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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In presenting this, a report of labor performed by us during the past year, we feel called upon to acknowledge God's goodness, in his guiding hand, trusting in his mercy for a pardon of whatever may have been done inconsistent with the advancement of his kingdom and the glorifying of his name.

At the same time, dear brethren and sisters, it may be proper for us to ask you to look with indulgent eyes on our many shortcomings, feeling that you can, to some extent, sympathize with us in our endeavor to discharge the duties which you have laid upon us, knowing that they are many, arduous, and some of them extremely difficult to meet, acceptably to all. We feel that some little indulgence is due us, from the fact that nearly all of us were entirely unaccustomed to that particular field of labor in which you had placed us; and you can, some of you, bear us testimony, that we accepted the trust with a great deal of hesitancy, and with many doubts as to our fitness for the responsibilities, and our ability to discharge them to your satisfaction.

That the appointment was entirely unsought or unexpected by us, you can be assured. Indeed, had it not been for a great unwillingness to desert a position in which the confidence of our brethren had placed us, we could hardly have having a desire not to shrink from whatever may seem to fall to our lot, and duly sensible of the confidence reposed in us by you, we have endeavored to honor that confidence according to our ability; at the same time not forgetting our obligations to God, and a due sense of respect to ourselves.

We regret, extremely, that we cannot represent to you that the general prospects of the Society are encouraging; but such is not the fact, in respect to some departments. There is a seeming lack of interest—a discouraging existence of apathy manifested on the part of many members of the Society, as shown by the failure to a great extent, to respond to the call of the Board for the means of carrying forward the missionary work in those fields already partially occupied by us—not to mention the numerous openings which might be properly entered upon. It is manifest, that very many—far too many—entertain the idea, that when the Society has come together, appointed its Executive Board, passed a few resolutions, and heard a report of what has been done during the past year, about all has been done that can be, until the occurrence of another annual meeting. There never was a greater mistake. It is a very easy matter to come together and resolve that favorable indications call loudly on us, as a people, to increase our missionary efforts in foreign countries; or that the prospects in the different sections of our own country are such as to call upon us to make a vigorous effort to establish missions in those fields, and to prosecute them faithfully, believing that God's providences are such as to satisfy us that we shall be recreant to our trust by neglecting to do so; and then to leave all further work to be presented by our agents. But such feeble efforts will accomplish nothing. When we go out from our annual gatherings, we should carry with us a burning desire for the success of God's Word among the heathen, and a feeling that for the accomplishment of this object we are willing to labor, to pray, and, if last, certainly not least, contribute liberally of our worldly substance for the establishing and sustaining of missionary stations. The children of this world are sufficiently wise to know that money is the sinews of war—that no important object, connected with this state, can be attained without it; and it has been wisely ordered that, notwithstanding the efficacy there may be in preaching and praying, very little can be accomplished towards the conversion of the world, without liberal contributions from those who claim to hold their property as stewards of God.

For the lack of means, our missions in the foreign fields are dwindling; and without an increased effort above what has been done for a few years past, will, in the course of a very short time, die out entirely. In the vast heathen Empire of China, brother and sister Carpenter are our only representatives; and faithful and strong though they may be, yet it is contrary to all human experience, that they can much longer labor in that field. The life of the faithful missionary is a toilsome one, and the soldier is soon called to lay his armor down. The prospects of a reinforcement of that mission are less flattering than they were three years ago. The mission in Palestine has been reduced one-half; and on the great western fields there are less laborers in the employ of the Society than there were two years ago. Brethren, do you excuse yourselves with the very lame apology, that there are no candidates? Do it not. The awful responsibility of retarding the Word

of life in those dark portions of the globe, rests on your shoulders. Did you ever know God to be remiss in the performance of his promises? Nay, verily. Let but the means be forthcoming, and God shall send you men who shall rejoice to bear his name to the uttermost parts of the earth.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's Report, now before you, shows a discouraging deficiency in the finances of the Society. Instead of an increase of contributions, the Treasurer's Reports for a few years past show a large decrease, which, as may readily be seen, places the Board in a very embarrassing position. It being natural to suppose that the contributions of a people professing to have the interests of Christ's kingdom at heart, would increase your Executive Board, in the first years of the existence of the Society, thought it advisable to occupy as much ground as the then available funds would warrant, trusting to an increased zeal in the cause for the increase of funds with which to enlarge the sphere of usefulness. Do you inquire what are the facts of the case? Your foreign missions are almost virtually abandoned, your missionaries claiming to have actually suffered for the common necessities of life, while the western fields, which return so rich a harvest to the gospel laborer, are left almost comparatively without occupants, or abandoned to other denominations. Your Board has found it necessary to draw from the property of the Society to meet the current expenses. This fund is small, and it will take but a very short time to entirely swallow it up, unless the contributions are greatly increased. It were better to call your missionaries home, and abandon the fields altogether, than to nominally occupy them with men whose hands are completely tied, and whose sufferings are a reproach to the people who send them out.

By a reference to the Treasurer's Report in detail, it will be seen that a few of the churches have contributed quite liberally, but the most of them have done so sparingly, while quite a number have failed to contribute at all. Many complaints have reached the ears of the Board of its inefficiency. To a great extent, these complaints may be justifiable; but, brethren, do you expect your servants to make bricks while you withhold the straw?

The Annual Report of the Treasurer shows that he has received, during the current year, \$3,957 52, and that he has paid out \$2,939 34; leaving a balance now in the treasury of \$1,017 34. But this balance will be swallowed up, and more funds be required, to meet bills of credit already issued, and other expenses which are constantly accruing. The amount of contributions would be voluntary, and without expense to the Board; but about one-third of the amount contributed to the treasury, has been raised only by a special effort, in the employment of agents—always an expensive method of raising funds. But when the present Board came in, it found itself much embarrassed—the Society in debt, and the treasury almost empty. An appeal was tried; but so far as any good results to the treasury, it was almost abortive. And as an ultimatum, the plan of a special agency was resorted to, at an expense of some \$293, which might have been saved to the Society, had the contributions been voluntary. Still it is believed that this agency has resulted in some good in the way of setting forth facts and furnishing information relative to our missionary operations; and it is hoped that the future state of the treasury may evidence a good state of feeling, as a partial result of this effort, and that your Board may hereafter be relieved of a necessity of resorting to this method of carrying on their operations.

The present financial standing of the Society, as exhibited by the Treasurer's books, is nearly as follows:

Assets. Interest in ship "Caroline Tucker" \$2000 00 Greenmill Manufacturing Co 800 00 Due from estate of Susanna Maxson 60 00 Notes and mortgages on different persons 1020 00 Plainfield Building Loan and Savings Fund Association 1017 34 Balance in the treasury 1497 34 \$4987 34

Liabilities. Letters of credit to Wm. M. Jones, not yet returned \$115, \$4 84, \$56 60 Due N. Gardner, on settlement, about 475 00 " Missionaries on the home field 75 00 " Charles Saunders about 350 00 " Publishing Society, as per its account on two bills 97 89 \$1554 40

It will be seen from this, that the amount in favor of the Society is \$3,342 85. But nearly \$4,000 of the assets are not available for present use, and the treasury will, therefore, be about \$658 00 deficient for present demands against it.

HOME MISSIONS.

In this department, although the number of the laborers has been reduced, your Board feels that there is much reason for rejoicing. Although there might have been, perhaps, with a greater degree of zeal, a more abundant gathering of those who know not the ways of salvation, yet what has been done shows that the Lord waits to be gracious, and that, if we labor and faint not, we shall reap in due season. The field is large, and should continually remind the Christian that as yet the laborers are not abundant. For reasons already referred to, under the head of "Finances," no new mission has been established, although the oft-repeated cry reaches our ear, "Come over and help us!" and those who have hearts burning with love for God and for the souls of those who are yet groaning under the yoke of sin, are continually responding, "Here am I, send me!"

The mission at Welton, Iowa, has become self-sustaining, and the church at that place is in a very flourishing condition. Bro. L. A. Davis, who has been a faithful advocate of Christ there, writes, under date of Oct. 3, 1859: "Thankful for the aid the church in this place has received from your Society, in support of myself as its minister, I now decline the further continuance of that aid, because I feel that there are other fields which stand more in need of your help, and because I feel that this church ought now to be self-sustaining."

place. A church was organized there during the month of May, 1857, consisting of sixteen members. In October last, its membership numbered twenty-six. Under date of December 26th, 1859, brother Babcock writes:

"Recently a union protracted meeting has been held in this vicinity. They were held sixteen consecutive evenings and nine days. Persons of all religious persuasions participated freely in the exercises. In answer to the united prayers of Christians, the Lord al to enlist under the bloodstained banner of Prince Immanuel. Sabbath-keepers have shared, to a good extent, in this work. Ten among us have made a start for the kingdom of heaven, while professors have been revived and encouraged. My own heart is much cheered, and I bless God for all his benefits."

