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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 10, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 829.

## The Sabbath Recarder.

#### The Wounded Spirit.

On "sin's dark mountains" long I strayed A wand'rer from the ways of God. While o'er my head, I trembling saw. He held a "hair-suspended" rod. Which, turn me when and where I would. This "sin avenger" still pursued!

Long, long I strove, 'mid husks to find The satisfying good I craved. A prey to perils undefined, With which my crooked paths were paved: A term of sadness, doubt and fears, O'ershadowed all my earlier years!

I mingled with the festive throng, Joined the loud peal of heartless mirth, Held high the cup, drank deep and long Of all the boasted joys of earth: With shuddering haste I turned from all-That wassail-bowl was drugged with gall!

To make my wounded conscience whole, I sought the cloister's secret shade--For I had heard, the guilty soul, By penance, could a saint be made-My lesson conned, on bended knee; I hoped myself—myself to free!

There, vested in my cloth of hair, My rosary with zeal I strung. And, to give lighter wings to prayer, I worshiped in a foreign tongue, With flippant grace performed my part, Attainted still in mind and heart!

A robe of vain self-righteousness, In self-complacency was worn, That with a vision dark and blind. I could not see was soiled and torn-A flimsy tissue-frail disguise-A veil to dazzle human eyes!

A wretched captive, long I wore The double chains of sense and sin, For 'neath my saintly garb I felt Their galling links burn deep within: For midnight vigil, scourge and fast, Could not expunge the guilty past!

The scales now fell-myself I saw, A sepulchre, a "whited wall." Whose long accumulated guilt Had made my heart an "augean stall;" A frightful chaos, stern and wild, All self-deluded, sin-defiled!

In helplessness, I turned to One Whose aid I ne'er had sought before: With bleeding hands my wounds he healed, And bade me "go and sin no more." My long eclipse, then passed away, For joy had turned my night to day!

Beneath the shadow of the Cross. Its purple tide of cleansing blood, The trembling soul alone can find The "perfect peace" that comes from God. There sweetest pardon all receive, Who hear His words-"Believe and live."

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. Success:

An Oration delivered at the "Public session of the Orophilian Society of Milton Academy," March 29th, 1860, by OSCAR U. WHITFORD.

Life is a tempestuous sea, and he who shrinks

from meeting its toils, and dangers, is already hearly upon the shipwrecked list. Every young man as he enters upon it with all the ardor and energy of youth, looks on the future with fair hopes of success. Yet he seldom sufflciently appreciates that the success of his voyage upon its stormy waters depends on how he commences it, the construction of his vessel, and who guides it. It is a lamentable fact that the most of our young men commence active life without any fixed purpose or aim. They become too much the leaf for every breeze, the victim of every fantasy. Such a commencement is fraught with the most unhappy results. It robs youth of one of the noblest gifts—a contented mind. It wastes his energies upon misdirected action, and leads in the present and future.

tastes and judgment. The advice and experscience, religion, and the general diffusion of the work is chiefly our own. Nature never as earth remains, arrived to their high degree to be crucified by Christ and drag our souls such an one will grow, and ripen in the quali-

fails us. She has adapted us for something in of success; not upon "flowery beds of ease," downward to the dust. We fight against them ties of a Christian gentleman, and will very particular, and not everything in general. The little boys of the book and the slate, the short night; but by years of hard labor and child like eloquence, entertain their young friends are all the embryo generals and soldiers, scholars and mechanics, statesmen and orators of future years. 🎻

Shame upon that young man, I care not if he has been nursed in the very lap of luxury. if he inherits the wealth of the Rothchilds, if the blood of the Georges courses through his veins; unless he is engaged in some of the active pursuits of life, he is not worthy of the name of man, or a heritage upon the earth Every man is a steward, and must render an account of his stewardship.

As much as success depends upon the pro per commencement of life, more depends upon the man. God has made a wide difference among mankind in natural talents; yet He has endowed every one of us with minds capable of indefinite improvement. Every occupation has its respective duties; and requires peculiar qualifications to follow it. Then to ensure success in any one of them, a thorough knowledge of it is absolutely necessary. Nor do we deem this sufficient. We would discard the narrow view of the utilitarian that we should learn only that which pertains to practical life: but accept the more liberal and correct view that a thorough education in its largest sense is the most conducive to success in life. The farmer or mechanic should be as liberally educated as the lawyer or divine. Who excel in their professions? Who are the most prosperous in life? The most inteligent, the best disciplined?

There are certain traits of character which are beneficial or injurious in any department of life. Evil habits, habits of intemperance in any form have done much to blast the fairest hopes and destroy the brightest minds of earth. They are the Scylla and Charybdis of man's success: and he who has overcome, or escaned these dangers, has indeed won a noble victory, and gained half the battle of life.

In the catalogue of the abstract qualities of man, we deem self-dependence, determination. steadfastness, activity, and punctuality, the most important in rendering men successful in the busy routine of life. He who is self reliant, and resolute in his purposes, keeping his eye on the mark, pushing on with untiring energy towards the prize before him, prompt in every word and deed, will outstrip him who is his superior in mental calibre or physical power. There have lived brighter minds than Washington, yet none stand higher in the hearts of his countrymen, or upon the pinnacle of fame: he owed his success to his indominable energy, straight-forwardness, fortitude and prompt action. By these, Napoleon held all Europe in awe, and from want of punctuality, prompt, energetic action upon the part of one of his commanders, all his future prospects were overwhelmed in a single engagement. There are times in the history of every man, young or old, when adverse circumstances seem to entirely overcome him; but he who steels his heart with the fortitude of adamant will outweather the severest gale.

"The proudest motto for the young! Write it in lines of gold Upon thy heart, and in thy mind The stiring words enfold; And in misfortune's dreary hour, Or fortune's prosperous gale. 'Twill have a holy, cheering power, There 's no such word as fail."

Again, we are all social and moral beings. members of society, and cannot live independerise up as assassins, and stab us with their words, to study not to wound the feelings of dently of each other. The financial, social and moral relations by which we are bound to to discouragement and dispair. It is a sure gether, forbid it. Our success in life, then, is toad to laziness, pleasure, dissipation, vice, to a great extent in proportion to our position son, and speculate, and contrive those little honesty, frankness, nor fidelity, but it does i crime, ruin. Then it is of the highest import- in society: our position is in proportion to our ance that young men have some aim as they influence over our fellow men; our influence is commence the active duties of life. It will in proportion to our super or behavior and to carry out their injurious inventions, their have not yet attained. We can all of us call arouse us to greater action, and shut up the wisdom, and he who can thus sway the greatavenues of vice. Let that purpose be high; est mass of mind is indeed the most successful for "he who aims at the sun, to be sure will man. It is evident then, to do this, a thorough ments. not reach it; but his arrow will fly higher than knowledge of human nature, of those matters if he had aimed at the level with himself." of policy and government, those differences of There are many professions before us lucrative, manners and customs, and an easy adaptation honorable, high and ennobling. We are not to them, are as essential as the more solid at- holiest saint that ever lived. Christ's king- are forever chafing, rasping, wounding, the in general, conscious of what we are capable tainments of our professions. He who from dom is a spiritual kingdom—and it is in ac-sensibilities of their associates. They are like of doing. We do not strive as we ought, to any cause deprives himself of good society. rise to superior excellence. What man has neglects the duties devolving upon him as a accomplished in the past, man can accomplish citizen, as a social and moral being, uses the behold the beauty and the force of this petivery means that will cripple all his best efforts | tion of the Psalmist: "Cleanse thou me from | blundering; some are appreciative and kind. Observation teaches us that he is by far the in life. Many men from ambition and love of secret faults!" None to us are too good, or But culture is the grand means of refining. most successful man, who directs all his dominion are too much in a hurry to obtain thoughts and energies upon one object. It is the wealth and honors of the world, and not the little here, and the little there; but the founder their bark in their impetuosity. They well-directed, and persevering effort in one di- enter the giddy maze of life, and are not sat- We find in our hearts, often a reproduction of which yield to it, and render them courteous, rection, that levels mountains and fills up val- isfied with the slow and toilsome road to success: but must win their fortunes, and establish The selection of our profession in life re- their reputation in one or two short years. quires no small consideration; for upon the You see them deserting a good trade and posicorrectness of our choice, depends our future tion in society, roaming about in pursuit of this success. It should never be made until all its phantom, or building that air-castle, or chasing requirements are duly weighed, and our adap- this ignis fatuus, and where one succeeds, there tation to it in temperament, tastes, and talents. are nine who fail. The history of the past, Many young men mistake their calling by and the observation of the present, plainly making their choice more through fancy, dic. show that men who have amassed the greatest tates of friends, and relatives, and the popul fortunes; men of the soundest learning who glory. larity of some professions; than by their own have contributed the most to literature, art.

nor like the growth of Aladdin's palace, in one wooded sword and the gun, the mallet and the sound study. Depend upon it, fortune, charsaw, or they who mount the stump, and with acter, learning, eminence, all are plants of no ephemeral growth, but must grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength. Again, men may choose suitable professions.

> carefully prepare themselves for them. obtain favorable positions in society, yet unless their superstructure is built upon the firm basis of truth and right, they will fail. The laws which govern the moral world, are immutable and exact in inflicting their penalties, and he who endeavors to obtain the honors and emoluments of the world by craftiness, deceit, and the overreaching of his fellowmen, whether openly or secretly. Will sooner or later meet the just retribution of an offended God. Nowhere is this better verified than in the political world. Men who have held the highest offices of the land are to-day as every demagogue should be-politically dead; and from this infallible principle of justice, we expect to see every prominent, recreant politician of our country meet their just doom. Nor is this principle less true among nations than men. Search the records of profane or sacred history, and what nations have been the most prosperous? Were they those which were the strongest physically or intellectually? Or were they those which were the strongest morally, those whose fabric was built upon the firm and unmovable corner-stone of truth and right? Young men, if we would sail safely upon the broad, but turbulent sea of life. if we would moor our vessel in the harbor of success, we must have truth and right for our helmsmen. life is before us, and

"We live in deeds not years, in thoughts not breaths, In feelings, not in figures on a dial: We should count time by heart throbs.

He most lives Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

### "Cleanse Thou me from Secret Faults."

To the eve of man, external conduct is the standard of piety. Men cannot see the heart, udgment of God-and while, speculatively, ing the image of Christ.

pented of, yet being secret faults, while we are where such things are indulged. guarding against our overt transgressions, they

Paul, from our deepest soul we cry out, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me and humble faith, we can exclaim, "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord." And yet this is our only hope, our only refuge. This was the conduct of the Psalmist, "Cleanse thou me from secret faults." The "THOU," refers to God. He is the only comforter, the only source of strength, and blessed be His holy name. His grace shall be sufficient for us. In Christ is all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, and we are complete in him. Here is the fullness, whence our failings must

be supplied. If then, you are mourning over your secret faults, if you see the lingering remnants of natural depravity still working in your heart. and acting as an enemy to grace—just go to God with an assurance of faith, and offer from a fervent, feeling heart, this petition of the Psalmist, "Cleanse thou me from secret faults." and rest assured that your prayer will be heard, and your desire be fulfilled. And God shall "create" in thee "a clean heart, and renew a right spirit" within thee. He will purge thee with "hyssop," that thou mayest be clean. He will make thee "to hear joy and gladness," that the bones which he has broken may rejoice." He will restore unto thee the joys of his salvation, and will in answer to your continued prayers, ever uphold thee by his "free Spirit."

### [Christian Observer.

### Courtesy.

Courtesy is a Christian duty, as well as prayer. The perfect Christian is a perfect gentleman, and will not only render himself useful, but also agreeable. It is a high commendation to say that a man is honest, but honesty does not comprise all the excellencies of Christian character. We often see honesty and vulgarity of manner, coarseness of language and rough demeanor existing in the same person, and certainly the manners of a boor by no means add to the attractiveness of honesty. Good manners are an element of usefulness, as really as good principles, and should be as carefully cultivated.

