out of the afflicts the soul with deafness. Brown, though | State. deserted, still fought at the head of a handful with balls; his two young sons, sacred martyrs, fell dead at his side, and he himself was taken. practice cruelty, and then to suppress the facts. they are paying, while their animals are left to This is what they call the affair of Harper's

trial? Let us sum it up in a few words:

his arm, another in his loins, and two in his months. head. scarcely conscious of surrounding sounds, bathing his mattress in blood, and with the slavery was that it caused a white laborer in four pounds to the bushel, I can boast of last dragging themselves along by his side; Stephens remark was reported to the Vigilance Commit- it ever was before. harry and overleaping all obstacles; an attor- mediately ordered the police to arrest him. the defense kidnapped, every obstacle thrown friends outside. in the way of the prisoner's counsel, two can- At length he was taken before the Mayor. non loaded with canister stationed in the court. Four persons appeared and bore testimony to not in Turkey, but in America,

in the face of the civilized world. The univer- of two marshals, who said to him, "You are sal conscience of humanity is an ever watchful so fond of niggers that we are going to give eye. Let the judges of Charleston, and Hun- you a nigger escort." ter, and Parker, and the slave holding jurors, He was led through the main street amid a phosphates. and the whole population of Virginia, ponder great crowd, hooting and yelling, the marshals on it well; they are watched! They are not compelling two negroes to drag him through

of the whole of Europe. John Brown, con- taken past the State House, three members habitually cold; while securing to them dry- 'Till the latest faint glimmer of hope is nigh lost; demued to die, was to have been hanged on of the legislature, including the Speaker, stood ness and warmth is the certain means of rethe 2d of December—this very day. But looking on and laughing! The crowd gradu- moving a variety of annoying ailments. The news has just reached us, a respite has been ally increased until it numbered several thous- feet of some are kept more comfortable in granted to him. It is not until the 16th that and persons, headed by a troop of horse. he is to die. The interval is a brief one. After a march of three miles out of the city.

had time to make itself effectually heard? America is a noble nation. The impulse of threats against his life by pointing pistols at pecially those who walk a great deal out doors humanity springs quickly into life among a free his head and flourishing sticks in his face.

cember, what a terrible calamity!

the Governor Wise, nor the State of Virginia; with the scars of the wounds. it would be though we can scarce think or . A bucket of tar was then brought and two softness to the skin, and has a tendency to pre
OPEN daily for the reception and payment of de speek of it without a shudder the American negroes were ordered to rub it upon his bleed vent and cure corns. Many a troublesome posits from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday and speak of it without a shudder, the American negroes were ordered to rub it upon his bleed vent and cure corns. Many a troublesome

in this case there is an obvious justification for was conducted in this exposed condition, amid warm. One of the several decided objections the Union becomes a participator in its guilt. The engineer blew a continuous blast on his unsuited for the purpose. Our wealthy citizens No matter how intense may be the indignation whistle to signalize the performance. of the generous Northern States, the South- A citizen of Charleston on the train, who if they fail to have one room in the house, free ern States force them to share the opprobrium saw the poor fellow's unhappy condition, step- for all, where a fire is kept burning from the of this murder. All of us, no matter who we ped into a neighboring hotel, before the start- first day of October until the first day of June, may be, who are bound together as compatri- ing of the car, and brought a cup of coffee on a low grate, on a level with the hearth; for ots by the common tie of democratic creed, and some biscuit to relieve the sufferer's faint- the closer the fire is to the hearth in the grate, ots by the common tie of democratic creed, and some biscuit to relieve the sufferer's faintfeel ourselves in some measure compromised.

It was a timely gift, and gratefully reor to the floor in the stove, the more comfortaand some biscuit to relieve the sufferer's faintthe closer the floor in the stove, the more comfortaand some biscuit to relieve the sufferer's faintthe closer the floor in the stove, the more comfortathe floor in the stove, the more comfortaand some biscuit to relieve the sufferer's faintthe closer the floor in the stove, the more comfortathe first-day; 4 pp. 17. Thirty-six Plain Question precan produce one thousand certificates of his perfect senting the main points in the Sabbath Control and any the first day; 4 pp. 18.

The first-day; 4 pp. 17. Thirty-six Plain Question precan produce one thousand certificates of his perfect senting the main points in the Sabbath Control and any the first day; 4 pp. 18.