Under date of March 21, 1860, he further writes:

"Since my last report—[December 26, 1859]—I have preached fifty-two sermons, besides attending and participating in twenty-four other religious meetings. I have not kept an account of the number of family visits that I have made in the time, but I have endeavored, in this particular, to be diligent in the Master's service. My plan, in these religious visits, has been to converse upon the subject of religion and pray with the family before leaving. In the twenty-four meetings above spoken of, are included two protracted meetings in which other ministers labored. God's blessing rested upon the united exercises of his people, and a goodly number have found peace in believing. I have appointments at six different places—being two more than I had the last quarter. Revival influences have been in operation at all three places. At Back-Horn Prairie there were never any religious meetings held until a year ago last winter, when I commenced holding meetings in a little board shanty. There was but one individual in the neighborhood who professed to enjoy religion at the time. The congregation has since increased that number to twenty. A general revival has occurred among those who formerly professed religion; and this has been four recent conversions, and while has become a pleasant place in which to preach the gospel and worship God. There is a general interest manifested in my labors, by the First-day church among us. I have not kept an account of the number of those who have joined the Seventh-day Baptist Church here. Two families, who were sharers in the revival, have removed to Minnesota. Upon the whole, I feel much encouraged in view of the Lord's doing among us. My impression is, that I had better decline further assistance on the part of the Board, at the close of the next quarter; not because I expect to leave the missionary work, or an unwilling to serve under the appointment of the Missionary Board, but I have this impression in view of your pecuniary embarrassments."

The Board did not feel that it would be warranted in withholding pecuniary aid from Bro. Babcock, in view of the very extensive and promising field on which he was located, and his adaptiveness and efficiency as a worker in that field. It therefore requested him to continue his labors as heretofore, under its superintendence.

His report for July represents the mission as still in a very prosperous state, with a good degree of interest in the prayer and social meetings—stating that a number of conversions had recently taken place through the instrumentality of these occasions. He accepts the appointment of the Board for another year.

There is also a very encouraging state of affairs at the mission in Freeborn, Freeborn Co., Minnesota, where Bro. Phineas S. Crandall, formerly of Monteville is stationed. God has, evidently, through the influence of his Spirit, co-operated in the labors of Bro. Crandall, and it is believed that seed has been sown there, much of which the developments of the future will show to have fallen on good ground, bringing forth "some thirty fold, some sixty, and some an hundred."

We learn from his report, under date of December 1, 1859, that a church, consisting of twenty-two members, was organized there on the first of October last, and that there is considerable religious interest manifested—many inquiring what they shall do to be saved. Under date of February 29, 1860, he writes:

"There have been four conversions in this place, and one at the other, [Monteville] also some have slided reclaimed, and one convert to the Sabbath, with a good prospect of more. If some good friend of the cause, who has a little cash on hand to spare, would purchase some Sabbath tracts and forward them to me, I think it would be a good investment."

In his last report, he says:

"In a former report, I spoke of a convert to the Sabbath. On the 19th of May he was baptized, and last Sabbath attended to the right-hand of fellowship. I have expected others to go forward soon. We have organized a Bible-class and Sabbath-school, in which there is a good interest, and in which nearly all have taken a part. I have also a Bible-class and Sabbath-school at Freeborn village, which I attend on First-days. I visited the Wasaga church in April, and found indications of more converts to the Sabbath in that place."

We have now on the home field only two laborers. So far as is known to the Board, a good state of feeling and harmony has existed between the missionaries on the home field and your Executive, and we would earnestly commend to your attention the importance of a more extensive occupation of this wide field, and a more zealous prosecution of this department of missionary labor, believing it to be a field already white for the harvest, and one which, unless sown with good seed, and cultivated with an eye to the acceptance of God's truths, will be speedily and surely overrun with the rank weeds of error and infidelity.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is with much regret that we submit to the necessity of acknowledging a languishing in this department of our missionary labor—the result of various causes. A lack of pecuniary means has been a serious embarrassment to the carrying forward such movements as would be desirable. A seeming lack of confidence on the part of the friends of missions will, in a measure, account for the deficiency in this respect. This, with the absence of your missionaries to China from their field of labor, and a serious disagreement between your missionaries to Palestine, and a want of information, (which it has been impracticable to obtain,) as to the most judicious course to be pursued towards that mission, has caused the Board to labor, in this department, with the feeling that they have not had the unanimous approval of their brethren; while, at the same time, each member of the Board feels that he has conscientiously and honestly discharged his duty with reference to these matters according to the best of his ability. Although many complaints and accusations, which the members of the Board have felt to be not only extremely unjust, but cruel, as put forth by those who were either ignorant of the facts in the case, or willfully misrepresented their designs and acts in the premises, have been publicly, and, as is deemed, very unwisely, blazoned to the world at large, through the columns of our denominational organ, it has not been thought advisable, by those most deeply wounded, with one or two exceptions, to enter into

a newspaper vindication of their course. They have gone forward with a conscientious intention of right, and an integrity of purpose which they have believed would be more potent to the disarming of prejudice and unjust accusation, than any other means which they could employ. They feel to rejoice in the fact, that they have had almost the unanimous approval and co-operation of those who have taken the pains to inform themselves as to the objects and motives by which they were actuated; trusting to time for the removal of such prejudice as may unhappily exist without a just cause.

PALESTINE MISSION.

The fact is well known, and it is useless to attempt to evade it, that this mission has been a serious cause of dissatisfaction, heart-burnings, criminations and recriminations, in our Society—that it has been a fruitful source of complaints and jealousies, not only between some of the employees of the Board, but between many members of the Society, and also a cloak affording a seemingly plausible excuse, to such as sought one, for a neglect to come up to the discharge of their duty in the missionary work.

This unhappy state of things evoked the early and most ardent attention of the members of the present Board, after their acceptance of your appointment. At their first meeting, held October 5th and 6th last, after a careful and prayerful investigation of this difficulty, and the evils growing out of it, and the probabilities of a reconciliation of it, the conclusion was arrived at, that there was but one remedy for the disease. It was evident that it was a fatal disease, fast approaching the vitals of the Society, and eradication could only be reached by a speedy amputation of the diseased portion. Of course this could not be done without causing acute pain; but severe diseases often demand severe and prompt remedies. In view of the serious difference which existed between your missionaries in Palestine, and the lack of funds, which was believed to be, in a great measure, owing to this lamentable state of affairs, it was voted that—

Whereas, An unhappy difference in feeling and politics for some time existed between brethren Charles Saunders and Wm. M. Jones, missionaries in Palestine; and whereas, this difference has, in the opinion of this Board, largely hindered their efficiency, and at the same time lessened the confidence of the Board, and the denomination generally, in the success of the mission, through the labors of said brethren; and whereas, the Board has little or no reason to hope that a harmonious and efficient action may be looked for in the future, between said missionaries; therefore—

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Board, that immediate measures should be taken to recall the said Saunders and Jones, with their families, from said field, as soon as it may be thought practicable to do so; and that every effort should be made to delay the action of the Board in this respect.

None could more deeply regret, than did the members of the Executive Board, the fact that the unhappy differences between our missionaries in Palestine had made it seemingly imperative to call them home. It is believed that, if they were recalled, and that the differences had become so serious as to endanger the success—even the life—of the Missionary Society, was as patent to all who were fully acquainted with the case, as was the fact of the existence of the mission itself.