Some pride themselves in being blunt, and reckless of the feelings and tastes of others. and call it honest heartedness, plainness of and hence cannot tell certainly the motives to speech, frankness, etc.; but their forms of actions, and inasmuch as our motives may vary | speech deserve no such names of flattery; they and yet produce the same ac ions, we are una- are no more honest, frank and plain than the ble to detect fraud and unmask hypocrisy. perfect gentleman; their names are far more On this account, we may impute wrong mo- indicative of ill breeding and coarseness of tives to our fellow men. while their actions | nature than of honesty, or unusual frankness. may have been prompted by motives of kind- And yet, how common it is for some persons ness, generosity and love. Since this is the to be reckless of the feelings, opinions and case, since man judges by the externals, we are tastes of others; rush over them in word and prone to transfer the same standard to the deed, with the inconsideration of a battle-horse, offend every sentiment of refined and gentle we acknowledge that God sees the heart, and | manly accomplishment, and then complacently understands all the secret motives to our ac- pretend that they have done it all from an imtion, yet we do practically ignore this solemn | pulse of honesty and open-heartedness superior fact: and so while the outer life may shine as to others. A most unreasonable and untrutha white sepulchre, yet the heart may be filled ful plea. Superior honesty! Far from it. with dead man's bones. The external life may | The only properties in which such persons usushow marks of holiness, chastity and virtue ally excel, is in coarseness of nature and reckwhile the heart may be filled with lust, concu- lessness of others' comfort. Even when they piscence and evil diseases, all rankling in mad | wish to speak kindly, they often choose the fury, and raging as a den of wild beasts, only style of the rowdy, and employ abusive terms restrained by conventional laws of civilization, in jest. And when they rebuke wrong, or exand social refinement. Even if restrained by press their disapprobation, their words are higher laws, and kept in check by the Spirit of vinegar and gall. No forms of speech are too God, as it sanctifies us by the truth that is in harsh, no tones of voice too denunciatory and Jesus Christ, still these desires and evil pas- bitter: they are not satisfied unless they rasp, sions are burning into the soul, and obliterat- and saw to the very quick; and they ring the changes upon biting epithets with a relish, and They impede the progress of the soul in its then claim that this is all an evidence of supedivine life, they darken its rising hopes, crush rior honesty. Strange pretension! Much of its holy aspirations, weaken its faith, cool its the strife and difficulty that occur in churches, ardor, diminish its spirituality, and energate and that prevent a loving union among believall its faculties, in struggles after holiness, ers, results from such severity and coarseness from the fact that they are shut out from the of remark. Every corner and lane of social gaze of man, they clamor more loudly, rage life is often made rough, unpleasant, and the with more fury, and more easily evade our own | brotherhood kept constantly chafed, fretted observation, and our keenest scrutiny to de and wounded by these boorish manners. There tect them. Even when once detected and re- never can be any fusion, mellaw, genial unity

The true Christian rule is to choose kind others, to avoid even giving offence to the Secret faults, too, are the secret springs to weak, and ignorant, and prejudiced, and strive xternal, palpable faults. Out of the heart to impart good cheer and comfort to all around comes the issue of life. Here in the soul, read us. Such a course involves no loss of dignity, philosophers, who afterwards shall set the volve a high state of religious culture, a refinehands, and the feet, and the tongue to work, ment and ripeness of benevolence which all ruinous contrivances. The sinful action be- to mind those who treat every person with gins in the heart, wherever it may end, and whom they meet, so kindly that all is agreeathe heart is responsible for its onward develop- able, easy, home-like, around them. They shed a genial happiness wherever they go, and The intention measures the degree of crime, seem instinctively to read the feelings, weakand many a murderer, adulterer, and robber, nesses, wants, of those around them, and to may walk this green earth, as highly respected say and do just the thing that will afford pleafor innocence, chastity and honesty, as the sure. And we can also call to mind those who cordance with the state of our immortal spirits, certain flies, that are always annoying, and are whether holy or sinful, that we may expect his especially keen in watching the most sensitive thy times." We can secure this "stability," rejoined the the stability," with any retail will see whether I can approbation, or his curse. Thus it is, that we points, and irritating every tender wound. Now some are constitutionally coarse and

too holy to appropriate the language to our. The roughest stone from the ledge can be hewselves. We all have our secret thoughts, our ed, hammered and chiseled until it wears a besetting sins. We mourn over them, and smooth and beautiful polish. And Christianiweep over them, and struggle against them. ty is designed to polish the rough characters that wretched conflict which was raging in the agreeable, kind. But this work demands heart of Paul, when he wrote the second chap- effort, study, attention. He that is careless ter of Romans: the Spirit is warring against about his words or manners will never improve. cordance with our natural proclivities, and dis- the feelings; who speaks as softly and charita- fine parts was settled against the violent oppopositions, we find it more or less difficult to bly of the faults of others as truth and duty sition of several leading families, over a large keep them in subjection to the will of God, will allow; who never employs harsh and cut- congregation. He entered quietly on his work. and still to struggle for the advancement of his ting words to give emphasis to a sentence, or He was especially polite to those who opposed to gratify excited passions; who studies to be him. He soon disarmed all opposition. His If we yield in the slightest manner possible honest; who prefers to suffer in his own feel-opponents became his warmest friends; he rose to their influence, they get the mastery over ings rather than wound the feelings of others; to the first place in their affections; he became us, and keep us mourning all the days of our who strives to allay irritation and make peace, eminent and successful as a pastor, and one of prayer to be a shelter to their souls, a sacrifice

with renewed strength, and still they rise up soon learn that there is a vast amount of reli again strengthened for the contest, until, with gion in courtesy, as well as in prayer. No Christian should consider himself more than a novice in the cause, who has not gained such from the body of this death?" But alas! it a control over his passions, and whose heart is not always that with his holy confidence, is not so full of kindness that he is found to be agreeable in his family, in the church, and the social circle. Morning Star.

#### The Bible and the Spirit of our Age.

There is much in the spirit of our age that creates an imperative demand for the study, and the all-pervading influence, of the Bible.

"In the age," says Lacon, "remarkable for good reasoning, and bad conduct; for sound rules and corrupt manners: when virtue fills our head and vice our hearts—in an age when modesty herself is more afraid of detection than delinquincy; when independence of principle consists in having no principle on which to depend; and free thinking, not in thinking freely, but in being free from thinking; in an age when patriots will hold anything but their tongues, and keep anything but their word and love nothing particularly but their characters; to attempt to improve a people in such an age, must be difficult; to instruct them dangerous: and he stands in no chance to mend them. who cannot at the same time amuse

Our age is like so many of our childrentoo wise for its years. It has grown wiser than its teachers. It is heady and high-mindedhas sail enough and breeze enough, but lacks ballast. It needs more of the sober, the profound, the conservative. It has action, invention, enterprise, activity of thought, beautifully constructed systems of morals and benevolence. But it lacks principle. And where is the remedy? I hesitate not to say, the Bible supplies it, and the Bible only. The mind of the world is now, as never before, in a roused and forming state. Old systems are decaying, old shackles are falling off; the slaves of mental and political despotism are waking up to their bondage, and looking for a substitute. Oriental nations are getting ashamed of the grossness of Paganism; Papal mind is growing restive under the iron rule of Rome: and the followers of the Arabian prophet are turning a favorable eye towards the religion of the

of ignorance and superstition, are now finding vent. Mind is demanding its emancipation. An immense mass of unformed, uneducated mind is now prepared to receive instruction. No age ever stood more in need of the Bi-

cross. The pent-up fires of liberty, which have

been so long smouldering in the dark caverns

ble. Its forming mind demands it—it must have it, or we must yield it up to the tender mercies of infidelity.

The vitiated literary taste of our age islearning. The effervescence of knowledge is preferred to knowledge itself. The world has gone frantic after fiction and falsehood. Now how can such a taste be met and corrected? Certainly only by its natural antidote, truth. Bible truth.

. The foregoing remarks apply with especia directness to our own country. Nationally. socially and religiously, we are a forming people. Nothing is yet matured; and we are at tempting to build materials as heterogeneous as large ingredients from every nation in Eu rope can supply. Whether we shall be a na tion of Christians or Infidels—of Protestants or Romanists, we cannot predict. Or whether we shall be a Republic, a Monarchy, a Des potism or an Anarchy, lies hid in the same un certain future. The questions depend on an other, viz.: whether the Bible shall or shall not rule in the hearts of our people. Nothing short of character formed on a Bible basis can preserve us a Republican. Protestant nation. In proportion as we see our country, filling up with anti-Bible men, or as the Bible is losing its hold on the hearts and consciences of our native population—especially of our rulers and leading men, we have occasion for alarm. In every development of infidelity—of irreligion which is but a practical atheism, we descry the premonitions of our downfall. If we forsake God, he will forsake us. A judicious writer has well said: "The pre-

valence of atheism may be considered a politi cal presage; it is symptomatic of a decay of States as well as the corruption of individuals -and of the dissolution of society as well as of morality." It broke out in Greece on the eve of its loss of liberty; it reappeared in Rome when the republic was on the wane: it revived at later times amidst the corruptions of Italy and the Papal Church previous to the Reformation, and in France it accompanied the decline of the monarchy, and was the precursor meditating on his sermon's for the day, he met of her dreadful revolution.

The Bible alone can save us from going the way of all demolished republics. If its truths sway our national mind, form our national character, and reign in our counsels of State, we have nothing to fear. God will be with us and we shall prosper. But if left to the blind guidance of human sagacity—to, the practical atheism of irreligion, we shall make shipwreck of our national prosperity. "Wisonly by the prevalence of the "wisdom and priest; "at any rate I will see whether I canknowledge? of God's eternal truth. [Happy Home.

PRUDENCE IN MINISTERS.—Dr. Murray— Kirwan—in a sensible communication to the New York Observer, against "low cunning, dirty selfishness, and Jesuitical trickery," in preachers, tells several anecdotes. Here are two: "A young minister who thought quite but one way of stopping my preaching, that enough of himself, rebuked, before the congre- is, by cutting my tongue out. But there are the flesh, and flesh against the Spirit. We Much less will he who prides himself in his vul- gation, an old elder who was nodding under a three ways to stop yours; for, take your book find evil thoughts, jealousies, envyings, ambigarity, and is disposed to justify his coarseness summer evening lecture. His eldership left from you, and you can't preach; take your tions, heart-burnings, evil surmises, all min by the plea of superior honesty. But he who him; the impertinent rebuke was the key-note gown from you, and you dare not preach; and gling in secret and sinful conclave against the resolves to say no unkind thing, to avoid every to his character—a character which it was im- take your pay from you, and you won't influences of the sanctifying Spirit. In ac act that will be likely to give offence, or wound possible to improve or to love. A minister of preach."

The Principal Theme. Erasmus represents scholastic theologians as

gravely discussing the question. "Whether Christ, instead of taking upon Himself the form of a man, could have taken the form of a devil, a beast, an herb, a stone, and how, in the last case. He would have preached His gospel, or been nailed to the cross." The mind recoils from such a waste of intellect and time. while the saying truths of the Gospel slept in gross neglect. It is prostitution of the sacred office. It is murder of souls. We see it in this light at a glance.

But let us look at the matter again. The

great error of the Schoolmen consisted in put-

ting away the fundamental verities of our holy religion-not in the character of the speculations by which these were displaced. All subetitutes for the doctrines which awaken cione and edify saints are trivial, only we detect this worthlessness in some more readily than in others. Those who pass by the truths that save and sanctify, have turned aside "out of the way." as really as the Schoolmen; and there is comparatively little choice between the poor trifles on which they may expend their "busy idleness." So an experience of fifty four years in the ministry taught John Taylor. He felt that two thirds of that time had been lost through his "neglect to invite sinners to repent of their sins and come to Christ, with the tenderness of spirit that becomes the Gospel." True, he had not asked how Christ would have preached the Gospel, or been nailed to the cross, if He had taken upon Himself the form of a stone. But he had "labored in the fire" of vain speculation. disputing "whether Adam was a natural or a spiritual man when he was first made; whether he died a moral or a spiritual death when he first sinned; whether God's decree is so definite that it cannot be added to or taken from: whether regeneration and the new birth are different or the same thing," etc. And he bemoaned this as an . "apostacy from the gosnel spirit." Was there not cause for this grief? With regard to the great work of winning the world to Christ, were not his themes as truly (though not as palpably) barren as those of the Schoolmen? is it a matter of moment by which of these, or of a thousand other topics, the people are beguiled into the neglect of a salvation at once present and everlasting? To rescue the soul now from the grasp of Satan —that is the principal thing. And he who gives us anything else in exchange for that, gives us a 'stone for bread, and a scorpion for a fish' - nay, gives us death for life, perdition for eternal glory. Oh, then, let the pulpit know "only Jesus Christ and Him crucified!" [Religious Herald.

A WOMAN'S TRUE LIFE. To most women. how rarely occurs the opportunity of accomplishing great things, and making great conquests, as the on-looking world estimates greatness. But in every relation of life, and in almost every day's and hour's experience, there are laid in her pathway little crosses to take up and bear, little lessons to learn of patience and forbearance. little sacrifices which may seem as nothing to the looker-on, but which, from peculiarity of temperament, may in reality be costly ones: little victories over nameless developments of selfishness: the culture of many a little hope, and feeling, and principle, and suppression of many desires, repinings, or exactions, which make the feeble woman sometimes greater and stronger, in the eyes of Him who looks into the soul's innermost recesses, than the mighty man who takes a city.

To the most of women the great warfare of this probationary life must be a warfare known best by its result—the enemies they would vanquish meet them in the little hidden nooks of every day life, and the victories they gain in the warfare are recorded not on the scroll of earthly same, but by watching angels in God's book on high. Then how greatly important is each day's

result in this discipline of domestic life, if here it is we are to achieve holy victories. and then to receive the plaudit! "Well done!"-or at the last to find inscribed upon our course. 'Defeat -failure-irretrievable loss."

A Courteous Retort.—A local minister in England, who was distinguished for disinterested abors and ready wit, devoted several years of the last part of his life to gratuitons labor in a new cause, in a populous town about three miles from his residence, to which place he walked every Sabbath-day morning, preaching three times, and then walked home. On one Sabbath-day morning, as he walked along, the parish priest. "Well, -," said his reverence, "I sup-

pose you are on your way to your preaching "Yes, sir," was the modest reply of the

humble minister. "It is high time Government took up this subjest, and put a stop to this kind of travel-

ing preaching." "They will have rather hard work, sir,"

not stop you myself." "I judge," said the worthy man, "you will

find it more difficult than you suppose. Indeed, there is but one way to stop my preach ing, but there are three ways to stop yours." "What, fellow, do you mean by that?" asked his reverence, in a towering passion.