The first-day; 4 of December, the incorruptible voice of history around the southern gentleman, and threatened This is one of the delights of the good old

Brown. It is a bond that can only kill. When we reflect on what Brown the libera- it instead!

would penetrate the Union with a gaping fis- had almost put an end to his life! but you sacrifice your glory.

a portion of the enlightenment of humanity case. This man informed us that, in common years, passed through our town a few days ago would be eclipsed, that even the ideas of jus- with the great mass of Irishmen in this coun- on his way to the West, to buy land. He tice and injustice would be obscured on the day try, he had always voted with the Democratic wants to find twelve thousand acres in a body. which should witness the assassination of eman- party. He had long known that the Demo- upon which he wishes to settle five families of

trious American Republic, sister of the French degraded. This is what an Irish stone-cutter world again! moral law, to save John Brown, to demolish We hope the lesson of his experience may the threatening scaffold of the 16th of Decem- reach the ears of his countrymen! ber, and not to suffer that, beneath its eyes, and I add, with a shudder, almost by its fault, first fratricide in iniquity.

it well—there is something more terrible than gards the different soils and crops. As to with indignation, as the most monstrous of Cain slaying Abel; it is Washington slaying what kind of manure is best adapted for any

[From the Independent, December 29.]

in Virginia. Pious, austere, annuated style, that a workman engaged on the State with the old Puritan spirit, inspired by the House in Columbia, South Carolina, was respirit of the Gospel, he sounded to these men, cently seized by a mob on account, as was these oppressed brothers, the rallying cry of alleged, of holding anti-slavery opinions, and

It took a very few lines to tell this story

heard his story, and looked at his wounds. nothing, John Brown has been tried, with four of his His name is James Power. He is an intellicomrades, Stephens, Coppic, Green, and Cope- gent young man about twenty-three years of acknowledged by all practical and scientific land. What has been the character of his age, a native of Wexford, Ireland, and a stone- men to be the most lasting. I have tested the cutter by trade. He went from Philadelphia value of bones to my entire satisfaction. Raw John Brown, upon a wretched pallet, with to the South, and obtained employment in bones ground, moistened with diluted sulphurion oct20-3m six half gaping wounds, a gun-shot wound in Columbia, where he had worked for nine acid, and mixed with Peruvian guano, applied

ghostly presence of his two dead sons ever the South to be looked upon as an inferior and year's produce on bone-manured land. The beside him; his four fellow-sufferers wounded, degraded man. But this was enough! The same land is now well set in grass, better than 1859. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate bleeding from four saber wounds; justice in a tee (composed of twelve members), who imhis way; the hearing cut short, almost every and put in a cell, where he remained for three application for delay refused, forged and muti- days, during which time he was denied the use lated documents produced, the witnesses for of pen and ink, and all communication with his

orders given to the jailors to shoot the prison- the remark which he had made. The evidence ers if they sought to escape, forty minutes of was conclusive. He was returned to prison, and deliberation, and three men sentenced to die. kept locked up for six days. During this time, of the volatile parts. Raw, it cannot be I declare on my honor that all this took place, he was allowed only two scanty meals a day, ground with such mills as are now in use. and the food was carried to him by a negro. ot in Turkey, but in America, and the food was carried to him by a negro.

Such things cannot be done with impunity He was then taken out of jail in the custody

the puddles and muddy places of the street, At this moment America attracts the eye and of the State House yard! As he was

Before it has ended will a cry for mercy have to a place called the "Junction," the procession for each one to observe for himself, and act in Drugs, &c., is solicited. Address was stopped, and preparations were made for accordingly. No matter! It is our duty to speak out. punishment. The populace cried "Brand him!" Perhaps a second respite may be granted. "Burn him!" "Spike him to death!" and made healthful warmth of the feet; hence all, es-

people. We may yet hope that Brown will The Vigilance Committee ordered him to it a point to dip both feet in cold water on be saved. If it were otherwise, if Brown strip himself naked, and forced a negro to asshould die on the scaffold on the 16th of De- sist in taking off the clothes. A cowhide was half-ankle deep, for a minute at a time; then then put into the negroe's hands, who was or- rnb and wipe dry, dress, and move about Policies are issued for life, or a term of years, paya-The executioner of Brown, let us avow it dered to lay on thirty-nine lashes, (not twenty- briskly to warm them up. To such as cannot ble at the death of the insured. Also, Endowment The executioner of Brown, let us avow it dered to lay on thirty-line lashes, (not twenty-briskly to waith them up. To said as cannot openly (for the day of the kings is past, and nine, as reported,) and to draw blood with well adopt this course from any cause, the Annuities granted on favorable terms payable immediately of the people dawns, and to the peo- every stroke. Our informant describes the next best plan is to wash them in warm water ately or deferred.