The Treasurer's account at that time showed the financial condition of the Society to be pecuniarily embarrassing. The assets were shown to be—

Interest in ship "Caroline Tucker" \$2500 00 Interest in Greenmill Manufacturing Company 800 00 Notes on several individuals, to amount of 1648 00 Property in China 60 00 Property in Palestine 60 00 Due from estate of Susanna Maxson 60 00 Due from Jason B. Wells, administrator 100 00 Cash in Treasury 56 90 \$4154 90

Only about \$500 of the above was available at that time; while the demands against the Society, by various claimants, as near as could be ascertained, were about \$1100. It had already been resolved, in accordance with the supposed unanimous wish of the Society, to return brother and sister Carpenter—who were then in this country—to China, at the earliest practicable opportunity; and in returning them to their field, with other necessary current expenses of the Society, the Board found themselves greatly deficient in funds, and would be so, unless the contributions should much exceed what they had been for some time past. As an indication that a strong desire existed that brother and sister Carpenter should return to their field of labor, we may mention, that the friends of that mission had placed in Bro. Carpenter's hands, for the expense of his passage, \$283. This sum was reported to the Treasurer, and the balance for their passage—\$300—furnished by the Board. In this exigency, what was to be done? Would it have been wisdom to have allowed brother and sister Carpenter to remain in this country, thus leaving that little church in China destitute of its leaders, after all the toil that has been expended there, to say nothing of quite an amount of property there, which would require looking after? We think the voice of the Society generally will unite with ours in saying, No. The expenses might indeed have been reduced by recalling one of the Palestine missionary families; but the worst feature in the case would not have been reached by this. With the light which they had in the matter, the members of the Board did not feel it within their province to render judgment between brethren Jones and Saunders. The old Board had not felt itself equal to the responsibility, and had referred the matter to the Society at its last meeting—the Society had failed to decide on the question referred to it, and the new Board felt that there was no alternative. Both of these brethren had strong friends in the Society, who had warmly espoused the cause of their respective favorites. Could it be supposed that any body of men, desiring to promote harmony, or with the least self-respect, would have the temerity to throw themselves between these two forces? Not such men as have the honor to represent this Society. This it will be seen, on a candid view of the circumstances, that it only remained for us to recall them both.

Subsequently, it was found that it would be impossible, in the present state of the funds, and with the indifference manifested by a large portion of the Society, to return them both the present season. The question then arose, What shall be done? After a deliberate canvassing of the subject, it was concluded, in view of the fact that the depart-

ment contemplated in the sending out of brother Saunders had not, for several reasons—not under his control, or that of the Board—proved what it was hoped it would in the incipient stages of the mission; and although it was believed that brother Saunders had proved himself devoted to the service of Christ, and desirous to do whatever he could, under the circumstances, most conducive to the advancement of his cause; yet, as he was unable to occupy the post which had been assigned him, there seemed to be really no serious objection to his immediate return. And further, it was found from brother Jones' communications, that he was averse to returning, but seemed inclined, rather than do so, to disclaim objections to the Board, and appeal to the sympathies of the Society at large, and that he considered that the Board, in recalling him, had transcended their authority, for which he should hold them responsible. In view of these circumstances—although the Board did not acknowledge the validity of them all—it was concluded to return brother Saunders immediately, while brother Jones should remain for the present on the field, to be returned as soon as circumstances should warrant, unless, indeed, the Society should feel disposed to recommend a reconsideration of the vote recalling him. A deliberate view of all the circumstances in the case, to still sustain brother Jones on his present field of labor, the Board will, of course, feel desirous to do whatever they may deem to be right, that will have a tendency to promote harmony. But should it be deemed expedient to advise a rescinding of the resolution recalling brother Jones, it is earnestly hoped that it will be done with the full understanding that more liberal means must be afforded for the carrying on of the operations of the Society, or you must make up your Board of men who are sufficiently wealthy, and who have the disposition, to devote their private means to that object. The voluntary contributions during the year past have not been sufficient, by a large sum, to carry on successfully the missions which the Society now has established. This may be an unpleasant statement—it is certainly a discreditable one—but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and it is useless to attempt to deceive ourselves, or to palliate the circumstances.

There is another very important fact, which should be well considered before advising your Board to reconsider that vote. It is probably well known to you, that since about the first of June, the Druses, a sort of superstitious military rabble, inhabiting the mountainous districts of Lebanon and parts of the Holy Land, nominally subject to Turkish rule, with all that bate of Christians which nominal Christianity is capable of engendering by an unwise and cruel forcing of its tenets on those whom it pleases to call heathen, have been engaged in ravaging the country with fire and sword, putting to death indiscriminately Christians of all ages and denominations, without respect to sex or infancy. The first detailed account, dated Beirut, June 7th, was extremely tragical. That has since been supplemented by fuller narratives, which, while showing the area of ferocious massacre to have been even wider, and the slaughter and rapine more terrible, than was at first apprehended, foreshadow still further horrors. A letter, of recent date, describes the slaughter of nearly five hundred fugitives, at the very gates of Sidon, the desolations at Terzin, at Deir-el-Kamar, the butcheries at Hasbeiya, and at Rasheiya, where the Christians were shot down like dogs, and proceeds to say:

"But the Zahl of all others on which every one's eyes are turned is Zahleh, the largest town in Lebanon, containing a population of ten thousand, all Christian. It is situated about ten hours' journey from Beirut, close to the entrance to the plain of Colesyria. It is the strong hold of the Christians in the mountains. The place is now closely invested by a vast number of Druses, both from Lebanon and from the Husan, of Kurds from beyond Horus, of wandering Arabs from the Desert, and of vagabond fanatic Moslems from Damascus. A more blood-thirsty, ruffian-like horde was perhaps never gathered together. But although the Consuls-General of England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have made repeated and united representations to the Pasha of Beirut during the past fortnight, and have urged him again and again to have more respect. The town is full of poor people, mostly women and children, who have fled here, and have to be clothed as well as fed in thousands by the foreign consuls, the European merchants, the American missionaries, and others. Greater misery I have never seen."

Later advices, bearing date Beirut, July 19th, after giving an account of the sack of Damascus, in which about five thousand of the inhabitants were put to death, and more than two hundred thousand were despoiled, goes on to say:

"Jerusalem is now in danger, being menaced from without by three thousand Bedouin Arabs, and from within by the fanatic Moslems. The Moslems have fled to Jaffa, and unless the Governor proves to be a better man than his colleagues, Jerusalem will be laid low."

In Beirut, the panic among the native Christians had been fearful. They were embarking by hundreds in the different merchant steamers to Alexandria, Alexandria, Corfu, Malta, and even for England. Nearly all the French and English merchants were sending away their families to Europe. All trade was stopped, and Syria has received a blow from which she will not recover for six years.

The evident design of these fanatics is a total uprooting of Christianity in the Holy Land. What the result of this awful massacre may be, it is, of course, impossible to conjecture with any degree of certainty; but we would recommend a deliberate weighing of its bearings on the probabilities of a total extinction of Christian missions in that land, before advising the Board to retrace its steps. While we, as members of the Board, with such light as we had been able to gather, were satisfied, at that time, that it was the wisest course that we could pursue—and have only been confirmed in our opinion by subsequent developments—still we have ever been anxious to conform to the superior wisdom of the Society; and should it be deemed expedient, at this year's annual gathering, after deliberately weighing the matter in all its bearings, to advise your Board for the ensuing year to reconsider that vote, and show by your contributions that you are earnest in a desire to sustain a mission on that ground, the members

of your Board for the last year will cheerfully acknowledge your right to recommend such action; at the same time asking you to give them the credit of having been sincere and honest in their efforts for the welfare of the cause, and a desire to act impartially towards their employees. We do not, and have not at any time, felt called upon to recede one step from our position in this matter, except so far as circumstances have obliged us to delay the carrying out of our intentions. Neither have we at any time felt the slightest inclination to do any thing counter to the known wish of the Society.

At the meeting of the Board held October 5th and 6th, it was voted—

"That the Corresponding Secretary request our missionaries in Palestine each to forward a full inventory of the agricultural tools and other property now in their hands, belonging to the mission, and that he be, and are hereby, severally authorized to dispose of such tools and other property as are not needed for use, to the best advantage, and report the amount received for the same to the Board."

In reply to this, Bro. Saunders, in a letter of January 29th, reported that he had sold the agricultural and mechanical tools in his possession, with the exception of a few which might be necessary in packing his goods and making preparations for returning home. The amount received for the tools, after deducting expenses of storage and sale, was forty-three dollars and thirty-two cents. Bro. Jones reported that he had no tools in his possession, with the exception of a few which were necessary for his own use.

Neither of your missionaries in Palestine have reported anything done in the religious department of their mission. Their recall made it necessary that brother Saunders should commence immediate preparations for returning. In his letter of January 29, 1860, he says:

"Our hearts have been greatly saddened, since I last wrote you. Mr. Kembe and family have all gone back to the Jews. It was a very trying case. There were in extreme destitution. Our salary did not come; consequently I was obliged to justify them. It was help them so much as we had done and even that was not half enough to furnish the plainest food for a family of five persons. Mr. K. told me that he could not let his family starve, but did not know what to do. It would have been next to martyrdom for them to hold out and fail under these trying circumstances. I do not feel that I was obliged to justify them in the course they have taken. I have not the least doubt but what they have been sincere in professing Christ, if we can judge by their fruits, and the joy they always manifested in the worship of God, and their diligence in reading the Scriptures."