"Why, sir," replied the little preacher, with most provoking coolness, "why, sir, there is

### The priest vanished.

God loves to lade the wings of prayer with the choicest and chiefest blessings. Many Christians have found, by experience, praying times to be sealing times. They have found rience of age should be well considered; but knowledge; men whose names will live as long life. They hang as the dead man, which bught by the use of soft words and kind demeanor, the brightest ornaments of the American pul. Satan, and an inlet to assurance.

"But the manifestation of the Spirit is given every man to profit withal."-1 Cor. xii. 7.

EDITED BY WM. B. MAXSON.

deavored to impress upon the minds of our the author of this chapter as being so identified all the counts in the indictment. with Christ, as to be fitly termed members of his body, of his flesh and his bones. For the Church is called the body of Christ, and be lievers are said to be grafted into this body; it might partake of the root and fatness of the of his kingdom, as though their own personal interest were advanced. And also sympathize are afflicted.

and God hath set the members every one of them in the body, as it hath pleased him. We therefore conclude that when God converts a soul, and he becomes united to the Church. that he designs that he shall occupy some po sition in the body in which he can be useful in promoting its interest and comfort. All the members were not designed to occupy the same position in the Church any more than that all the members of the body were designed for the same position in the human structure. These exercise of his infinite wisdom, has so placed the members in the body as to render the human form the masterwork of the Divine hand. both for symmetry and utility; and no transposition can be made of these members without If you have, now is the time to say it. producing a monstrosity—a deformity that would be painful to contemplate. And every member of the body is endowed by nature and art to perform the office for which it was especially designed, so that each member of the to say, may it please your Honor." body may be employed for its benefit, and for each member respectively. Nor can the office of one member of the body be successfully performed by another member. The feet cannot perform the service designed for the hands, nor the hands that of the feet. So also with the other members—the eyes cannot be a substitute for the ears, nor the ears for the eyes. If. therefore, the several members of the body were separate intelligences, and endowed with an independent will, as the members of Christ's body are, and they should refuse to obey the dictates of the head, it is not difficult to imagine to what a sad condition the whole man would soon be reduced. So it is with the Church when the members mistake their position and their duty, and refuse to act in concert in carrving out such measures as may be deemed expedient and necessary for the welfare of the Church, and for the whole Church to perform the duties enjoined upon it by Christ, who is head over all. By the decisions of this Head the Church must be governed. When the Church as a whole, and its members as individuals, have the mind of Christ, and all act as a unit, in accordance with his dictates, every thing in the Church will be done in its proper this case, be no useless members in the Church. the place where work is provided for the hands; editor gives the following account: nor the eyes go to sleep, and leave their duty to be performed by the ears. So in the Church: one member will not omit doing his own work with the expectation that it will be performed by some other member, but all being under the influence of the same Divine mind, will be

bers, may perform successfully everything that Christ requires at their hand. Our worshiping congregations would be supplied with conveni ent and comfortable houses to meet in, and the people would find themselves in circumstances to assemble seasonably for Divine worship; and the pecuniary expenses of carrying out every proper object of such religious establishment would be cheerfully and easily borne. Our missions would not languish for want of support, and all our other benevolent objects would be properly attended to and sustained One would not be anxious to know what another has done, in order to fix upon the amount of his own duty. He would go to Christ and ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" And when he can ascertain what it is, do it behalf, and shall not forget the kindness with irrespectively of what his brother or his neighbor may do.

ready to move in every good work simultane-

ously, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a

pull all together.

All are not apostles, all are not prophets, and if he understand what it is, is satisfied with it, and properly improve it, he with God in carrying out the grand object our Lord had in view in giving his life a ransom for sinful men. The Apostle charged the Coi.e. what they esteemed the best or most honorable; for we think the last verse of this 12th chapter of 1 Corinthians, should be so understood.: and shows them a m re excellent way.

Conviction and Sentence of Jacob S. Harden, the Wife-Poisoner,

Our readers are no doubt aware that this case has been under the consideration of the courtsitting in Belvidere, N. J. Mr. H. was indicted for the crime of murdering his wife. The trial of this case occupied the Court for fourteen days. The evidence of the prisoner's guilt In a former article upon the subject suggest- of administering arsenic to his wife, was clear ed by another verse of this chapter, we en- and satisfactory to the jury. After an absence of two hours, they came into court with a ver-Christian readers, that they are considered by dict of guilty of murder in the first degree on

> opened, the prisoner being present, the Court addressed him as follows:

and thereby become a part of it, as a scion the discharge of the most solemn duty which without any fear of their running away. This does of the tree when it is grafted into it, that a mortal can be called to perform. This trial, sailor had about a dozen of them in a shallow and indentified with Christ, they should labor considered innocent until you were proven now and then catching hold of each other's for, and rejoice in the enlargement and purity guilty, no longer applies to you. A jury of tail, forming a complete circle, and running your country, selected by yourself, of unpreju- with such speed that it was impossible to dis with Christ and the Church in all the afflictions breadth, after hearing all the arguments of larger one,) the lid of which had two holes in and reverses with which Christ and his Church your counsel, passed upon them with untiring it. They would enter this in one hole and pass energy, with an eloquence rarely equaled, with out the other as quick as thought—all for Now the body is not one member, but many: a pathos which drew tears from the stontest their own amusement. We were also informed not have failed to break the charm of the evi- mice would dance and run round, keeping exdence of your guilt, had it not been of act time with the music-and would stop whenadamantine strength, have passed that there ever the music stopped. Strange, but neverwas no doubt of your guilt; that the evidence theless true. could not be true and you be guiltless of the agony and blood of your wife; that she was foully murdered by you in a manner almost too horrible for conception.

With the verdict of that jury, it is almost needless to say, this Court is entirely satisfied. It could have been no other without a disre- 755,774 copies. Eighty-one new auxiliary Sogard of the duties which they owed to the society of which they are members, without dishave their proper functions, and God in the regarding their oaths. If human testimony can demonstrate the perpetration of a murder, it has been demonstrated that you were the perpetrator of this.

death should not be pronounced against you?

The Court here paused for an answer. The prisoner deliberately raised his hand, and said: "I have nothing to say to you on that subject. you to my counsel." Mr. Shipman arose in his place, and said: "I have nothing The Judge resumed:

"It remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the Court, which is hereby by the Court considered and adjudged, that you, Jacob S. Harden, for the felony and murder, in the first degree of Hannah Louisa Harden, of which you have been convicted, in manner and form First Principles of the Oracles of God---No. 2. as charged in the indictment, be taken to the jail of this County of Warren, whence you have been brought, and there safely kept until Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of June next. and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, within the prison of the County of inclosed yard of said prison, or within an inclosure, erected for that purpose, adjoining such prison, at the discretion of the Sheriff you be hung by the neck until you be dead And may God have mercy on your soul."

After the sentence was concluded, the pris oner sat down and wept. His counsel, also, and many others, were bathed in tears.

And thus is ended one of the most extra ordinary capital trials which have ever taken place in thus or any other State.

### The Sandwich Islands.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of March 15th, contains an account of the call season, and in its best manner. There will, in of the U.S. ship Powhatan at the Sandwich Islands, and of the public reception of the The feet will not refuse to carry the body to Japanese Embassy by the Court, of which the the peoples of the earth with the grand issue

We noticed that not only the Embassadors. but also each of the other Japanese, they entered the throne room, bowed three times very low. according to their own custom on such occasions. His Majesty addressed them in substance as follows:

"I feel much pleased to welcome you to my kingdom, and it affords me great pleasure that circumstances have favored me, through the kind permission of the United States Commissioner and the gentlemen in whose charge In this way a Church, though few in num- you at present are, to receive you as Embassadors of the great Emperor of Japan, while on your way to the friendly government of the United States of America, a nation to which my people are so much indebted. I shall feel much gratified, if your visit to these islands is agreeable to you: and hope that when you return to Japan, you will express to your Sovereign the friendly meeting which I have had the honor of having with you, and the high esteem I entertain for His Majesty and his peo-

His Excellency Sinne, first Embassador, replied, his words being translated into Dutch by Namura, and then into English by Mr.

"I am greatly obliged for the friendly reception with which your Majesty has honored as; and I beg to express my thanks, for the trouble you have been pleased to take on our of one is requisite to a proper acquaintance vation, and a much larger population than we Lord had been telling them that he was about we have been received in this city, not only by your Majesty, but by the inhabitants of your capital."

At the conclusion of the addresses, the Cenall are not teachers, all are not endow- sor, Vice-Governor, and others of the Embaswith every desirable and profitable gift. sy, were presented, and after them a number without the knowledge of the Old, for the New makes the footing very insecure. This is a would be with him in the sixth trouble, and in But every one has his own proper gift, of the officers of the Embassy. Each of them recorded his name in the autograph book of the Palace, which already contains those of many dignitaries of foreign countries; few, his brethren will be workers together with however, of them will be examined with more curiosity than these.

His Majesty having retired, the Queen soon after appeared, accompanied by the Princess Victorie, and some ten or twelve foreign ladies. rinthians with coveting earnestly the best gifts, The Ambassadors, as well as the Admiral and officers of the Powhatan, were presented individually to Her Majesty, and we must say that her bearing on the occasion was graceful, and left but one impression on all—that she nobly filled the high place she occupies. Queen Vichis royal visitors, the Japanese, in a style

has shown them during their stay will not pass deemed state. Prophecy is indisputably a part sent me from this valley, which weighed six house of Mary and Martha. Jesus invited only be construed as a mark of respect not only to the President of the United States. but to the Emperor of Japan.

The editor also gives the following account of some Japanese mice:

While on board the Pawhatan, one of the sailors, who did not go to Japan for nothing, exhibited to us a sample of Japanese mice. which were of various colors—some pure white. others spotted. They are perfectly docile. and may be handled without being the least alarmed. It appears that in Japan, mice are On Thursday, May 3d, after the Court was quite a domestic creature and perfectly tame: they are entirely of a different nature from our mice. and are much smaller. In fact, these little creatures may be considered quite a cu-Jacob S. Harden, I am about to proceed to riosity, as they can be kept in open boxes which, for the last two weeks, has been the box, with a partition in the center, and three object of so much interest, is closed. The hu- or four small holes in it, large enough to let tree. And that being thus closely united to, mane maxim of the law that you were to be them pass through, which they did continually, tion, arts, merchandize, science and wealth; leel, (the friend,) referring to Abraham the diced, intelligent, conscientious men, after a full tinguish their heads from their tails. In aninvestigation of your case in all its length and other corner was a small box, (inside of the heart, and with a force and power which could that whenever the band played, these little

> THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. - The re ceipts of the American Bible Society for the past year amounted to \$435,956 92. The ex tent of the distribution of the Scriptures was cieties have been formed in various parts of the country, eighty-eight new life directors and one thousand five hundred and twenty-five life members were added to the list. The speakers at the forthcoming anniversary exercises will Have you anything to say why sentence of be one from New York; one from Boston; one from Washington, D. C.: one from Chicago, Ill.; a Brazilian and a Syrian Missionary.

> > Eld. L. M. COTTRELL having rem from DeRuyter, N. Y., to Rockville, R. I. wishes his correspondents to address him at the latter P. O.

### Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

"The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy."

ing of our Lord Jesus Christ. The whole lasting joy upon their heads. plan of salvation, from first to last, is developed in a series of prophecies; and every sacred child of God the most encouraging assurance writer from Moses to John the Apostle, mani- of the fulfillment of all the promises. The Sonfests an acquaintance with the predictions of of God has appeared and suffered all that the his predecessors. This is to be expected in a prophets said he should suffer; he has entered book indited by the Spirit of the one living and into heaven with his own blood once for us true God; and it is one of the great evidences all; and is there expecting until his enemies be of the inspiration of the Bible, that extending made his footstool. What a pledge the is over the whole period of time, with a great that he will come again and having taken the diversity of gifts in its writers, it presents one kingdom to himself, receive all his people to harmonious whole; agreeing not only within its himself, that where he is there they may be is that on the southeast, around Macpelah; own pages, but with all the history of the also. past, and all the developments of the present. Not a fact appears in the issues of the nations, but accords with the predictions of the prophets of Jehovah, and links the destinies of which Jehovah declares it is his purpose to consummate. Prophecy as far as it is now fulfilled, is the gradual development of a plan the unfolding of a vast design, announced by the Spirit of God from the beginning of the world. God is without the shadow of a turning: every new or additional revelation that he has made corroborates, and confirms what he has said from the beginning. He has not blotted out the past to make way for somebefore announced and done; each successive which they are cut, indicate an early age. For event is but a stage in the accomplishment of what object it was commenced, and why it was a great whole, which yet remains to be realiz- never finished, will probably ever remain in ed. All the world is in a transition state, and doubt. Jewish tradition says that it was com-

History is a record of the past, prophecy is We are now in the southern highlands of caprice, and wickedness of men; but in the atrous images, which the children of Israel Bible we have what is requisite of both to were commanded to destroy, and to establish guide with infallible certainty to an enjoyment in their stead the worship of the one true God. of our Maker's will, and a knowledge of his The whole landscape indicates that in ancient great designs concerning us; and a knowledge times there existed a far higher state of cultiwith the other; hence in the Divine word, they see now. are blended, and inseparable conpanions. Men

has shown them during their stay will not pass deemed state. A topiccy is indisputably a part some than two feet in length. Them to go with him on to the Mount of Olives. the ruins which sin has brought upon them;