N. D. MORGAN, President. ple we are bound frankly to speak the truth)— pain of this infliction as exceeding in sever- every night before going to bed, taking the the executioner of Brown would be neither the ity anything which he ever suffered before precaution to dry them by the fire, most

ing skin and to cover him from head to waist. throat affection, and many an annoying head-The more one loves, the more one admires. His hair and eyebrows were clotted with tar. ache, will be cured, if the feet are kept always \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent. on sums over \$500. the more one venerates the republic, the more After this part of the ceremony was concluded clean, warm, soft and dry. heartstick one, feels at the contemplation of he was covered with feathers. His pantaloons The moment the feet are observed to be cold

ing to interfere when it might prevent a crime, train and was put on board the negroes' car. to warm the feet, the registors being wholly

would thenceforward testify that the august him with summary vengeance if he repeated fashioned wood fires, the very thought of which Confederation of the New World had added his generosity. The exasperated crowd de- carries so many of us away to the glad scenes to all its ties of holy brotherhood a brother- tained the train and called for more tar and of childhood in early homes. It ought to be hood of blood, and the fasces of that splendid feathers, for a further infliction upon their known in New York, where hard or anthracite Republic would be bound together with the bleeding victim. More tar was brought, but coal is burned, that with one of the grates running noose that hung from the gibbet of more feathers could not be found; and after named, filled with hard coal, and a few pieces

effect, and when we remember that he is about mob bade him good-by, and told him that are concerned. to die, slaughtered by the American Republic, when he reached that city he would receive | Some feet are kept cold by their dampness the crime assumes an importance co-extensive 130 lashes! At every station between Colum- from incessant perspiration; in such cases, cork with that of the nation which would commit bia and Charleston the engineer drew a pro- soles are injurious, because they soon become it; and when we say to ourselves that this na- longed whistle, and gathered a mob to add saturated and retain moisture for a long time. tion is one of the glories of the human race; fresh insult to the wounded man. At length, Soak a cork in water for a day or two and that, like France, like England, like Germany, on arriving, he was met by the police, conveyed see. A better plan is to cut a piece of broadshe is one of the great agents of civilization; to prison, and detained in his cell for an entire cloth the size of the foot, baste on it half an that she sometimes even leaves Europe in the week. Here he received, for the first time, inch thickness of carled hair, wear it inside the rear by the sublime audacity of some of her soap and water to wash off the tar, and oil to stocking, the hair touching the sole; remove at progressive movements: that she is the Queen soften his sores. A mob several times threat- night and place it before the fire to dry until of an entire world, and that her brow is irra- ened to break into the prison to carry him out morning. The hair titillates the skin, thereby diated with a glorious halo of freedom, we de- into the street, and make a public spectacle of warming it some, and conducts the dampness clare our conviction that John Brown will not him a second time. But he was kept closely to the cloth. die, for we recoil horror-struck from the idea confined. A physician called to see him, to Scrupulous cleanliness of feet, and stockings of so great a crime committed by so great a examine his wounds, who told him that his with hair soles, are the best means known to case was a mild one, comparing it with that of us of keeping the feet warm when they are Viewed in a political light, the murder of a man who was then lying in the City Hospital not cold from decided ill health. A tight shoe Brown would be an irrepairable fault. It from the effects of five hundred lashes which will keep the feet "as cold as ice," when a

shake to its center the entire fabric of Ameri- day last, where he is still staying, recovering shoe. can democracy. You preserve your infamy, from the effects of his ill-treatment, and looking for work, which we hope he may find.

Bone Manure.