The first letters received from Bro. Jones, after the appointment of the present Board, contained accounts of sickness of himself and family, and also of the death of his youngest child. Under these circumstances, it could not be expected that he would have much missionary labor to report. Since that time, he has seen fit to confine his communications to the Board simply to financial affairs, &c., referring to the Sabbath Recorder for reports of labor. That paper not being the official organ of the Board, or the medium of communication through which it has been customary for the Board to hold correspondence with its missionaries, we have nothing from him to lay before you.

As a matter of information, and to correct an impression which members of the Society must have received from Bro. Jones' communications to the Recorder, we would state, with relation to the financial standing of the Board with him, that the Treasurer holds Bro. Jones' receipt, dated May 24, 1860, showing that \$116 40 would pay his salary to June 30, 1860. Since that time, there has been sent him \$115—\$1 of which probably has not yet reached him. Thus, at \$4 84 the pound, makes \$556 60—deducting the \$116 40, leaves a balance of \$440 20, paying his salary, at \$800 a year, to the 20th of January, 1861. Out of this he will have to pay the expense of exchange, thereby reducing it somewhat, but still leaving enough to pay his salary to the 1st of January next. The present Board has sent him \$190—(\$919 60)—or \$119 60 more than his salary for the current year. We deem this a sufficient answer to the charges of neglect and cruelty which have so frequently been rung in your ears during the year of our service.

Brother Saunders and family arrived in this country on the fourteenth of last month, and are now with you. For a more full and explicit report of his labors, with the prospects and demands of the mission, we refer you to him.

In conclusion, on this department of labor under our care, we may be permitted to disclaim, because it has been publicly charged upon us, any intention or desire to destroy the mission in Palestine. Neither have we any personal likes, dislikes, or prejudices to gratify. But we trust you will believe us, and we have a right to so much of your confidence, when we say, that in all we have done in connection with this department, as well as others, we have had only the glory of God, with the welfare of mankind, at heart. We may have erred in judgment, but we think not in intention.

CHINA MISSION.

Under this head, we have but very little to report, in the absence of any intelligence from that mission. At your last anniversary, brother and sister Carpenter, your only missionaries to that country, were with you, from whom you were enabled to obtain full and encouraging intelligence from their field of labor.

At the first meeting of the present Board, in October last, the question of returning them to China came up, and was freely discussed among the members of the Board, and with the advantage of Bro. Carpenter's presence. Some few members of the Society have expressed an opinion that if it were necessary to reduce the number of laborers in the foreign field, inasmuch as brother and sister Carpenter were in this country, and it would be at some considerable expense that they would be returned, while the Palestine missionaries were already on the ground, it would be better policy to abandon the China mission than to recall your laborers from Palestine. But the few who hold this idea will doubtless see the fallacy of it, when they remember the labor and means which have been expended in China, and the comparative success which has attended those laborers; and when they remember that there is some considerable amount of property in that country belonging to the Society, and that without the personal attention of some one, a large part of it must be sacrificed; and also, that there is at that station an interesting church, particularly in need of the services of a leader, and the watchcare of a shepherd, without which, it was to be feared, the members might be like sheep among wolves. These considerations, with the supposed almost unanimous wish of the Society, led the Board, at that meeting, to resolve—

"That this Board deems it advisable to return brother and sister Carpenter to China during the approaching winter, or as soon as may seem advisable."

In accordance with this resolution, brother and sister Carpenter sailed from New York, in the ship N. B. Palmer, on the 25th of February last, for Shanghai, via Hong Kong, China. Since that time, we have only had intelligence from them, that on the 17th of May, fifty-two days from the time of sailing, they were in the Straits of Sunda, the entrance of the China Sea, and about one thousand five hundred miles, or

of your Board for the last year will cheerfully acknowledge your right to recommend such action; at the same time asking you to give them the credit of having been sincere and honest in their efforts for the welfare of the cause, and a desire to act impartially towards their employees. We do not, and have not at any time, felt called upon to recede one step from our position in this matter, except so far as circumstances have obliged us to delay the carrying out of our intentions. Neither have we at any time felt the slightest inclination to do any thing counter to the known wish of the Society.

At the meeting of the Board held October 5th and 6th, it was voted—

"That the Corresponding Secretary request our missionaries in Palestine each to forward a full inventory of the agricultural tools and other property now in their hands, belonging to the mission, and that he be, and are hereby, severally authorized to dispose of such tools and other property as are not needed for use, to the best advantage, and report the amount received for the same to the Board."

In reply to this, Bro. Saunders, in a letter of January 29th, reported that he had sold the agricultural and mechanical tools in his possession, with the exception of a few which might be necessary in packing his goods and making preparations for returning home. The amount received for the tools, after deducting expenses of storage and sale, was forty-three dollars and thirty-two cents. Bro. Jones reported that he had no tools in his possession, with the exception of a few which were necessary for his own use.

Neither of your missionaries in Palestine have reported anything done in the religious department of their mission. Their recall made it necessary that brother Saunders should commence immediate preparations for returning. In his letter of January 29, 1860, he says:

"Our hearts have been greatly saddened, since I last wrote you. Mr. Kembe and family have all gone back to the Jews. It was a very trying case. There were in extreme destitution. Our salary did not come; consequently I was obliged to justify them. It was help them so much as we had done and even that was not half enough to furnish the plainest food for a family of five persons. Mr. K. told me that he could not let his family starve, but did not know what to do. It would have been next to martyrdom for them to hold out and fail under these trying circumstances. I do not feel that I was obliged to justify them in the course they have taken. I have not the least doubt but what they have been sincere in professing Christ, if we can judge by their fruits, and the joy they always manifested in the worship of God, and their diligence in reading the Scriptures."

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 27, 1860.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, will be found entire in our paper of this week. We have two reasons for deviating, in this respect, from the custom of past years. One is, we are satisfied that all public documents of a denominational character should appear in the columns of the denominational paper, where their chances of being thoroughly read will be tenfold better than if printed exclusively in pamphlet form. The other is, that the subjects treated of in the Report have been discussed in the paper, from various stand points, and it seemed to us no more than just that our readers should be informed how the members of the Board themselves view matters. We are glad that they have seen fit, on the one hand, to tell precisely what they thought and why they acted as they did; while, on the other hand, they have guarded against any thing of a personal nature. Nothing is lost by a frank and courteous statement of all of the facts connected with missionary operations. That course inspires confidence, and saves people from fancying that they see mountains where in reality there are only molehills. If we are not greatly mistaken, our Missionary Society now stands on a firm basis, and the future will show that it has the sympathies of the denomination, and may safely go on to enlarge its operations.

In this connection, we beg leave to call special attention to an article which we print this week on "The Present State of Jerusalem and Palestine." It was written by a gentleman who has enjoyed every facility for becoming informed on the subject, and presents facts and conclusions reached by patient and candid observation.

THE PRESENT STATE OF JERUSALEM AND PALESTINE.

Much ingenuity has been employed in contrivings the identity of many localities of interest in and about Jerusalem. But enough remains which cannot be disputed by the most eager seeker after novelty. There is still the Mount of Olives, with the magnificent view of the city from the spot where our Saviour once wept over its sad fate. There is still Mount Moriah, where the temple of Solomon once reared its gorgeous pinnacles. There is still Mount Zion, the synonym for every thing grand and glorious. They cannot be mistaken. There they stand, as they stood when our Saviour was betrayed, and when he ascended into heaven; when Abraham stood ready to sacrifice his beloved son; and when David sang the praises of the Holy Mount, in never-dying strains. Let innovators of yesterday cavil as they will; there, near the city, was enacted that grievous tragedy for which she yet mourns; there that crime was committed for which Israel is still an outcast; and there will one day take place that glorious regeneration for which every Christian should watch and pray.

The appearance of modern Jerusalem is to the last degree solemn and gloomy. That horrible crime still hangs like a pall over the city, and saddens every thought, and evokes all the feelings of gloom and sorrow which may have been hidden in the heart for years. There the mourner's wounds bleed afresh; there the voice of the mocker is stilled, and sounds of mirth unknown. The Turk sits moodily upon his shop-board; the Arab hurries hastily along, as if the atmosphere were too heavy for his free lungs; the Jew, ragged and forlorn, creeps about, as if oppressed with a sense of guilt; and the Frank traveler warily glances from side to side in natural distrust of every thing and every body.

The city may be divided into three quarters—the Mahomedan, the Jewish, and the Christian.