> vironed by the mountains on either hand,—the thousands in every age and clime, were no town of Bethany; and as they arrived at the Red Sea in front and the army of the Egyp. doubt composed. tians behind,—they were overwhelmed with con- Let us take a stroll through the streets of sternation, and cried out in despair. It had the ancient city which "was built seven years not yet been revealed to them that the Red | before Zoan in Egypt." It was called Hebron Sea should divide and make a pathway for after the son of Caleb. More anciently its them. To-day, what would God's servants do name was Kirjath-Arba, from a famous giant without prophecy?

deniable that ungodliness is making much calcity of one of the sons of Aaron. more, yea, a fearfully greater increase. It is

can we understand the Scriptures? How can shadows in the vale, warn us of approaching of bliss and glory. And while they looked we understand Genesis ii. 15: "It (or rather evening. He) shall bruise their head, and thou shall bruise his heel?" But turn to Rev. xx. 2-10. and all is plain and intelligent; and what the same writer says 1 John iii. 8, makes all plain. "For this purpose the Son of God was manifestd that he might destroy the works of the

The study of prophecy shews that the people of God are one in principle and in faith, in all ages; and how delightfully all who come from the east and from the west may sit down This remarkable passage agrees with what together with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob Peter said on two occasions: all the prophets in the kingdom of God, when all the prophefrom Samuel, and those that follow after, have cies are fulfilled, and the ransomed of the Warren, where you shall be confined, or in an spoken of the things pertaining to the appear- Lord shall return to Zion with songs and ever-

The study of prophecy affords the humble

light upon the Divine character. It expands the views of the greatness of the Divine pur. lend a singular beauty to the scenery. poses, beyond any other study to which man can direct his attention. Amidst the turmoil and confusion of the world, we see God working all things after the counsel of his own will

### For the Sabbath Recorder. From the Land of Canaan .-- No. 24.

HEBRON, Nov. 17th, 1859. Leaving the fountain of Ed-dirweh, we soon reach the foundations of an immense edifice of two courses of hewn stone above the ground. thing new and adverse to that which had been The size of the stones, and the manner in giving and praise to God, for past and for prehe only can get a clear view of the final result, menced by Abraham, but that it was never who studies the prophecies of the prophets of completed because God commanded Abraham to live in tents.

a declaration of the future. Both have been Palestine. Here the ancient Canaanites dwelt; night before his departure from them, being awfully perverted by the prejudices, ignorance, and upon these high hills they set up their idol- in the house of Lazarus whom he raised from

One hour more brings us to the valley of have constructed theories upon the New Tes- Eshcol, and one path leads us over a road and long time, even till midnight, telling him how tament to leave out the Old; but it is impossi- cient indeed. It is paved with large round many things he would have to suffer for His ble to attain a full acquaintance with the New stones worn to the smoothness of glass; which sake, but he must not be discouraged; for He presupposes an acquaintance with the Old, and lovely valley! Vineyards on both sides; fig- the seventh He would not forsake him. This constantly refers to it; it does not always stop trees and pomegranates everywhere interspers- humble disciple listened with a great deal of to detail what the Old has said, but appeals to ed with the vines. What are those high square earnestness, and, as it were, drank in those the reader's supposed knowledge of what has buildings of stone which we see in the vine- soul-inspiring words, as they flowed from the already been foretold. A man might as well yards? They are watch-towers occupied by lips of his beloved Master. And his spirit was think to learn the higher branches of mathe. vine-dressers during the vintage. They are stirred within him; and he felt he could brave matics without a knowledge of the first five also used by the owners of the vineyards as any danger that he might be called to encounrules of arithemetic, as to comprehend all the summer-houses. The proprietors leave their ter to disseminate, build up and strengthen his revelations of Jesus Christ and his apostles houses in the city, at this season, and come Master's cause. But as the Saviour talked of without a knowledge of "Moses and the pro- here to dwell under their own vines and fig. His departure on the morrow, his countenance phets." I look upon that system of teaching trees. From this luxurious valley, the spies wore an expression of sadness, because his as very seriously wrong, which discourages or gathered clusters of grapes, with pomegranates Lord and Master was going to leave him. But, And this more excellent way is to follow after toria never entertained a royal Embassy with neglects the study of the Old Testament Scrip. and figs, and took them to Kedesh, as specil says Jesus, I go to prepare a place for you; charity, that is love. Love to God and love more grace and suavity than did Queen Emma tures, and treats the prophetic Scriptures as mens of the exceeding good land which they and if I go and prepare a place for you, I will to mankind is far more excellent than all the on this occasion. His Mejesty also appeared unimportant or uninteresting. The Bible as were invited to go up and possess. The fruit come again and receive you to myself; that a whole, as it now is complete, is a gradual of this valley still corresponds to its ancient where I am there ye may be also. The next sione can fit us for all our duties, and make which must have given them favorable ideas. unfolding of God's great designs toward man-celebrity—it produces still the largest and best day, about the third hour, Jesus and a goodly C. C. Felton will be inaugurated on the 28th

and as it appears to me, is one of the most to find a resting place in this venerable and requested the Saviour to return to her house merciful of those arrangements. We may see venerated city. Here Abraham and other pa- and abide with them during the heat of the somewhat how dull and drear would be our triarchs dwelt, and here they communed with day, and to partake of some refreshments with path without the light of prophecy, by the God. Here they and their wives were buried, them. But the good woman did not under. case of the people of Israel at the Red Sea. and their sepulchres are here to this day. stand that her Lord would eat and drink no They had Moses attested as God's servant for Here David was anointed King over Israel, more with her till that day it should be fulfill. a leader, and the promise of God to their and here was his royal residence for seven ed in the kingdom of God. As they passed fathers that they should possess the Land of years and a half, and here many of those soul- from the house of Mary, the disciples began to Canaan, but when they found themselves en- stirring psalms, which have given comfort to gather unto Him, from all parts of the little

of that name. Moses called it Mamre. The brighter and brighter till His whole body was but what observing man can fail to see that friend of God. Hebron was utterly destroyed in the ratio of the growth of these things, by Joshua, and given to Caleb for a possession godliness is losing ground. There may be in in reward for his courage and trust in God. crease of good men in the earth, but it is un- It was one of the cities of refuge, and a leviti- Jerusalem, He could behold the spires of that

Now we wind through a labyrinth of gloomy the money changers, and overthrown their only in the sure word of prophecy that the streets and ruinous passages; we see the usual servants of God have any certain guarantee of amount of idleness and dirt found in all East. the will of God being done upon the earth as ern cities. We at length arrive at the Turkit is done in heaven. Indeed there is such an ish mosque, which covers the cave of Macpeirrepressible desire in man to know the future, lah, where Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and that I question if any would find fault with Rebekah, Jacob and Leah were laid. Over the study of prophecy, if it were not for the this spot the Moslems keep a jealous watch, difficulty of reconciling it with some favorite neither Christians nor Jews are permitted to theory of their own, cherished as their own enter. If we could gain access to this cave. offspring, or as a sacred family distinction, or we might find the bodies of the patriarchs still as a popular pass to distinction among men. here; or at least that of Jacob, for we read Alas, that we should any of us be so blind to that the physicians embalmed Jacob; and that our own true interests. Lit is the truth obeyed "Joseph brought him up from Egypt, and that purifies the heart; it is being of the same buried him in the cave of the field of Macpemind in the truth that we are manifestly of the lah, before Mamre." This mosque is two hunfamily of God; and it is walking in the truth dred feet in length, and one hundred and fifteen that we have fellowship with the prophets and in breadth, and sixty feet in height. We would apostles of God, and indeed with God himself. linger here; but we must hasten, for the bright looked, a multitude of angels were descending. Without the study of Divine prophecy how glow on yonder hill-top, and the lengthened to wait upon their ascending King to realms

> Abraham our dragoman, has camped for the night on the side of a green hillock opposite the city, in the lonely valley of Mamre, this same Jesus will so come as ye have seen near the quarantine. A quarantine here so far from the sea board! This is the port of the desert. That long train now passing through the archway into the courtyard of the quarantine, has just arrived from Egypt. These ships of the desert will be detained here for several days, with all their crew: until it is fully ascertained whether they have brought the plague, or any other infectious disease from Egypt.

Leaving the city, we pass a large square reservoir well built with hewn stone; it is manifestly of great antiquity. Now we have reached our tents, and the prospect is lovely and deeply interesting. We see that the town is situated partly in the valley and partly extend ing along the side of the hill, in a fine fertile valley, enclosed by hills which form an amphitheatre, called by Jerome "the cradle of Isaac." I feel more inclined to call it the cradle of giants, for it was here that the Anakins dwelf long before Isaac's day. The dwellings are dispersed in four different quarters, the largest the cupolas on the houses, and the beautiful The study of prophecy throws a flood of trees interspersed through the town, with the ancient ruins on the hills in the background.

Evening-It is delightful to look up from these heights into the starry heavens which seem to bend lovingly over us; the transparency of the atmosphere here makes the stars mpressively glorious. The Lord here led Abraham forth, and said, "Look towards the heavens, and tell the stars if thou be able to

Before retiring, let us bow with subdued and reverent hearts: here in the lovely plain of Mamre, amidst the stillness of reposing nature, and pour from our full hearts thanks MARTHA SAUNDERS.

### For the Sabbath Recorder. The Ascension.

The Saviour of men. after he arose from the dead, continued forty days with his disci ples, explaining the Scriptures and instructing them into the doctrines of his kingdom. The the dead, with Mary, Martha and a number of his disciples, after he had talked a long while with them, that disciple whom Jesus loved, wished to be instructed more fully into his doctrine, and the time of his ascension, as the Lord taketh him apart, and talketh with him a The special attention and kindness which he kind in a perfect, and in a fallen, and in a re- grapes in the country. I once had a cluster number of his disciples were gathered at the of the present month.

We now reach Hebron, and glad are we As they were departing from the house, Mary brow of the hill, they had gathered to the number of about five hundred. Jesus being in advance of the rest, they noticed that Rie raiment became bright and shining. They stood as if riveted to the spot, observing their Lord as He went on. His person became as the light. As Jesus arrived at the top of the hill, He looked all around on every side, as if to take one more look at that beautiful coun. try in which He had suffered so much ton deem fallen humanity. As He gazed toward beautiful temple, out of which He had driven tables, saying, take these things hence. At His right, He could discern those magnificent palm trees that overshadowed the sepulchre from which He had arisen; and to His left, in the dim distance, was to be seen the wilder. ness where John the Baptist first began to prepare the way of the Lord. He stretched out His hands towards. His disciples to signify to them that He wished to leave with them His parting blessing. His disciples all bent reverently toward Him, while John, who fully understood what was taking place, being a little in advance of the rest, fell on his knees. and stretched out his hands to signify to his Lord that he wished to receive his blessing: and while they stood gazing, Jesus began to ascend up into heaven. And behold, as they them in white apparel, who said, ye men of Galilee, why stand ye here gazing into heaven, him go into heaven.

Yes, dear brother and sister in Christ, I believe this same Jesus that has gone into heaven will come again as he has promised. He will come in the clouds of heaven to gather his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other; and if we are prepared to meet him. how we shall rejoice to see Him. E. M. CRANDALL

> For the Sabbath Recorder. Class-Immortality.

Wherever materialism clipt upon spiritualism,

there was ever a tendency to pass from absolute annihilationism to some form of existence after death. This tendency frequently took on the form of class-immortality. Loa-Tseu, for instance, an early Chinese philosopher, taught that souls emenated from ether, and were united to the body by the air, the breath of life, the universal soul. At death, the good were to return to the atmosphere, and thus being united to the universal soul, became immortal: but the wicked, not enjoying such a death, were not reunited to the universal soul, but were annihilated. This philosophy has degenerated, and there is now found prevailing, doubtless, as a legitimate development of such teachings, "a sort of materialistic pantheism, which gives to morality no religious basis." Gnosticism, which, taken as a whole, represented a combination of Persian, Chaldeau, and Egyptian doctrines, united to donceptions, of which India was the ancient source, presents another illustration of this principle. According to this philosophy, there were three classes of men, depending on the principles by which they are governed. Those who were captivate ed by the world, led a meterial life; those who seek a high and holy life, partook of the spiritual principle, and those who sought only to live according to the letter of the law, partook of a soulical principle—neither matter por spirit. The progress of the race consisted in rising from the material and physical to the spiritual, or Divine. Those who did not thus rise, but remain under the control of the mabo. rial principle during their lives, were completely annihilated at death; while the truly spiritual returned at death to the bosom of the eternal "Pleroma," Stoicism is another illustration of our proposition. It was an attempt at a combination of two contradictory elements. It attempted to unite materialism, which sinks man to the animal, and spiritualism, which ennobles and dignifies him. It seemed to vibrate at first, between the doctrine, that the universe was but an assemblage of corporeal principles, or matter ensouled by an entelligent, corporeal principle, the pure ether, or primordial fire, called God, the whole subject to the law of fate, on the one hand, and on the other, that God, in his essence, was order, justice, holiness, and that to man, there attaches the ideas of freewill, duty and obligation. In so far as immortality was recognized, it was that of the just, or class-immortality. At length, it seemed to rise contrary to the

Thus much in reference to materialism in its various modifications, previous to the appearance of Christianity.

tendency of most systems of a like structure,

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ual elements of Stoicism, gained the ascenden.

Dr. James Walker, the retiring President of Harvard College, has just received a gift of

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anxious to hi We truly laws are und we have rep nublic prints lenged the S passionate di ing our challe with opposing ered obloq**uy** last State Co would not co question with Such being what more na ones in our r saying, "Sau and retort up ry style. Bo ble epithets i than useless. avoiding it. with respect

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[From the New York Tribune.] "A Distinct, Square Issue."