No subject on the farm is less generally un-For—yes, let America know it and ponder on derstood than the properties of manure as re- fruit ought to be served just so. particular soil to produce the best result at the least expense, is an important question, which some might answer by saving that all manures An Irishman's Sufferings in South Carolina. will answer on all soils, and so they will; but the question is not answered. That some The northern newspapers have recently re-fertilizers will be better suited to some soils Broom-Corn, Beets, Carrots, Onions, &c., &c. ublished a brief paragraph from the Charles- and some particular crops, must be evident to

That guanoes and super-phosphates will stimulate the poorest soils to bring a crop, we same time distributing a layer of fine soil near the need no more proof; but I doubt whether they plants. can be applied to any advantage to the farmer on land already in tolerably good condition; and at the prices they are offered, it is questionable to warrant the purchase of any; they are onethird too high in price to put on any land. If of heroic men; he struggled; he was riddled according to the style of the Southern press; farmers relied more on their own resources for for it is a trait of Southern chivalry, first to fertilizers, they could save many dollars that We have seen this unfortunate man and lose all their droppings where they produce

> As a permanent manure, bones are, I believe, on wheat and rye, have given me excellent re-The only opinion he ever expressed against sults. Mediterranean wheat, weighing sixty-

Not every farmer can have his own bonemill, but a number can purchase one on joint and 11 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., for Easton and interney, Hunter, who wishes to proceed hastily, He was seized two miles away from town, in stock, attach it to a power and grind all the mediate stations; for Somerville by the above trains, and a judge Parker, who suffers him to have attempting to escape. He was brought back bones they could procure, thus enabling them and at 4 30 P. M. to manufacture one of the most permanent manures we know of, superior and at less cost than they can purchase fertilizers.

Old leather I have tested and found to be an excellent fertilizer. That article, in order to secure its full value, should be roasted to brittleness, and that in a close iron cylinder of considerable size, in order to prevent the escape River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M., and

By a careful system of soiling, in connection with bone and leather manure, most of our farmers could make a sufficiency of superior manurial matter for all purposes, without paying from \$50 to \$60 a ton for guanos and Cor. of Germantown Tel.

The Feet in Winter Time.

No person can be well long whose feet are | Come those who in anguish and pain long have tossed. winter if cotton is worn, while woolen suits others better. The wise course, therefore, is

Scrupulous cleanliness is essential to the during the day in cold weather, should make attorney Hunter, nor the Judge Parker, nor His back and lower limbs are still covered thoroughly before retiring. This, besides keeping the feet clean, preserves a natural

such a catastrophe. A single State ought not were then drawn up to his waist but he was the person should hold them to the fire, with

to have the power to dishonor all the rest, and not allowed to put on his shirt or coat. He the stockings off, until they feel comfortably a federal intervention. Otherwise, by hesitat- the shouts of the populace, to the railroad to a furnace-heated house, is the want of a place do themselves and their families a great wrong

fresh tar was applied, cotton was stuck upon of Liverpool or cannel put on top, nearly all the advantages of a wood fire are secured, at tor, the champion of Christ, has striven to When the train started for Charleston the least as far as cheerfulness, comfost and warmth

loose shoe will allow them to be comfortably sure which would lead in the end to its entire on Saturday morning last, at seven o'clock, warm. A loose woolen sock over a loose shoe disruption. It is possible that the execution e poor workman was taken from prison, and will maintain more warmth than the thickest of Brown might establish slavery on a firm conducted quietly on board the steamer for sole tight-fitting boot. Never start on a jourbasis in Virginia, but it is certain that it would New York. He arrived in this city on Mon- ney in winter nor any other time, with a new [Hall's Journal of Health.

REMARKABLE.—An old gentleman from Mis-Viewed in a moral light, it seems to me that We have only one comment to make on this sissippi named Webb, whose age is seventy cratic party upheld slavery, but he never his children, having the money with him to As for myself, though I am but a mere atom, learned, until he went to South Carolina, that pay for the land. The old gentleman says he yet being, as I am, in common with all other slavery crushed the white laborer, and that the is going to start the world anew; and although men, inspired with the conscience of humanity, Democratic party, in upholding slavery, is he has divided his property among his children, I fall on my knees weeping before the great therefore the enemy of Irishmen, who are a na declares that he will die wealthier than any of spangled banner of the New World, and with tion of laborers. In the Southern States work them. Think of a man, seventy years old, profound and filial respect, I implore the illus is looked upon as dishonorable, and workmen moving to a new country, and starting in the Jasper (Texas) Clarion.

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