The Mahomedan may be said to constitute the higher class; being formed, for the greater part, of old families, which have resided there for centuries. They are generally much more tolerant than the lower classes; and, when the implacable nature of Mohammedanism is not roused, they are extremely civil and attentive to Christians. As they are the principal owners of real estate, and as the Christians are the most eager purchasers, it is for their interest to be civil. Should, however, a religious furor be once excited in them, they would become most implacable enemies. Their number is said to be about seven thousand.

The Jews inhabit that portion of Mount Zion which looks towards Mount Moriah. They are the most miserable of this miserable population. Crowded into damp, filthy, unventilated dens, many families in one room, they are a festering mass of corruption, which infects the whole city. They are, generally, pilgrims who have made their way from far lands, that they may lay their bones in the valley of Jehosaphat. The old are too weak, the young too indolent, to work. Indeed, they declare that they have not come to the Holy Land to work, but to pray, so that the Messiah, when he comes, may find them ready. They are, almost all, supported by contributions from abroad; but as the greater portion of the contributions adhere to the hands of the Rabbis, the portion for each individual is so extremely minute as to excite wonder how such a pittance can keep soul and body together. The number of Jews in Jerusalem has not been accurately ascertained, but it is said to be about ten thousand.

The summit of Mount Zion, and the ridge extending along the west side of the city, called Aca, is occupied by Christians; and

here are congregated representatives from almost every variety of Christian belief. They may, however, be divided into Greeks, Armenians, Catholics, and Protestants. Shut up in so narrow a space, with nothing from abroad to interest them; and being, for the most part, enthusiastic zealots, they do not afford to the Moslem that example of Christian forbearance and charity which one would suppose ought to actuate the followers of Him who commanded us to "love one another." Their number is said to amount to three thousand.

Besides the divisions already mentioned, there are about one thousand Mugarin, or African, Moslems, and about a thousand of other sects, Christian and otherwise; making an aggregate of twenty-two thousand for the population of Jerusalem, at the present time. During the winter and spring, however, the population is much increased by the influx of pilgrims—Mohammedans, Jewish, and Christian—for Jerusalem is a holy city to them all. At this time, there are often fifteen thousand strangers in the city.

The question has been asked, what is to keep this motley and discordant mass in order, should the government of the Turks be withdrawn? The same authority which keeps them in order now. Owing to the principle of extranationality, the natives of foreign nations are subject to the authority of their own Consuls, and but few, except Mohammedans, are subject to the Turkish Government. In fact, for many years, the maintenance of order in the city has mainly devolved upon the foreign Consuls. And all questions not directly involving a Turkish subject, are settled by them.

On the slope of Mount Olivet, opposite the Temple on the east, there is a tribe of turbulent Arabs, who wait but for a word to enter the city, and repeat the scenes of Deir-el-Kamar and Damascus. On the west, there is the tribe of Abon Gosh, who can bring forty thousand mounted Arabs into the field in twenty-four hours. To the south, are the powerful and barbarous tribes of Hebron; and, to the north, the ferocious Beni Sakkars; so that Jerusalem is surrounded by Arabs of the worst description. Should the word be given to the Sheikhs of these tribes, Jerusalem might be utterly destroyed in one night. There is, however, not the least danger of this; as these tribes, although willing to attack an unarmed traveler, stand in wholesome fear of revolvers, and have had sufficient intercourse with Europeans to be aware that, should they attempt any outrage of the kind, their own destruction would, sooner or later, be the inevitable consequence.

But, having shown the dark side of the picture, I ought in justice to bring forward the brighter tints. Until the late outrages, there was a better spirit felt towards Christians, and many, very many, had been led to contrast the religion of the Koran with that of the Bible; a request for information was cheerfully given, and gratefully received. And here let me pay a just tribute of praise to the most successful exertions of your worthy missionaries at Jaffa. You cannot, perhaps, point here or there, and say this is the work of our missionaries; but let a person who has been absent six years from Jaffa now return, and he will find that a moral revolution has been quietly effected, not the less real because it was quiet. The whole tone of society has been elevated. By their eminently Christian example, and by their unwearied self-sacrifice, and true love for Christianity has been created; and whereas before no one would listen for a moment to an explanation of the doctrines of Christianity, many are now not only willing but eager to investigate a religion which evinces itself in such to them before unheard-of effects. A love of knowledge and of Christian excellence has been implanted in the minds of the natives; and, even if nothing else had been effected, this alone is an immense step, as any one who knows their inert minds will testify. Whatever effect the late outrage may have, the good seed has been sown, and the tender plant wants but cultivation to spring up into a tree bearing goodly fruit; and after ages will bless the efforts of your missionaries in Jaffa, whose influence has extended far and wide through the land, even to Cairo and Damascus.

Twenty years ago, a Christian in Syria was as safe, as regards life and property, as he would have been in New York—Ibrahim Pasha had conquered the country. His method was that best adapted to the condition and nature of the conquered people. He disarmed the peasantry; and, if any tribe of Arabs disputed his authority, he seized their chiefs and decapitated them. Under his short rule, the country began once more to flourish; foreigners were invited into his service; Christians were protected in their lawful pursuits; all religions were regarded with equal favor; and a pilgrim to the holy shrines might have walked through the length and breadth of the land, without fear of molestation. Why was not this state of things allowed to continue? No European nation had been attacked; not a penny of European property had been appropriated. Why were the Ottoman authorities not allowed to settle their own affairs in their own way? Simply because of the jealousy of the European powers. Rather than allow one nation to gain a preponderance in the affairs of the Government, they resolved that there should be no Government at all. In this case, the Europeans were the barbarians, and the civilized conqueror was deposed. The first cannon directed against the walls of Acre by the English, was the signal for the destruction of law and order, and the commencement of that state of corruption and misrule which has

lately culminated in the frightful massacre of Damascus. The Crimean war was undertaken for the same purpose, viz., that a barbarous people might be left at liberty to violate all the laws of property and civilization.

The Turk is essentially, and from the nature of his education, a barbarian. The Koran, by which he is governed in civil as well as religious matters, disallows all change. The Turk can not change. The Koran, written in a barbarous age, and by ignorant persons, is his *ultima ratio*, from which there is no appeal. The answer of a Sultan to the question whether the great Alexandrine library should be preserved or destroyed, is an exposition of the Turkish character. "If," said he, "the books agree in sentiment with the Koran, there is no use for them; if they differ from it, they must be destroyed."

Such, then, has been the effect of the jealousy of European powers. The Turk has been left at liberty to misgovern as he pleases. The Christians thought they had covered themselves with glory when they extorted from the present Sultan the treaty of Gulhauch, somewhat pretentiously styled the Turkish Reform Bill. By it, the Christian Rayah, or Christian subjects of the Porte, were (nominally) placed upon an equality with their Turkish countrymen as to evidence in courts of justice, levying of taxes, &c. But what has been, in fact, the operation of the "Bill of Rights." Most of the Rayahs were removed from the protection of the foreign Consuls, and subjected to the arbitrary and venal decisions of a Turkish tribunal. The privilege of equal rights in a court of justice was never accorded to them—the taxes were increased—and thus the poor Christian found himself more oppressed than before; and cursed in his heart those civilized nations whose interference had only increased the weight of the yoke which already bowed him to the dust.

Such then is the present state of Palestine; crushed to the earth by rapacious Governors, whose only thought is to wrest from the wretched peasant his last pittance; the fruit of his toil seized by the inexorable tax gatherer; and even the value of the very coin which he has risked his life to gain, so far depreciated as to deprive his property of nearly half its value.

And it is to perpetuate this state of things that the magnificent armaments of civilized Europe are now arrayed. Think you that the Christian has come to the coasts of Syria to protect the persecuted missionary, to succor the houseless wanderer, to revenge the slaughtered innocents? No, indeed! The Christian forces are now in the harbor of Beyrout to watch each other; and, when the six months' observation is over, they will return, covered with the glory of a new crusade undertaken for the encouragement of misrule, disorder, and corruption. So soon as the smoke of the last Christian steamer disappears from the horizon, the Turk will reappear with redoubled zest to his dearly loved plunder; and, as he pockets the price of injustice or of blood, the obsequious Pasha will laugh at those "dogs of Christians" who dare not cope with the mighty power of the "Son of Allah."

But, it may be asked, how is this to be prevented? It is in the nature of nations, as well as of individuals, to quarrel about property in which none have a right, but which all wish to obtain. Turkey has been represented as a sick man about to die in testate. But it is no longer sick; it is dead. France may galvanize the corpse; England may kick it, and Russia may attempt to seize it; but it is, nevertheless, dead—and not only dead, but festering in corruption. What remains but to divide the inheritance, . . . and drive back the Turk to his own boundaries; disarm the peasantry, and limit the wandering Bedouin to his primeval deserts? Until this is done, there can be no hope of civilization.