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E M. CRANDALL.

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In an interesting article on "Sunday Laws," in your paper of April 25, you call loudly upon the Anti-Sabbatarians to look the Sunday question "square in the face." and make "a distinct, square issue thereon," and "try conclusions before the grand inquest of the peoples instead of calling the Sunday Law advocates "hard names."

A most reasonable call, Mr. Editor, and one which I, as one of them, will respond to We have been somewhat denunciatory of late. I admit; but if you will look at the "Documints" of the "Sabbath Committee" and the represented by their ambassadors to France. "Religious Papers" for the last twelve or eighteen months, you will find that we have had a bad example set us, in this matter, by our opponents, who have called us "rowdies." "infidels," "red republicans," and all sorts of hard names. Some of us have been too ready to give "tit for tat;" but, as a body, we are anxious to have the question tried on its merits. We truly believe that our present Sunday laws are unconstitutional. In months past,

we have repeatedly argued this point in the public prints, and more than once have challenged the Sunday-law men to meet us in dispassionate discussion. But, instead of acceptng our challenge, and meeting our arguments with opposing argumentation, they have showged oblequy and abuse upon us; and, in the last State Convention, they resolved that they would not condescend to argue the Sabbath duestion with us.

Such being the treatment we have received, what more natural than that some impatient ones in our ranks should call to mind the old saying, "Sauce for goose, sauce for gander." and retort upon them in the same denunciatory style. But all such bandying of disagreeable epithets is, we admit, useless, and worse than useless. You have set a good example in avoiding it. And, now, a word, if you please, with respect to the argument of your article. Have you stated the case fairly? It seems to

You mention, as though it were the chief

point at issue between us, the making of Sunday a Non dies in law, and exempting from civil process, military duty, jury service, etc., on that day. But how seldom do you hear this made a matter of complaint. I never have. If the State desires to exempt its officers and servants from duty on any day of the week, or year, it may do so, with few if any to find fault. It may exempt the employés in incorporated institutions, apprentices, etc., and though some will undoubtedly demur, the great majority will cheerfully acquiesce. The immense majority are strongly in favor of making Sunday "a day of exemption from ordinary labor,"—a day, as you say, on which the hardworking man "may enjoy fully the society of his wife and children." But, what is loudly complained of on all sides, is, that the statute law, in defiance of the constitutional provision against such "preference" and interference. sides with a somewhat large religious party, in demanding not only abstinence from "ordinary labor." but travel and recreation; and these, of course, on religious grounds. Sanitary grounds may be pleaded for the prohibition of the first, but certainly not the last. On the contrary, sanitary considerations would encourage, instead of prohibiting, the pleasure-ride into the country, open air sports, etc. The Puritan sects say these things, however healthful and desirable in themselves considered. must not be done on Sunday for religious reasons. The statute, framed under Puritan influence, enforces this dogma, and so far identifies itself with a religious party, in the way of support and favoritism; which is, and of right Constitution.

We ask not "freedom to fling stones through the windows of a church," nor in any way to give "needless annoyance" to "a worshiping congregation." You have never heard, and never will hear, Anti-Sabbatarians demanding such liberty. But the liberty which we do demand, and that for which we will never cease our efforts until it is obtained, is this: To work on Sunday if we deem it desirable, at any honest calling, instead of enjoying the common holiday, as we may on Thanksgiving Day, and on Independence; and, if we choose, to unite with the majority in abstaining from ordinary labor on that day, to travel and recreate ourselves as we please, under no other or further restrictions than those imposed on other days of the week. Just here, Mr. Editor, we propose to take our stand, and make the "dis-

unct, square issue" you call for. Respectfully, J. L. HATCH. Brooklyn, April 27, 1860.

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.—A comparison of the ecclesiatical statistics of Prussia from 1849 to 1859 establishes the fact that the increase of Protestants during this period has been considerably larger than that of Roman Catholics. The number of Protestants has increased from 10.016.798 to 10.-861,965, or about 8 1-2 per cent.; that of Roman Catholics from 6,079,613 to 6,556,827, wincu is too the S per cent. In 1849 there were for every 1,000 Protestants 606 Roman Catholics; in 1858 only 603. The larger in It is as follows: crease of Protestants is, however, almost limall European censuses which include the ectigation will result in my favor. clesiastical statistics. are counted to the deof the two Churches in various provinces. In do not believe them, none is due. sia it has in particular given a new impulse to the condemnation I shall merit. the support of many new congregations, which districts.

S. C., and there are flourishing vineyards in shall be. that vicinity.

[Independent.

### General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

from Europe to the 26th ult.

It is stated that Austria, Russia, and Prusof the following powers:—Austria, France, but investigating for themselves. England, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Sweden and Switzerland, who will be

The frauds committed by W. G. Pullinger, chief cashier of the Union Bank of London, amounts to the enormous sum of £263,000 (nearly \$1,125,000), which places him at the head of this class of defaulters in London. The entire loss will be met from the bank's profits. A sum of \$120,000 drawn from the reserved fund and capitalized, will be transferred back; the present reserved fund will be swept away, and the remainder will be provided for from the profits of the preset year. The delinquent carried on unsuccessful stock operations for years, and his frauds were carried on by means of a forged pass-book, representing an account of the Union Bank with the Bank of England. The shares of the Union Bank were quoted at a decline of £5.

Lieut. Col. Crealock is the military secretary of Lord Elgin in his mission to China. Lord Elgin was to leave London on the 25th of April for China.

The weather throughout England continues cold and wintry. Spring was very backward, and gave some little anxiety regarding agri cultural prospects.

Calcutta dispatches give reports of disturbances having broken out in Cabul. It was rumored at Shanghae that the four

ves els which recently proceeded to the Pecheelce river, carried an ultimatum to the Chinese government. A letter from Pesth. Hungary, says that the new letters patent of the Emperor of Austria

are regarded by the Hungarians as of no value whatever. They contain nothing more than vague promises, and it is felt that Austrian promises to do good are never realized. This is the unanimous opinion of the national

A HORRIBLE MURDER. - The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times furnishes the details of one of the most horrid crimes that we have been called upon to mention: The murdered man and the murderess were

husband and wife, and had maintained that relation to each other for a period of upwards of fifty years. They resided on a small farm, which they owned in DeKelb county. Mrs. Knapp informed her son "Jakey," of her intention to kill the old man, and requested "Ja. key" to hold the old man's hands, while she would choke him to death: "Jakey" refusednext morning, when she persuaded Knapp, under some pretence, to enter the milk house, and as he was in the act of stepping out of the building she struck him on the back of tire head with a heavy club. She then seized the axe, which she had ready, and struck him ore the forehead, fracturing the skull. She then dragged him to the well and threw him in. and as he went down he grasped the top of the gum, which grasp she forced him to release by striking him upon the hands with the end of a heavy board; he then sank to the bottom of the well. She then threw a number of chunks into the well, remarking to her son at the time. ought to be, prohibited by the organic law, the that in case search was made for the old man. his body would not be discovered. There being some stains of blood upon the dress she had on at the time, she placed a second dress over it, directing "Jakey" to hide the axe and club with which she had committed the deed. She went to a Mrs. Smith's, living about a mile distant, and spent the day. "Jakey." in obedience to her command, also spent the day away from home. She met her son-in-law Place, and told him that she had just learned that the old man was lost, and hastened on her way home. Place and a number of the neighbors immediately instituted a search for Knapp, and noticing that the surface of the well was covered with c'aunks, they put down the hook and dragged, the body of the murdered man out. Mrs. Knapp exhibiting no grief, but on the contrary manifesting the most perfect indifference, suspicion pointed at her. She was accordingly arrested, but denied tall connection with the murder-a committee of females was appointed to examine her clothin; 5, and found upon her second dress the stains of blood spoken of-when she became alarmed and inquired for "Jakey," stating that he was a simple boy, and they would get all out of him. "Jakey" was then interrogated, and at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but afterwards made a full statement. She was tried, found guilty, and sent to the Penitentia-

> JOSEPH SMITH .- "Young Joe Smith" has made a communication, defining his position.

ry for life.

"In taking the head of the Mormon Church, ited to the time from 1849 to 1855; from 1855 I am running counter to the opinions of many to 1858 the numerical proportion of the two people; but believing that there is a destiny Churches remained almost unchanged. The which shapes our ends, I am contented to let consuses, which are taken every third year, those who are astonished and opposed to such give also the complete ecclesiastical statistics a measure, stand the test of time, and an opof every province and district. Children, as portunity for reflection, satisfied that an inves-

"To those familiar with the books upon nomination of their parents. The New Evan- which our faith is founded, the Bible being the gelical Church Gazette, of Berlin, gives many groundwork, I have no apologies to offer, and interesting details on the proportional increase to those not familiar with them, and those who

immigration, increased in a larger ratio than many believe that I will emigrate to Salt Lake. pointed time. the Protestants. In the other six provinces, To those who know me, it is needless for me to A substitution of the Protestants are ahead. say, that I am not going to do any such thing one at which a landing can be safely effected Church. He laid down the basis of Congre- from a new mine discovered by the Stone A great many false statements and rumors while the doctrine of polygamy and disobe- by a steamship drawing 26 feet. It is over gational Church government in relation to fi-(for example, concerning the extraordinary dience to the laws are countenanced there; to five miles from the City Hall, but that is no nancial matters so as to be within the compreprogress of the Roman Church in several dis- those who do not know me personally, and to tricts) have been refuted by the statistics; and whom my principles are unknown, I must say, it has become generally apparent that a more withhold your censure until, such time as I careful study of the ecclesiastical statistics will shall, by some flagrant act, of disobedience to not only furnish the most reliable information the law of the land, or some striking breach on the history of religious denominations, but of morality, deserve the just indignation of sothat it will call the attention of the Churches ciety; when I do either the one or the other, to many wants and interests of the Church I am ready for the opening of the vial of wrath that had formerly been overlooked. In Prus- of enraged society, and shall cheerfully receive

"Numbers, of the readers of the Democratic have been of late founded in Roman Catholic press know me personally, and have been warm friends to, me; they know my sentiments in re- the Common Council will ensure at least a and six children in the upper part. It is be- given by the ladies of the Congregational Sogard to those obnoxious features in Utah Mor- visit from the greatest marvel of naval archi- lieved that the house was set on fire by Hobbs, ciety, the "old folks' room" was provided with

"Religious toleration is one of the principles | American trade.

of our government, and so long as any denomi protection of government; but when those able centenarians. He says: bounds are exceeded, the claim is forfeited, proclaim against it.

"A man is known by his acts: I have been templated European Conference of France on still to be so judged, asking all to do so fairly the Swiss question should meet in Paris. The and impartially, laying their prejudices aside, Conference, it is presumed, will be composed relying not upon rumor for their knowledge,

"doeth all things well," hoping no man will

judge me without knowledge. JOSEPH SMITH."

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—The discovery Dr. J. Marion Sims as to the successful treatment of certain feminine diseases which all the physicians in and out of all the great medical colleges and hospitals of Europe and the world found incurable, has given rise to the "Woman's Hospital" of this city. This excellent foundation is now in its fifth year. But we regret, and indeed feel ashamed to state, that it has but a hand-to-mouth existence. It depends on chance donations, and has no wealth placing it beyond the necessity of accepting little contributions of \$200, \$25, \$50, \$50, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, etc., which, all told, are wholly inadequate to sustain it properly. During the last year not less than seventy women were turned away from its doors on account of its limited resources to receive additional inmates. If it were a great hospital, it would these cases are matters of life and death, the clear. What is the reason that the women who give twenty-five dollars for a pocket-handkerchief cannot give twenty five cents for an institution to cure the agonies and save the lives of thousands of their sex? The entire list of donations for the year 1859 comprises only ninety-six names. Almost the only donation worth quoting comes "from the State," and is \$732 64. Mr. T. G. Hodgkins subscribed handsomely with \$480.

In the late address made by Dr. Francis before the Association we find these words:-"The history of the Woman's Hospital, if fully detailed, would unfold a series of achievements in curative means for the relief of the saddest afflictions to which the tenderer sex of a Chirurgical and Medical art. Though science is of no party, the patriotic cannot but treatment, and the schools of Europe are beginning to adopt it, it is full time that New York should endow this Hospital properly, So she said no more about the matter until and open its doors to every suffering woman who may apply for admission.

> ANOTHER BLOODY DEED. -- The Cincinnat Gazette of the 2d inst., says: "Again in our capacity as journalists are we called upon to record another horrible deed of blood, which occurred at an early hour vesterday morning. in the north-western part of the city, whereby a German, named Peter Glenn, deliberately killed his wife by plunging a huge butcher knife into her right groin. The parties resided in John street near York, occupying in part one of those houses that are built with an especial view to accommodate a multitude of families. regardless of their health, convenience or comfort. Glenn is of very intemperate habits. and for the past two or three months has scarcely drawn a sober breath. Yesterday morning, shortly after daylight, he arose from his bed and left the house for the purpose of was in a drunken condition. Immediately struck him in the forehead. The scrambling noise between the drunken husband and the abused wife awoke their son that was sleeping in his bed, it was to see a gleaming knife in the hands of his father, a messenger of death to his mother. After she had been stabbed. the woman staggered to the side of the bed and fell into the arms of the boy, a corpse The wound was about one and a half inches in extent, and passed upward, inward and backward, to the extent of four and a half or five inches, dividing in its course the primitive iliac artery and vein, also passing through several loops of the intestines. The murderer fled imniediately after the occurrence, but towards the close of the day he was discovered by officers who lodged him in the Bremen-street Station House. Both the murdered and the n jurderer are upwards of sixty years of age.