Palestine, the Holy Land, the mere mention of which makes each Christian heart bound with emotion, is not dead, but sleepeth. Like the flower which grows near its sacred river, it may appear faded and worthless; but, let it be placed in favorable circumstances, and it will revive, spread its petals to the air, and renew its pristine beauty.

To what is owing the present downfallen condition of Palestine? To the misrule of the Turk, and the lawless incursions of the Bedouin Arab. Palestine is now a dying branch; but, if lopped off, and timely watered, it would become a flourishing tree. There is no hope for Palestine but in the domination of a Christian power. It matters little what nation that may be; she cannot be in a worse condition than at present, and any change must be for the better. The Turkish Pashas, or Governors, as is well known, by their offices from the Government, and remain in office but a short time, and their object during that time is to wring from their subjects as much money as possible. There is no villainy too monstrous, no duplicity too mean, for these pecuniary voracious. The present Pasha of Jerusalem is an able man, and entertains a deadly hostility to Christians, which sentiment he considers patriotism. And this feeling, however disguised, has until lately been the predominant feeling of those in office.

The Arabs of Palestine have none of the redeeming qualities of the free wanderers of the desert, but are, in the highest degree, rapacious and dishonest. No traveler is safe among them, unless he has an escort sufficiently well armed to awe them. And it is very evident, that all agricultural schemes must fail so long as these wretches are allowed to prowl about the premises, ready to pounce upon any thing, whatever may be its value, which is left unguarded a moment. They are utter barbarians; and,

although they may hesitate to commit murder, are always ready for any other crime. With two such cankers as the Turk and the Arab eating into the heart of the country, how is it possible for it to flourish? I repeat it, if Palestine is ever to be redeemed from its present barbarism, the first step must be the removal of its Turkish rulers; the second, the removal, or utter extirpation, of the prowling Arab.

To the east of the Jordan, there are whole cities, beautifully built, and adorned with all the beauties of Grecian and Roman art, still standing in desolate majesty, with no inhabitant but the wolf and the hyena. The Arab has come down upon them like the wolf on the fold; civilization has shrunk from his touch, and retired beyond the influence of his blasting breath. To prevent the like fate from befalling the present inhabited towns of Palestine, should be the mission of the present crusade; and this work, once commenced, will not cease, although it may intermit from time to time, until this mission is accomplished. Americans, politically speaking, can do little or nothing towards this work. Our government cannot, or will not, protect even its accredited agents; and we are the only power of any importance now unrepresented in the Syrian waters. The ignorant people of Syria can judge of nations only by what they see or feel of their power; and, owing to the imbecility of our Government, we are now ranked by them somewhat below a petty German principality.

We have nothing to do but to await in patience the gradual development of the present movement, feeling convinced that it is "the commencement of the end." Let us bid it God speed, and be assured that sooner or later, the good time promised for the land will surely come—

When, Salem, thou shalt rise; Thy Father's aid Shall heal the wound his chastening hand has made; Shall judge the proud oppressor's ruthless sway; And burst his bonds, and cast his cords away; E'en now, perchance, wide waving o'er the land, That mighty angel lifts his golden wand; And hides the tarry seals that yet detain Thy Lion, Judah, from his destined reign.

THE LORD'S SUPPER—NO. 3.

If it be admitted, that the institution of the Lord's Supper is liable to abuse, and that it would be abused in the hands of sinners, it must also be admitted, that it needs to have some sort of safeguard thrown around it, and that Christ would be likely to make the necessary provision for such a safeguard. It was instituted for the benefit of his disciples, or, in other words, for the benefit of his church. Who would be more naturally its protectors than they to whom it belongs? The world, of course, cannot perform this office; therefore it must be under the watch-care of the church of Christ. Accordingly, we learn from the sacred record, that Christ entrusted the institution to his disciples alone. It is an ordinance of the church, and requires the same safeguards that the ordinance of baptism requires.

My purpose does not lead me to define the boundaries of Christ's church, or to point out who do, and who do not, properly belong to it. It only requires me to assume that the several organizations in our denomination bearing the name of church, are so many branches of the true church of Christ, whatever may be its extent. Then each one of our churches has a right to the institution of the Lord's Supper, and is the guardian of that institution, within its own limits.

Now the question arises, Whom shall the church invite to participate in the celebration of the Supper? At this point there is a divergence of opinion. Some say, "Invite only those who agree with us in doctrine—those whom we can in all respects fellowship." Others say, "Invite all who are in membership with any evangelical church." Others still may say, "Invite all who love the Lord, whether they have any church connection or not." We have seen what is the qualification for communion; but by what standard are we to judge of such qualification? Are we to judge upon the basis of a belief in, and a strict adherence to, the doctrines of Scripture, as we understand them, or on the basis of apparent Christian sincerity? Some think it uncharitable to judge professing Christians by the standard of orthodoxy in faith and practice. They hold that we should judge persons by the evidences they give that they have an honest motive. But we do judge by the former standard those who present themselves as candidates for membership in our churches. Now let us compare the qualifications which we deem to be necessary to entitle persons to membership, with those which are necessary to entitle them to the communion. A union with Christ by faith, and consequently, an interest in the benefits of the new covenant, is that which, as we have seen, entitles one to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as the seal of that covenant. But it is this very qualification that constitutes one a disciple of Christ, and gives him a title to membership in his church. Now, when one comes before the church as a candidate for membership, the church must judge of his qualifications. When the application comes to be acted on, the question is not, simply, whether he has an honest motive, or whether he is sincere in his profession of faith, but also, does he "keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus?" And his obedience is the standard of judging. Why, then, is it uncharitable to judge of the same qualifications by the same standard when it respects the communion? In fact, the only way in which we can judge one's motive, is by his practice.

But again—the Supper is an institution belonging to the church, as has been already remarked. It is a church ordinance. Participation in its celebration is one of the privileges belonging to members of the

church. If an individual is entitled to membership, he is entitled to its privileges. If he is not entitled to membership, he is not entitled to its privileges. If an applicant for admission into the church gives satisfactory evidence of fitness, then we at once accord to him the privilege of baptism, and afterward of the communion, as ordinances of the church. If we decide he is unqualified for membership with us, we decide he is not entitled to these ordinances. Is there anything clearer?

Now, my brother or sister, you who think it uncharitable and unchristian to exclude from the communion of the church one of another faith and order, ask yourself this question with reference to such an one, Am I ready to vote for his admission into full fellowship with the church? If you cannot vote for his admission as a member, how can you accord to him the privilege of the ordinances of the church, which demand the same qualifications that membership demands? And you, my brother or sister, who have been in doubt and perplexity on this subject, can you see any objection to the view I have now presented? Is my conclusion—viz., that they only are entitled to the communion of a church, who have the requisite qualifications for membership in it—a legitimate conclusion? If it is, why remain longer in doubt? But if it is not, will take it as a kindness if you will point out its fallacy.

I will next consider the obligation of Christians to celebrate the Lord's Supper, and also inquire into the right of aggrieved members to withdraw from the communion on the ground that it is a test of fellowship.

HOME NEWS.

PRAYER-MEETING ON A STEAMBOAT.

On the evening before our anniversary at Westerly, a large number of persons, on their way to those meetings, took passage on the steamer Plymouth Rock, at New York. After some consultation, one of the brethren asked permission of Capt. Stone to hold a prayer-meeting. This permission he kindly granted, and he designated the after part of the upper saloon for this purpose. At half past seven, the meeting was opened. On hearing the singing, the passengers generally assembled at the place of prayer, and gave most respectful attention. A little more than an hour was spent in singing, remarks, and prayer. The exercises were interesting, as the spontaneous working of the hearts of Christians, who were for the night drawn together. It was good to be there, and enjoy the devotions of the occasion. The passengers generally seemed to feel that the occasion, though unusual, was not uninteresting. It is hoped good impressions were made by the bread (or seed) thus cast upon the waters. A good opportunity was thus given "to stand up for Jesus," while traveling. It is believed that this was the first meeting of the kind on this line of travel. May it be one of many which shall be held on this noble boat. It was remarked by one brother, that it was common to hold religious meetings on the boat between Bridgeport and Philadelphia. There is little doubt, that such meetings might be held on other boats, if Christians were free to ask it, and free to act in them. Let the hint be taken, and an effort (at least) be made to honor Christ and Christianity by Christians while journeying. Impromptu amusements are easily started, in almost all places. Why should not Christians preach, and pray, and sing as they go, and gather the multitudes around the altar of prayer? May meetings like the one on the Plymouth Rock, on the evening of Sept. 4th, be greatly multiplied.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT ROCKVILLE.

The Sabbath-School at Rockville, R. I. enjoyed a very pleasant season at its anniversary, held on the 4th of September. The children assembled at 9 o'clock A. M., and marched in procession to a beautiful grove, where they were comfortably seated and arranged to enjoy the literary exercises of the occasion. The exercises commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer; then calling the roll; followed by appropriate responses, after which about fifty of our young friends and members of the school took part in declamations, compositions, and singing. This exercise was interspersed with singing by the choir. Many of our little folks were able only to repeat a verse or two of poetry; but our object was to benefit the many, instead of creating an interest for the day by the few. The pieces were well committed, and the effect produced upon those who listened to them was good, if we judge by the attention given and the falling tear.

It may not be improper to give extracts from three compositions presented on the occasion:

"Our mother's presence and love make home the most endeared and hallowed spot on earth. Her bosom is the refuge of childhood; her lap the play-ground of manhood; her heart the dwelling-place of manhood, and the retreat of old age. Her smiles make our home an arbor of pleasure, and the temple of peace."

"We often hear the complaint, that it is difficult to secure a punctual attendance at the Sabbath-School, especially of the smaller children. Now, where does the fault lie? The child's mind is elastic and buoyant, and any impression you wish to make on it can be made by commencing in season. The teacher may do her duty; but with a wrong home influence, her efforts will be in great measure paralyzed. But with a right home influence, the children may be enlisted and cemented to the interests of the Sabbath-School, to that degree that no trivial circumstances will deter them from being present."

"We are placed upon this earth for a noble purpose. It is to do the will of our heavenly Father. If we do his will, we shall dwell with him in glory. And there will be no sorrow there; no tear to dim the eye; no fear to blanch the cheek; but it

will be all joy and rejoicing, as we cast our dazling crowns at the feet of Him who died for us, and ascribe all honor to his name.

After listening to the declamations and singing, we enjoyed an intermission. During this recess, refreshments were passed, to the satisfaction of all present, and in connection an opportunity given for visiting.

The day was fine, and we felt that the season was one of pleasure and profit to all who attended.

A letter from Perry B. Maxson, dated Fremont, Kansas Territory, Sept. 12th, says: "Money is an exception to the things possessed by the people of Kansas. With a qualification, the same may be said of wheat, corn, potatoes, and all those vegetables which constitute the necessities of life; for the drouth has literally cut off all kinds of crops."

A letter from Stephen Maxson, dated Walla Walla, Washington Territory, August 3d, says: "The weather here has been fine and warm, with plenty of rain. The crops are good, grain of all kinds being abundant. Wheat is worth \$2.50. Oats, barley, and corn, are worth four and a half cents per pound."

JEWISH HOLIDAYS.—Last week was a time of great interest to the Jews, being the beginning of their new year. On Sunday evening, the festival of Roush Ashomo commenced, and was kept sacred for two days and nights; no manner of work was done, and most of their places of business were closed.

THE WARREN ASSOCIATION OF BAPTISTS held a session at Pawtuxet, R. I., week before last, which continued two days, and appears to have been of peculiar interest.

SPURGEON'S NOTES OF TRAVEL.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the celebrated English divine, recently delivered an address, in which he gave an entertaining account of his late tour on the continent. Antwerp he considered the most religious place on the face of the earth, in a bad sense—it was full of Virgin Marys and superstition.

There are now four Presbyterian general assemblies in this country, two of which cover only the Northern, or Free States of the Union, viz: the New School and United Presbyterian; and two which embrace the whole country, viz: the Old School and the Cumberland Presbyterian. The latter body, however, is confined, to a great extent, to the Southern and Western States in its operations.

The Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, Conn., preached a sermon on the 9th inst., upon the occasion of the forty-third anniversary of his settlement as pastor over the First church and society. It was a resume of the history of the church, from its organization 224 years ago, showing its condition from time to time during that period.

The London correspondent of the Scottish Guardian says: "To show how London exerts influence and act, I may mention, that there is now a ragged school about to be established at Cairo, Egypt, for Moslem children."

The will of the late Rev. William Neill, of Philadelphia, contains a bequest of \$2,000 to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, for the indigent students who may be preparing for the Gospel ministry.

The last Pacific Advocate announces the dedication of a new church in Olympia. It cost over three thousand dollars, and is said to be the neatest and most comfortable church in Oregon.

Mr. Paron Stevens, who keeps the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, keeps also the Continental Hotel of Philadelphia, the Revere House and Tremont House of Boston, the Battle House, Mobile, and the Point Clear House, Point Clear, Alabama, in all six first-class hotels, involving a capital and current expenses of several millions.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Rev. Dr. Peabody recently preached his farewell sermon to the people of his charge at Portsmouth. This terminated the third pastorate over that society. The three have extended over a period of 108 years.

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SUMMARY. A daughter of Abd-el-Kader has recently arrived at Paris for the purpose of entering the Order of the Grey Sisters. When the Emir, her father, resided at Broussa, he sent the young lady to Constantinople to be educated. There she occasionally met with Christian women, and was so struck with the admirable self-devotedness of the sisters who attended the hospitals during the Crimean war, that she determined to join their Order. Her father, who is capable of appreciating the sublime features of Christianity, consented to her wish, and she is now in Paris passing her novitiate.

A singular accident occurred to the up night express passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad, between Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park. It appears that while the train was running at its usual speed, the coupling between the tender and the baggage car broke, thus detaching the locomotive from the train. The former reduced its speed and was run into by the latter. The tender was demolished, and the two baggage cars slightly broken.

Baron Renfew, at Chicago, on Sabbath, September 23d, visited one of the immense grain elevators for which that city is famous. He subsequently, in accordance with the published notice, exhibited himself on the balcony of the hotel to the assembled American sovereigns, who had congregated in large numbers to view his Royal Highness. The Prince, later in the day, left town for the hunting grounds, where he will spend several days in the sports of the chase.

Nearly 4,000 Republicans of Madison Co., N. Y., assembled in mass meeting, at Cazenovia, on the 14th instant, where they were addressed by W. Lansing, Esq., the nominee for Congress, and by Judge Culver of Brooklyn. The Wide Awakes from the several towns in the county, 400 or 500 strong, met in the evening; they with an audience larger than that in the day, were addressed by Judge Culver, from the steps of the Methodist Sanctuary.

Our latest European advices report a very decided improvement in the weather, both in Great Britain and Northern France. The rains had ceased, and been succeeded by dry, bright days, which were of course being improved to the utmost in harvesting the outstanding wheat and oats. The crops will of course still be deficient; but to no such extent as has been anticipated.

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Mr. Gough announced to his townsmen, on the occasion of the reception given to him the other day, that he had brought with him from Europe four thousand volumes of select theological works, which he is about to present to the church in Boylston, as a permanent library for the pastor of the church.

NEW YORK MARKETS—SEPT. 24, 1860. Ashes—Pots, \$5 25; Pearls, 5 62. Flour and Meal—Flour, \$5 10 25 for superfine State and Western, 5 45 55 for shipping round-ho Ohio, 5 70 75 for trade brands of St. Louis, 6 10 15 for the higher grades. Bye flour, 3 50 4 40. Corn meal, 3 50 3 95 for Jersey and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat has declined from 2 to 5c. in consequence of heavy receipts and advices from abroad. Chicago, 1 25; White Canadian 1 14 for choice. Corn, 65 65 65c for Western mixed, 78 79c for Western Southern. Rye, 70c. Oats, 37 39c for Western Canadian, and State. Barley, 80 85c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, \$14 00 14 25 for prime, 19 00 19 40 for mess. Beef, 4 00 4 75 for country mess, 7 00 7 25 for packed Western, 10 00 10 25 for extra mess. Beef Hams, 14 00 for choice. Western Butter, 12 16c for Ohio, 13 22c for State. Cheese, 12 16c.

MARRIED. CHEATLAND—MAXSON.—On Sept. 16th, 1860, by Eld. John Andrus, Mr. Charles S. Cheatland and Miss M. LaVerne Maxson, both of Richburg.

DECEASED. CLARKE.—In Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 17th, 1860, Job B. Clarke, Esq., aged 95 years. The deceased was the youngest son of Eld. Joshua Clarke, deceased pastor of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, seventy-five years ago. He had filled posts of honor and trust in the service of his country.