> Journal of Commerce the following remarks

It is stated that this monster ship would leave on or about the 1st of June, and that her draught coming into our harbor would probably be from 21 to 22 feet, and going out Last evening an adjourned meeting of the Sotherefore, only necessary for the Common in the lecture-room of the church, Mr. Ben- has had his skull patched, and now is out Council of this city, to whom the communica-tion was referred, to provide a suitable wharf the floor at the adjournment, proceeded with authority of the Hannibal Messenger for sayat the foot of 106th street, East River, to his remarks. He was followed by Dr. Ball, ing, has been deposited, but the skin has closed two provinces, Bradenburg and Silesia, and in I know that many stories are now being which point the Great Eastern can have unob- who contended that the Society had a right over the wound, and through it, every pulsaparticular in the capital of the State, Berlin, circulated in reference to what will be the restricted access at low tide, and the directors to control the financial undertakings of the tion of the brain may be distinctly felt. the Roman Catholics have, in consequence of sult of the step I have taken. I know that of the company will send her over at the ap- Church.

the lower part of the city by means of small pews the opinions of the pew owners. steamboats. Should the company deem it profitable, in any event, to run the Great

By the steamship Bohemian we have advices and society ought to ignore it, and the law come to my knowledge, which seem to me so remarkable as to deserve notice in your paper. Mrs. Henry Speese, a middle-aged lady living sia had agreed to the proposition that the con- judged heretofore by mine, and I am willing six miles from this place, arrested my attention Patrick Burke, aged eighteen. The latter lately by some rather unusual feats of walking. I was curious to inquire of her husband respecting her ancestry, imagining that extraordinary physical vigor must have marked it. He in-"I leave the result in the hands of Him who formed me that her grandfather and grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Church, were yet living, bale and vigorous, at the ages respectively of 110 and 108! Mr. Church's resi- The jury therefore found a verdict "that the dence is on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio persons named came to their death by being Railroad, some 40 miles from Wheeling. He is known along the road as "Old Hundred," and the cars, by special arrangement, stop before his door, two miles from any station, if there be passengers ticketed for "Old Hundred." He was a British soldier in the Revo-Intion, and, being taken prisoner, declined exchange, and remained in the country. He is still in remarkable possession of all his bodily powers, except that his sight is dim. good dame has not even this mark of age, being able to read comfortably without glasses."

> letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says: but what we want most is good American farmers. There is no climate or soil in the world better adapted for agriculture than this, and attract multitudes. When it is considered that an already large and increasing market for their produce. Wheat grows here luxuriantly; latter fainted from fatigue. It is not probable necessity of adequate action in this matter is potatoes, both sweet and white; rice. and indeed everything. The soil is, so far as I have before, seen, nearly, if not quite, two feet thick. Never failing streams give ample opportunities for mills, a few of which would be an excellent investment. In addition to the demand from the immense quantity of shipping which comes here in the course of the year, Shanghae would animal engaged in a fight with an enormous require a large quantity of flour, vegetables, etc. In the latter place white potatoes frequently sell for six cents per pound! The land can be bought very cheap, and good practical farmers coming out here, supplied with a well-selected stock of tools and seeds, can be sure of realizing a large fortune in a

> are exposed, wholly upparalleled in the records Public Reading-Room Association of the Six- measured nine feet from wing to wing. teenth Ward of the City of New York have established their Reading-Room at No. 245 the authorities, after the girls have reached a feel emotions of peculiar gratification in the Eighth avenue, near Thirty-third street. They certain age, hunting up beaux and compelling contemplation that the new devices adopted have subscribed for and are in receipt of nearly them to take a partner for life, be it "for betin this establishment for the restoration to all the daily and several of the weekly news- ter or for worse." Apropos of this, it is asserthealth of individuals hitherto deemed incurpapers of this city, and some of the most ed that the members of the Japanese embassy able from causes associated with, or following prominent newspapers of Albany, Philadelphia, thought the ladies whom they saw at the Sandand Washington, selected without distinction wich Islands wearing crinoline, actually filled As the highest sanction is given to this of party. Arrangements are in progress to the immense skirts. One of the men who hapobtain periodicals, and a supply of public doc- pened to touch a dress in passing, was much uments, and of the speeches of public men on surprised to find it caving in, and burst into the political questions of the day. The rooms roars of laughter at his discovery. Some of are also secured and fitted up for a Republican | the New York ladies, we think, will make them headquarters as well as for the purposes of a open their eyes still wider. reading room. It is designed to make this enterprise an efficient means of organizing the party, of canvassing the Ward, and of promoting the success of the Republican candidate in the approaching Presidential campaign. William C. Russel is President, Mordecai L. Marsh Vice-President, William Orton Secretary, and James Cuthell Treasurer.

[N. Y. Tribune. CURIOUS CASE OF INSANITY AND SUICIDE.-

A few days since, a man named Barney Mc-Mahon, with his wife and two children, arrived of the canal, and therefore the washing of the at Buffalo from the West, and it was soon dis. | banks is avoided. covered that both McMahon and his wife were insane. The Overseers of the Poor had the a few days since, upon a wager of \$10, to saw man sent to the Insane Asylum, and the six cords of wood, two cuts, between sunrise woman was taken to the Poor House. When and sunset. He accomplished four cords and he was taken away, his wife handed him some seven feet at 6 P. M., and then gave up the he was taken away, his wife handed him some seven feet at 6 P. M., and then gave up the last C. Rogers, W. A. Saunders, J. C. Crandall, V. money, which he threw into the street. She job. The Frenchman was carried down to Hull, L. M. Cottrell, J. Allen, K. C. Barker, D. M. procuring some medicine. An hour or more then handed him a razor, with which he at- Dexter for the purpose by a hotel keeper, who Johnson, J. C. Rogers, W. F. Randolph, E. M. Crantempted to cut his throat. After his commit- wagered \$40 on his head. The wood was dall. ment to the Insane Asylum he succeeded in packed very close to make the feat as hard as upon entering the room he commenced abusing tearing his throat to pieces with a fragment of possible. Besides having a man constantly an iron vessel, which had inadvertently been sharpening them, the betting landlord furnished in—and to prevent him from felling her to the left in the cell. When found he was dead. a round of pork with which to lubricate the The wife also jumped from the third story saws. window of the Poor House, and was injured to such an extent that she died the next morning. Where they were from, or where going, in the same apartment, and as he sat upright is unknown, as the children are too young to give any account of the family.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—On Friday evenstore of G. A. Warrier, corner of Stanton and Lewis streets, and desired to purchase some rat, finding himself free, scrambled away to his seidlitz powders. The German in attendance hole. gave the lady two powders, which she took home. As she was about to mix them she noticed that one of them was of a peculiar color, and she consequently hesitatthem to the Eleventh Ward Station House. where the dark colored powder was pronouncdruggist was informed of his carelessness, when with the greatest alacrity, he offered to ex-THE GREAT EASTERN.—We clip from the change the powders, but did not seem to comprehend that he had nearly sacrificed a human on the probability of the Great Eastern coming this city, but may be expected so long as in- in rebuilding the mill, was instantly killed by competent persons are left in charge of drugs a derrick failing upon him, caused by the of a poisonous nature.

THE TROUBLE IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH,— the time of the great catastrophe

The Rev. Dr. Cheever replied in an able and The above place is believed to be the only eloquent vindication of the rights of the business point of view, since an easy and quick fended the pulpit as an independent office, de- to defray the entire cost of transportation. connection could be established between it and nying that it had any right to reflect upon the

[N. Y. Tribune, May 3d.

Eastern to this port, a branch road could be Five Persons Burned to Death .- A fire constructed in a few weeks connecting with the occurred at Orange. N. J., on Monday of last Harlem Railroad, and passengers and goods week, resulting in the loss of five lives. The could be brought to the business streets by lower part of the house, in which the fire originated, was occupied by Jonathan Hobbs, as a A little judicious liberality on the part of blacksmith shop, and he lived with his wife could be known, even were it true, (as it was that were from 70 to 700 years old.

AN AGED COUPLE -A correspondent of | not, ) that his wife and family had been burned nation shall keep within the pale of the law, the N. Y. Tribune, in Ashland, Ohio, writes the to death. Hobbs, it is stated, was shoeing of Boston, stolen from Adams' Express some so long is it entitled to the consideration and following entertaining account of some remark- ho rses at the time, and having placed a pile of days since, have been received by that bank, sh avings against the stairway, set fire to them, in their regular couse of redemption. They "A couple of cases of longevity have just and then locking the doors, left his family to were received from the Metropolitan Bank, their fate. He was arrested and is now in New York, which redeemed them for one of custody. The deceased persons are Mrs. their corresponding banks in Burlington, Iowa. Hobbs, three children, and the daughter of Mr. Fawkes, the great steam plowman, is was rescued alive, but was so badly burned that she died in about two hours. Of the three remaining children, two were badly burned and one was saved uninjured.

P. S.—At the Coroner's inquest not the slightest evidence was adduced that the accus ed was guilty of having fired the premises. burned in the fire in question, the origin of which is to them unknown."

The development of muscle leads not always to the prize ring. In Troy, the other day, John McKinney and Patrick Kennedy, both blacksmiths, had an extraordinary trial of skill. The former challenged the latter to compete with him in making horse-shoes for the championship. The challenge was accepted and

the working time fixed at ten hours; each man. YANKEE FARMERS WANTED IN JAPAN.—A with his "helper," went at the metal. Their shops were surrounded through the da with There are plenty of enterprising merchants, an interested throng, and ropes were stretched about the forges to give sufficient space. the expiration of the ten hours. Kennedy had made 240 shoes, and McKinney 210. Near the close of the contest the "helper" of the that an equal feat has ever been accomplished

In Canada, the other day, a young man w plowing in a field, when his attention was attracted by the barking of a bull-terrier dog. and on looking after him, he discovered the eagle. Seizing a stick, he ran to the assistance of the terrier, who was receiving the worst of it from the eagle. On approaching, the eagle turned upon his new adversary, and in all probability would have overcome him had not the faithful dog come to his rescue and renewed the fight. After a short scuffle between the eagle and the two adversaries, he was dispatched, and the young farmer carried Public Reading Room Association. — The his carcass home as a trophy of success. He

Old maids, it is said, are unknown in Japan

A new method for applying steam to the propulsion of canal boats is announced in Vir- Sabbath in May, (24th day of the month,) at 10 o'clock ginia, the invention of a resident of that State. A. M. Introductory discourse by A. W. Coon; Forbes its principle being that the power is applied to two alternating parallel rods, operating horizontally, within open submurged chambers. The length of the stroke will be about twenty feet, and the engine is to be constructed so as to apply the power direct from the steam cylinders, dispensing with crank and fly wheel. The water displaced does not flow to the sides

A Frenchman at Dexter. Maine, undertook,

A Musk Rat and a Moccasin Snake had a fight in a pond recently, near Petersburg, Va. They met in the middle of the pond and the rat turned and made for the shore. The snake L. M. Cottrell. Rockville, R. I., 2 00 caught him as he reached the bank, and they Mrs. K. C. Barker, Newport, R. I., 2 00 fought for ten minutes, now on the bank and CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—On Friday evening of last week, a lady called at the drug this time a looker-on threw a stone, which Randolph Dunn, Plainfield, N. J., 400 caused the snake to release his hold, and the E. M. Crandall, Utica, Wis.,

In Memphis. Tenn., theaters are taxed \$250 year: concerts and shows by traveling minstrel companies, \$25 for each twenty-four RIET E. PLACE, of the former place. ed about taking them. Subsequently she took hours, or each exhibition; other concerts by traveling companies, or by concerts or opera Miss Mary Emery, all of Goshen, Ind. troupes, \$10 for each twenty-four hours, or for ed to be red precipitate, a deadly poison. The each exhibition; circuses \$75, and menageries \$50 for each twenty-four hours, or for each ex-

At Lawrence, on Monday of last week, fatal accident occurred on the site of the illbreaking of an insufficient guy while hoisting a large stone. He had a daughter killed at

A man in Marion, Me., who had half his (when coaled) from 24 to 26 feet. It is, ciety of the Church of the Puritans was held head knocked off in an affray some time ago,

A block of silver ore, estimated to weigh five hundred pounds, has been taken out solid surveying party, as a contribution to the objection to the success of such a location in a hension of every individual present. He de- at Fort Buchanan, having generously offered many years, but bore her sufferings with patience, and

> In Sweden a live frog has been found at a depth of fifteen feet below the surface of the soil at that place. When first seen the skin years been pastor of a Baptist Church in this city. was spotted with red, which changed to yellow in the course of a few hours: the creature also appeared to be blind, but its vitality and vivacity gradually increased on exposure to the fresh air.

At an entertainment in Prescott, Mass. The grape culture has attracted the atten. monism, and I trust in their knowledge of me tecture, and will probably lead to the selection who has been for some time under an aberra bean porridge hulled corn, boiled vegetables to \$500, and 5 per cent. on sums over \$500. tion of a few enterprising planters at Beaufort, as a pledge to them of what my future actions of New York as her permanent Western port, tion of mind produced by delirium tremens. and brown bread. The bread was baked by should the company decide to put her in the He stated during the fire, and before the fact a lady 80 years of age, and dishes were used

Two 500 dollar bills on the Atlantic Bank

on his way to Illinois, to "fire up" the old engine, and bring it out in good trim for Spring plowing. A company has been chartered recently, with a capital of \$100,000, to fully test his steam plowing apparatus.

A German milliner in New Orleans, was married to her eighth husband, one day last week, each of her former ones having died within one year from the time of marriage. This last husband should be arrested immediately on a charge of "attempting suicide." A Tennessean, who is six feet six inches long.

the shortest of six brothers, the heaviest one of whom weighs 330 pounds. The shortest one s nearly as long as a fence rail. The City Council of Charlestown (Mass.) has appropriated \$1,000 for the establishment of a public library, and agreed to add \$1,000

and is buying horses in Cincinnati, says he is

more, when four thousand is subscribed, either in money, books, or property. The State of Michigan, with a population of about 600 000, and taxable property to the extent of \$100,000,000, has only four banking institutions with a combined capital of only \$786 000; circulation, \$221,000, and loans

Captain Robert Waterman, one of the oldest shipmasters in the country, died at New Orleans on the 29th of April. He was a native of Nantucket, born about 1785, and followed the sea from boyhood, commencing at the age of 11 years.

The Supreme Court, in session at Springfield, Mass., last week, granted nine divorces.

NEW YORK MARKETS-MAY 7.

Ashes—Pots, \$5 25; Pearls, 5 621. Flour—\$5 25@5 30 for superfine State; 5 35@5 45 r extra do.; 5 30@5 35 for superfine Western; 5 45@ 95 for extra do.; 6 00@6 10 for extra round hoor

Grain—Wheat at \$1 231 for Amber Milwaukee; 1 60 for white Western. Corn is firm at 731@75c. for mixed Western; 76c. for yellow. Oats are quiet at 38@42c. for Southern, Pennsylvania, and Jersey; 43@44c. for Northern and Western.

Provisions—Pork is quiet at \$17 40 for old mess:

17 87½ for new do.; 12 87½@13 00 for old prime; 14 40 at \$4@4 50 for country prime; 5 00@5 50 for do mess. Lard, 103@11c. Butter, 11@13c. for Ohio; 12@20c. for State. Cheese, 10@121c.

#### Special Notices.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING. The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will meet in the meeting-house of the Waterford Church, on Fifth-day, May 24th, at 9

o'clock, A. M. E. G. CHAMPLIN. Sec'y. ANNIVERSARY OF THE EASTERN ASSOCIA-

TION. The Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will meet in its twenty-fourth anniversary with the Church in Waterford. Conn., on the Fifth-day before the fourth

to the churches again, with the request that they will expenses, and if they do not respond they will be considered as favoring the former practice."

QUARTERLY MEETING.

E. G. CHAMPLIN, Rec. Sec.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Berlin, Dakota and Coloma Churches will be held by Divine permission with the Church at Coloma, Wis., commencing on Sixth-day, May 25th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

RECEIPTS.

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

Dennis M. Johnson, Nile, 2 00 R. F. Randolph, New Market, N.J., 2 00

### MARRIAGES.

In Alfred, N. Y., March 8th, by Eld. N. Wardner, Mr. NATHAN M. CRANDALL, of Almond, and Miss HAR-In Milton, Wis., April 4th, Mr. Thomas ELY and

### DEATHS.

In Milton, Wis., March 26th, ESTHER A. GARTHWAIT. aged 18 years, 10 months and 25 days. Daughter, how we grieved to see thee. When in all thy youthful bloom,

> Stricken by the fell destroyer. Come down to the silent tomb. Like some lovely flower of promise. Early plucked by ruthless hand: So thou soon wast taken from us, To the far-off spirit-land.

Sad our hearts, and lone our dwelling. Hymns of praise on heaven's bright shore. There again we hope to meet thee,

Where the wicked cease from troubling, And the weary are at rest. In Cazenovia, N. Y., April 5th, MARYETTE M., wife of Joel Barrett, aged 34 years. Also, in Plymouth, Pa., April 24th, NANCIE P., wife of E. W. Matthews, aged

24 years; both daughters of the late Timothy Crandall, of Cazenovia. They both died in the triumphs of a living faith. In Alfred, N. Y., April 14th, CATHARINE COLLINS, surveying party, as a contribution to the relict of the late Dr. John B. Collins, in the 63d year Washington Monument, Mr. White, the sutler of her age. Mrs. Collins had been in feeble health for

met death with composure; having hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ, in whom for many years the had trusted. On Wednesday morning, May 2d, Rev. ARCHIBALD

In Plainfield, N. J., May 2d, Mr. MATTHEW ANTONI-DES, in the 76th year of his age.

> Mariner's Saving Institution. 3d Avenue and 7th Street.

OPEN daily for the reception and payment of deposits from 9 to 2 o'cluck, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from \$5 THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Pres't,

PHILLIP W. ENGS, | Vice-Presidents. CHARLES MILES,

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

Over the river they becken to me, Loved ones who've crossed to the other side. The gleam of their snowy robes I see, But their voices are lost in the dashing tide. There's one with ringlets of sunny gold. And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue. He crossed in the twilight gray and cold. And the pale mist hid him from mortal view; We saw not the angels who met him there. The gates of the city we could not see, Over the river, over the river, My brother stands waiting to welcome me. Over the river the boatman pale,

Carrying another, the household pet; Her brown curls waving in the gentle gale, Darling Minnie! I see her yet. She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands, And fearlessly entered the phantom-bark, We felt it glide from its silver strands, And all our sunshine grew strangely dark; We know she is safe on the further side, Where all the ransomed and angels be; Over the river, the mystic river, My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores, Who cross with the boatman cold and pale; We hear the dip of the golden oars, And catch a gleam of the snowy sail; And lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts

They cross the stream and are gone for aye. We may not sunder the yeil apart That hides from our vision the gates of day, We only know that their barks no more May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea; Yet somewhere I know on the unseen shore, They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold Is flushing river, and hill, and shore, I shall one day stand by the water cold, And list for the sound of the boatman's car: I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail, I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand. I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale, To the better shore of the spirit-land. I shall know the loved who have gone before. And joyfully sweet will the meeting be, When over the river, the peaceful river. The Angel of Death shall carry me.

#### The Oldest Manuscript in the World.

There is a certain divinity which doth hedge extreme antiquity, and make itself felt even by the most unreflecting of mankind. The veriest upon a newly excavated coin of the Roman Cæsars with some, however transient, interest. The man who loves his beer "from the newter" (and little else), and despises high art of all kind, will yet have his admiration awakened the door of the ox stall, ready to kill his vounby some jug, just recovered from an entombed ger brother on his arrival, in the evening, with Herculeneum or Pompeii. And even if we chance to address a reader who never reads anything but a periodical or newspaper of the current week, he cannot, we honestly believe. but be willing to hear something of a manu. elder brother is yonder with his sword. readv script, recently discovered, of between four and | to kill thee when thou comest near him.' He to deal; and our data—if that expression can looked under the door of the stall and he be made use of, when we can fix nothing with saw the feet of his brother, he stood behind are taken from an essay entitled Hieratic his load on the ground, and began to run as recent number of the Cambridge Essays, which sword in hand." Satou invokes the sun god is also, we regret to say, the last of that well. Ra: written and ably edited series.

Since the death of Champollion, whose Grammaire Egyptienne first placed the study siderable progress has been made it seems, in the brothers. With this gulf between them, the deciphering of the hieratic writing; that is the innocent party makes his explanation, and to say, in the writing used by the ancient Egyptians for literary composition and the purposes of ordinary life, as opposed to the hieroglyphics of symbolic writing upon the tombs and temples. It appears to have existed, with various modifications, from the earlier times down pigs. to 600 B. C, or nearly the epoch of the Persian invasion. "In general, each word is spelt by phonetic signs, which stand either in letters or syllables. The word thus spelt is new their friendship. Ra, the sun-god, asks followed by one or more symbols, which are Noum, the creator, for a wife for Satou, heartnot sounded, but indicate the class of ideas to less though the poor fellow be. All the gods which the word belongs. Thus, there are sym. lendow her with gifts, but the seven Hattias bols to mark ideas of motion, vio ent action, sacred cows, and, we suppose, old friends of thought, repose, wickedness, animals, vegeta. Satou—say she is to die a violent death. This bles, and a host of others. . . . . The discov. woman, the story goes on to say, is presently first commenced in France about the year ery of the use of the determinative symbols captivated by the wealth of the king of Egypt, 1000. They were introduced into England was Champollion's great achievement; the forsakes her husband for him, and gets him to about a century later. Their use was, howmixture of them with the alphabetical symbols | cut down the acacia tree, by which means | ever, in both countries, confined almost exclu- fully one-half of all the disease we suffer from having perplexed all previous inquiries. . . . In the hieratic writing there are constantly corpse.

found three of them applied to a single word. Copfic, the laws of which have been ascer- cordingly revives and restores completely. congeners in Hebrew in Syriac."

took place. It is to the times of Rameses II. people. (Pharaoh) and his successors that the greater part of all these papyri—with one very rethe details of this story with a very favorite Greeks. Perkins and Parkins and diminutives markable exception, however belong, and one in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, of Peter, as is also Wilkins of William. Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. they therefore present to us a picture of Egyp which is, however, in point of time, quite a Gibbs, Gibson and Gibbons are from Gilbert. tian life and character precisely at that period now-a day narration compared to it. Belong- Madison is from Matthew. of the history of that people which has become most interesting to us. The d'Orbiney papy- rus was published in France in 1822, by the Vicomte de Ronge, conservator of the Egyp
The second class is composed of names devined and occupations. This in the paper is sent, but only and at 4 30 P. M.

The second class is composed of names devined and a very respectable antiquity as this tale of the Two Brothers certainly does, rived from trades and occupations. This in the office and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. Mason, or persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses subscribed for it, or has ordered it stopped. His duty which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight.

Vicomte de Ronge, conservator of the Egyp
Vicomte de Ronge, conservator of the Egyp
The second class is composed of names devined and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 5 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 6 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 8 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 8 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 30 and at 8 30 P. M. From Pier 2, North River, at 7 tion collection in the Louvre, but it will be trasted with the papyrus we have yet to speak The constant wars of the middle ages, and the doubtless new to most English readers. It is of. Our late author, Eona, bears about the incessant demand for arms and armor, gave 11 30 A.M., from Pier 2, North River, make a close duce the purest vision, and have been highly recom other place of deposit, and are not taken by the pera roll containing nineteen pages of writing, in the finest style of Egyptian calligraphy. The the writer of this work, as Mr. Martin Far-

much.

from which M. de Ronge concludes that the d'Avennes while making explorations among Fields, Brooks, Gates, Stone, and others of a

This is the beginning of the fairy story 3;200 it observed, more than two thousand years from the Latin, and signifies blessed, while vears old:

"This relates to two brothers, children of the same mother and father: the name of the elder was Anesson (Anubis); the name of the both Egypts, Suefruo, became the king of the propriate name, for Morris is from the Greek, younger was Satou. Anessou, being the head whole land. Then was I made a magistrate." signifying dark. Lee is Saxon, untilled land; of the house, married, and he treated his younger brother as his son."

work for the family, however, al hough he was earliest historical monuments in existence. are also Saxon, signifying to hold. Howard treated as one of them, and to have been gen. And there is certainly no doubt that this pap- is a high warden; Goddard means good naerally obedient, and not contradictory.

"When he returned from the field, he brought back all sorts of fodder: he sat down with his brother and sister to eat and to drink, and then went to the stall to tend his cattle. "When the earth was again illumined, and

the dawn appeared, the hour of going to the fields being come, he called his cattle, and led them to feed in the meadow. He followed them . . . and his cattle told him which were the choicest feeding-places, for he understood all their language. And when he brought them back to the stalls, they found them supplied with all the herbs that they loved. The cattle which he tended became extremely fat, and multipled greatly. When the season of tillage arrived, his elder brother said to him: 'Let us take the teams and go to plough, for the land appears (that is, the water of the inundation had subsided), and is fit for culture. When we have ploughed it, yon shall fetch the seed.' So the young man proceeded to execute what his elder brother had told him."

When Satou goes home, he finds his brother's wife combing her hair, and, instead of giving of this life without deceit. I have become an teeth, without the chances of discovery. It Dower, Usury, Wills, &c. love to him. An incident in Israelitish history, very well known to us, occurs, in short, over spendthrift, the player of "dick-duck-drake" again, and the slighted woman endeavors to filling my duty towards the king, in the place embrace a period of over a month or six weeks, with his own and others' money, still looks revenge herself upon Satou by libelling him to her credulous husband.

"The elder brother became as furious as a panther: he sharpened his sword, and took it in his hand. Then he went and stood behind his cattle. When the sun set, Satou came back, according to his daily wont. As he approached, the cow which halted first to enter the stall said to the keeper: 'Methinks the five thousand years old! It is indeed with heard the words of the first cow. and then documents of such an epoch that we are about came another and said the same. Then he certainty to within five hundred years or so- the door, his sword in his hand. He threw Papyri, by Mr. C. W. Goodwin, in the most fast as he could; and his brother pursued him

> "My good lord, it is thou who showest on which side is wrong and which is right."

The sun-god hears the complaint, and causes of Egyptian literature upon a solid basis, con. a wide river, full of crocodiles, to flow between convinces Anesson, but declines to return, and retires to the Valley of the Acacia, a remote place, apparently beyond the limits of Egypt. Anassou slays his wife, and gives her to the

-some Egyptologists say the dogs, some the

Saton takes his heart—his own—and places it in the flowers of an acacia tree, telling his brother how to search for it if he needs to re-

. . . The radical letters of a large number to seek his brother, and finds one part of the use became general among all classes. of Egyptian words are now known, and a acacia tree still lying on the ground, with the good many of them may be traced to the heart of his brother beneath it, whom he ac names is easily traced. In the earlier times.

pronounced a genuine Apis by the priests, and from the trade or occupation, the residence, or during the night, for the sake of the sick. The Just as in the working out of those ciphers | worshiped by the court. He takes an oppor- some personal peculiarity in the individual, to absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make about which so many of our readers busied tunity of bellowing to the perfidious queen, distinguish him from others of the like names, night the best time for airing the patient. themselves some twelve months ago, it is clear when she comes to worship one day, that he is Most names therefore may be easily classified One of our highest medical authorities on conthat every word of which the meaning has her husband Satou alive after all. She runs and their derivation readily traced. samption and climate has told me that the air long been disclosed must lead the way to the laway in terror, and induces the king to swear Names ending in "son" originated in this in London is never so good as after ten o'clock discovery of others; and thus the revival of an oath that he will give her whatever she de- way: John, has a son, Thomas, who is called at night. Always air your room, then, from the old Egyptian vocabulary, of the very mands. She asks, to his great scandalizement, I hence Johnson. In the same way we have made to open, doors are made to shut; a truth pected in due time. The hieratic literary doc- but two drops of blood fall upon two garden- Richardson, Jameson, Robinson, which seems extremely difficult of apprehen- endangering them; also cutting the weeds, and at the uments, at present available, amount to fifteen, beds, from which spring two magnificent persea (from Robert) Stetson, (from Stephen), Thomp. sion. Every room must be aired from without; same time distributing a layer of fine soil near the of which a couple of examples will be amply trees. The leaves reproach again the perfidious son, Williamson, and Wilson. Surnames which every passage from within. But the fewer sufficient for our purpose. The first is a papy- queen, and she gets the obnoxious trees cut | themselves are proper names such as, Rogers, | passages there are in a hospital the better. rus recently purchased by the trustees of the down, since they will make "such excellent Williams, Thomas, or James, of course need British Museum from Madame d'Orbiney, a timber." A chip flies off from one of the no explanations. The prefixes, Fitz, Mac, and lithographed fac simile of which has been made, trees and enters her mouth. After this, she O', all mean son. There are certain other and will be published shortly. It contains a produces a son, a royal offspring, which is names derived from Christian names whose romance or fairy tale, and is of the age of the made Prince of Ethiopia—the title of the heir origin is not quite so apparent. The names nineteenth dynasty—about 1,300 B.C.; a pe- apparent. The child is the chip of the old Jones, Jenks, Jenkins, and Jennings, are all riod, according to Lepsius, identical with that block—is Satou—after all. The wife is con- from John. Higgins and Higginson are from under which the oppression of the Israelites in demned: and the fairy story ends like a modern | Hugh. Hobbs and Hopkins are from Robert. Egypt, and their departure from that country, novel, with the happiness of all the good Dennis would be an unfortunate name for a

first five pages are a little damaged, but not qubar Tupper, the editor of King Alfred's son why the name of Smith is so extremely Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburg. Ballads bears to King Alfred. This gen- common among us. The name of Walker is Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-"The recto and verso of the last page con- tleman (Ptah hotep) was "king's son and also of this class, for it signifies a fuller. tain the name of King Leti-Meneptah II. (the provincial governor," in the reign of Assa, The third class is composed of names derived land-st., at 8 A. M.; or at 7 30 A. M. from Pier 2, North

papyrus belonged to the prince before his ac- the tombs of the early Theban kings who pre- similar character; Hastings, Holland, Scott, cession to the throne. It does not appear, ceded Amenam-ha, the founder of the twelfth Fleming, and almost all names ending in ford however, to have been composed expressly for dynasty; of which race of kings the British or bridge, are derived from the names of the edification of the young Pharaoh, for it is Museum possesses one coffin, and the Louvre towns, countries, or localities. The first Mondedicated by the author, Enna, to three scribes another. It is written in hieratic characters, tague was called Roger de monte acuto, or of his own college, Ka-kabu, Hora and Merie- but extremely different in appearance from Roger of the sharp mountain, from the place mass; but we may fairly conclude that this those of the papyri of the later dynasty. The where his castle was built. The Boston name, was a copy made for the use of the prince, to symbols and groups, however, are easily iden. Revere, is identified with the French Riviere. whom we may also, with some probability, as | tified by those who are acquainted with the | meaning a river. cribe the well thumbed condition of its first works of "the Ramesside period." "It con- There is another class, composed of such five pages. The contents may be thought tains eighteen pages of writing, the first two names as King, Swan, Lyon, Lamb, and Grifchildish, and they certainly throw no light being the conclusion of a work. Then fol- fin, or Giffin, which were first given from the upon history; but the book, from its very sim- lows an eresure of the size of a page or two- devices upon shop or inn signs, or upon the plicity, is the most useful document yet dis the papyrus having been carefully scraped, as shields of knights. Also, all names illustracovered for the illustration of the Egyptian if with the intention of inserting a new text. tive of some bodily peculiarity, such as Brown, language, and affords the means of determin- After this come sixteen pages which comprise | White, Black, Strong, etc., were given as in ing at once, in the most complete manner, the a complete work, entitled the 'Instructions of the case of artificers to distinguish different meaning of a number of words and phrases Magistrate Ptah-hotep, under his Majesty the individuals of the same Christian name. which could only be guessed at in other man- King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Assa. Ever- The arch traitor of the Revolution was living;" a hand-book of advice composed, be most unfortunately named, for Benedict is

before the wise sayings of Solomon!

in the Sinaitic peninsula, recording his con- Burt, bright; Perry, a town, and Eaton, a Satou appears to have done a good deal of quests over the Arabs, are thought to be the water town, are Saxon; Heald and Holdon yrus-with the exception of one said to be of ture; Graves is a governor; Pierce is the same the same epoch, in the Berlin Museum-is the with the old English name of Percy; Denham oldest manuscript in the world. Both the is a house in the valley; Maynard is Saxon, fragment and the entire piece consist of stout hearted; Campbell is from two Latin proverbs and maxims upon moral and social words, meaning a fair field. Mullins, the sursubjects, which, like the didatic efforts of most name of Priscilla, the heroine of "The Courtauthors, labor under the disadvantage of being | ship of Miles Standish," is a corruption of the excessively dull. We shall therefore extract French Des Moulins, meaning of the mills. but sparely.

he who is obedient walks in his obedience, and infidelity. Hawes, is a little meadow. Groshe who listens to him becomes obedient. . . . . A son teachable in God's service will be happy in consequence of his obedience; he will grow to be old, he will find favor; he will speak in like manner to his children. . . . Precious for a man is the dicipline of his father. Every one will respect it as he himself has done." There is a great deal more in the same aphoristic tone, which, however wise at the time it was spoken, now partakes largely of the nature of platitude.

Ptah-hotep thus concludes his instructions: of their favor."

from beginning to end, as it is found in the out of the ordinary course of nature. original," adds the scribe.

types yet been attempted.

The Egyptians seem to be by this time well | At this period a very remarkable change in aware of the commercial value of these papyri, the teeth is about to occur; the temporary and consequently, they are much addicted to ones, having answered the purposes for which breaking up the precious manuscripts, in order | they were intended, are to be removed in the to make the most of them. So ignorant are following order, so as to give place to others they of the language of their ancestors that | which shall correspond to the increase in the they often tear the papyri down the middle, size of the jaw bones, and prove as durable as and offer for sale to the enthusiastic student only the beginnings or ends of lines—which is

disappointing. Still it must be something to possess even a mutilated fragment of a manuscript four the inner middle undergo the same process. At cipher what has been written for the edifica- replaced by permanent teeth. At the age of like M. Prisse d'Avennes, himself exbumes first and second permanent molars known as fingers for scores of ages-who is the first to | intervals of one year, the other four are suc-Majesty the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Assa, Ever-living Chamber's Jour.

### Names and their Derivation.

The use of surnames among modern nations

when but one name was given, it was custom-

strong Maine Law man, for it is derived from

next sovereign but one to Pharaoh), but with sovereign of both Egypts, who belong to the from natural objects or from places. John of light from foot of Courtland-st; or from Pier 2, North the title of ensign bearer on the king's left, seventh dynasty, or about 3,000 B.C.! The the Woods, for instance, easily became John River, at 7 30 and 11 30 A. M. generalissimo of infantry, the king's son': papyrus in question was obtained by M. Prisse Woods, and by a similar process we obtain

Arnold is Saxon, meaning faithful to his It begins by saying: "When the king of honor. On the other hand, Robert Morris, both Egypts, Onren, died, then the king of the celebrated Boston lawyer, has a most ap-The tables of King Suefruo, at Wadi Megara, Russell is from the French, and means reddish; Paine is from the Latin, signifying a heathen, "The obedience of a docile son is a blassing; a very proper name for the great advocate of venor is French, the Great Hunter.

[Barre (Mass.) Gazette.

DEVELOPEMENT OF THE TEETH OF CATTLE, AND MODE OF ASCERTAINING THEIR AGE BY THE Same.—Persons acquainted with the dentition of "neat stock," can form a pretty accurate idea of their age, from the period of birth up to that of adult life; and this method of as- CROSBY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS certaining the age of an animal is, probably, more correct than that which applies to horns: for, by means of a rasp applied to the rings "It is thus that I would gain for thee health of the horns, any amount of imposition may of body and the king's peace, in all circum be practiced, when it is well known that the stances, and that thou mayest pass the years same liberties are not to be taken with the beeds and Mortgages, Rights of Married Women, care is taken to formula the stances of this life without despit. ancient of the earth. I have passed a hun-is possible that there may be some slight variadred and ten years of life, by grace of the tions from the following rules, in the developking, and the approbation of the ancients, fulment of the teeth, yet such variations will not thousands, apply to, or address

or breeze a period of over a month or six weeks, which at maturity does not amount to much, So ends the primeval sage; and "finished and may be considered as purely accidental—

The front teeth or temporary incisors are Mr. Goodwin is of opinion that in this land found in the lower jaw; there are eight of of travelers, undreamed of hieratic treasures them, all prominent at the age of four weeks. may be lying in private cabinets. One great | The calf is usually born with three temporary impediment to Egyptological inquiry in Eng- grinders or molars; the fourth appears six land seems to be that we have no hieroglyphi months after birth; the fifth appears at the cal types; that London is lacking in a matter age of fifteen months; and the sixth is to be where Paris and Berlin have abundance, al- seen at the age of two and a half years; now, though in neither of those cities have hieratic the animal has a "full mouth" of temporary teeth, numbering thirty two.

other bones of the body. At the age of two or any surgical instruments. These last-named disyears the central or middle incisors (lower jaw) such patients must place themselves under the Docare shed, and replaced by two permanent ones. At the age of three, the two incisors known as Dr. Baskee has made a new discovery of a "Fluid." thousand years old! To see, to touch, to de- the age of four, the outer middle are shed and the knife. All diseases of the tion of the grandson of him who was drowned five, the corner incisors are also transformed iu the Red Sea! What a strange, nay, almost in the same manner, and the animal has a full of needle. Dr. Baakee has constantly on hand at his awful sensation must one experience then who, set (eight) of permanent front teeth. The from the burial-place of antediluvian kings grinders, appear in the upper and lower jaws some precious document unhandled by human on each side, at the age of two years; and at cast his eyes upon the papyrus, since it was cessively cut; so that at the age of six years world—a large assortment of beautiful and durable perused by Ptah-hotep, magistrate under his the animal has a full mouth of permanent American Stock Journal.

NIGHT AIR -An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can be breathed at night but night air? The choice is between pure night air from without and foul night air from within. Most people prefer the latter. An unaccountable choice. What will they say if it proved to be true that Satou, whose heart is in it, becomes a lifeless sively to the nobility, and they were usually is occasioned by people sleeping with their derived from the names of their estates. It windows shut? An open window most nights In the meantime, however, Anessou comes was not until some centuries later that their in the year can never hurt any one. This is cept those mentioned, which will require his personal not to say that light is not necessary for re- supervision. The derivation of the vast majority of covery. In great cities night air is often the best and purest air to be had in the twentyfour hours. I could better understand in towns tained.... a good many, too, have their | Satou takes the form of a sacred bull, is any to add some distinctive appellation, derived shutting the windows during the day than sumption and climate has told me that the air [Florence Nightingale.

> What is a dandy? A thing in pantaloons. with a body and two arms, a head without brains, and a cigar stuck in a hole before, tight boots, a cane, a scented white handkerchief, a standing collar, two brooches, and a showy ring on the little finger.

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GEORG.

The first p was, that it's the woman. rently vague. connect it, as article, with and prediction and significan opened to the cannot tell to awaken the from the signi birth of Cain man from the Cain. When hopes, and sla she said, "Go seed." That i this promise, bryo, all their ifest from the genealogy of Christ, and the Christ by a g scent to Ada against the I careful preser the inspired S

of ancestry in to show that mised seed o bruise the ser (Rom. xvi, 2 bruise satan i Brief as is not without e Lord was dis the men of says of the ti "Then began the Lord." I ginning of n conclude, the ning of the from unbelie were the first of Christ. or The fragment enth from Ad Jude, favors said, "Behole

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