LETTERS. James Bailey, L. M. Cottrell, P. B. Maxson, Joshua Clarke, Samuel Maxson, W. H. Peck, W. G. Quibell, J. B. Clarke, S. G. Nash, S. S. Griswold, R. I. S. Rogers, Lemam Andrus.

SPECIAL NOTICES. MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY BOARD.—The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Westbury, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 3d, at 8 o'clock A. M.

MARINER'S SAVING INSTITUTION.—3d Avenue and 7th Street.—Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. In all cases deposits on the rate of 8 per cent. on sums from \$5 to \$100, and 7 per cent. on sums over \$100. THOMAS B. STRILLMAN, Pres't. PHILLIP W. ENOS, Vice-President. CHARLES MILES, Sec'y. ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

THE BEST AUTOMATIC FLY-TRAP.—The JENKS PATENT FLY-TRAP catches an everlasting quantity of Flies, and kills them in the trap, and quart per hour is a common "catch." There are four sizes, viz: WINDLE & CO. No. 65 Maiden-lane. BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 65 Maiden-lane. BERRIANS, No. 601 Broadway; at 494 Broadway; and No. 635 Broadway. S. W. SMITH, No. 43 Centre-st. aug-9-59

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIA STONINGTON FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, AND NEWPORT.—By the STEAMERS PLYMOUTH ROCK, Captain Joel Stone, and COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. Williams, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 1 North River, at 6 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 30 P. M., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5 30 P. M.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SIR,—Notice is hereby given, that at the general election, to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan; A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell; A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox; An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William H. Hunt; All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next; Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, from the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, in the City of New York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixteenth Congressional District, composed of the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventeenth Congressional District, composed of the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighteenth Congressional District, composed of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Nineteenth Congressional District, composed of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twentieth Congressional District, composed of the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-first Congressional District, composed of the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-second Congressional District, composed of the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-third Congressional District, composed of the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-second Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, and Eightieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, and Eighty-fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, and Eighty-eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, and Ninety-second Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirtieth Congressional District, composed of the Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, and Ninety-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-first Congressional District, composed of the Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, and One hundredth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-second Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and first, One hundred and second, One hundred and third, and One hundred and fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-third Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and fifth, One hundred and sixth, One hundred and seventh, and One hundred and eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and ninth, One hundred and tenth, One hundred and eleventh, and One hundred and twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and thirteenth, One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and fifteenth, and One hundred and sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-sixth Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and seventeenth, One hundred and eighteenth, One hundred and nineteenth, and One hundred and twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and thirtieth, One hundred and thirty-first, One hundred and thirty-second, and One hundred and thirty-third Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Thirty-ninth Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and thirty-seventh, One hundred and thirty-eighth, One hundred and thirty-ninth, and One hundred and fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fortieth Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-fourth, One hundred and forty-fifth, and One hundred and forty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-first Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and fifty-third, One hundred and fifty-fourth, One hundred and fifty-fifth, and One hundred and fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-second Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and sixty-third, One hundred and sixty-fourth, One hundred and sixty-fifth, and One hundred and sixty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-third Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and seventy-third, One hundred and seventy-fourth, One hundred and seventy-fifth, and One hundred and seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and eighty-third, One hundred and eighty-fourth, One hundred and eighty-fifth, and One hundred and eighty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the One hundred and ninety-third, One hundred and ninety-fourth, One hundred and ninety-fifth, and One hundred and ninety-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and first, Two hundred and second, Two hundred and third, and Two hundred and fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and fifth, Two hundred and sixth, Two hundred and seventh, and Two hundred and eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and ninth, Two hundred and tenth, Two hundred and eleventh, and Two hundred and twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Forty-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and thirteenth, Two hundred and fourteenth, Two hundred and fifteenth, and Two hundred and sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fiftieth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and seventeenth, Two hundred and eighteenth, Two hundred and nineteenth, and Two hundred and twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-first Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and twenty-third, Two hundred and twenty-fourth, Two hundred and twenty-fifth, and Two hundred and twenty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-second Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and thirtieth, Two hundred and thirty-first, Two hundred and thirty-second, and Two hundred and thirty-third Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-third Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and thirty-seventh, Two hundred and thirty-eighth, Two hundred and thirty-ninth, and Two hundred and fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and forty-third, Two hundred and forty-fourth, Two hundred and forty-fifth, and Two hundred and forty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and fifty-third, Two hundred and fifty-fourth, Two hundred and fifty-fifth, and Two hundred and fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and sixty-third, Two hundred and sixty-fourth, Two hundred and sixty-fifth, and Two hundred and sixty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and seventy-third, Two hundred and seventy-fourth, Two hundred and seventy-fifth, and Two hundred and seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and eighty-third, Two hundred and eighty-fourth, Two hundred and eighty-fifth, and Two hundred and eighty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifty-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Two hundred and ninety-third, Two hundred and ninety-fourth, Two hundred and ninety-fifth, and Two hundred and ninety-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixtieth Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and first, Three hundred and second, Three hundred and third, and Three hundred and fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-first Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and fifth, Three hundred and sixth, Three hundred and seventh, and Three hundred and eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-second Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and ninth, Three hundred and tenth, Three hundred and eleventh, and Three hundred and twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-third Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and thirteenth, Three hundred and fourteenth, Three hundred and fifteenth, and Three hundred and sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and seventeenth, Three hundred and eighteenth, Three hundred and nineteenth, and Three hundred and twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and twenty-third, Three hundred and twenty-fourth, Three hundred and twenty-fifth, and Three hundred and twenty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and thirtieth, Three hundred and thirty-first, Three hundred and thirty-second, and Three hundred and thirty-third Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and thirty-seventh, Three hundred and thirty-eighth, Three hundred and thirty-ninth, and Three hundred and fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and forty-third, Three hundred and forty-fourth, Three hundred and forty-fifth, and Three hundred and forty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixty-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and fifty-third, Three hundred and fifty-fourth, Three hundred and fifty-fifth, and Three hundred and fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventieth Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and sixty-third, Three hundred and sixty-fourth, Three hundred and sixty-fifth, and Three hundred and sixty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-first Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and seventy-third, Three hundred and seventy-fourth, Three hundred and seventy-fifth, and Three hundred and seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-second Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and eighty-third, Three hundred and eighty-fourth, Three hundred and eighty-fifth, and Three hundred and eighty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-third Congressional District, composed of the Three hundred and ninety-third, Three hundred and ninety-fourth, Three hundred and ninety-fifth, and Three hundred and ninety-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-fourth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and first, Four hundred and second, Four hundred and third, and Four hundred and fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-fifth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and fifth, Four hundred and sixth, Four hundred and seventh, and Four hundred and eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and ninth, Four hundred and tenth, Four hundred and eleventh, and Four hundred and twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and thirteenth, Four hundred and fourteenth, Four hundred and fifteenth, and Four hundred and sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and seventeenth, Four hundred and eighteenth, Four hundred and nineteenth, and Four hundred and twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventy-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and twenty-third, Four hundred and twenty-fourth, Four hundred and twenty-fifth, and Four hundred and twenty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eightieth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and thirtieth, Four hundred and thirty-first, Four hundred and thirty-second, and Four hundred and thirty-third Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-first Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and thirty-seventh, Four hundred and thirty-eighth, Four hundred and thirty-ninth, and Four hundred and fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-second Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and forty-third, Four hundred and forty-fourth, Four hundred and forty-fifth, and Four hundred and forty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-third Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and fifty-third, Four hundred and fifty-fourth, Four hundred and fifty-fifth, and Four hundred and fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and sixty-third, Four hundred and sixty-fourth, Four hundred and sixty-fifth, and Four hundred and sixty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and seventy-third, Four hundred and seventy-fourth, Four hundred and seventy-fifth, and Four hundred and seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and eighty-third, Four hundred and eighty-fourth, Four hundred and eighty-fifth, and Four hundred and eighty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Four hundred and ninety-third, Four hundred and ninety-fourth, Four hundred and ninety-fifth, and Four hundred and ninety-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and first, Five hundred and second, Five hundred and third, and Five hundred and fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighty-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and fifth, Five hundred and sixth, Five hundred and seventh, and Five hundred and eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninetieth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and ninth, Five hundred and tenth, Five hundred and eleventh, and Five hundred and twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-first Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and thirteenth, Five hundred and fourteenth, Five hundred and fifteenth, and Five hundred and sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-second Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and seventeenth, Five hundred and eighteenth, Five hundred and nineteenth, and Five hundred and twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-third Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and twenty-third, Five hundred and twenty-fourth, Five hundred and twenty-fifth, and Five hundred and twenty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-fourth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and thirtieth, Five hundred and thirty-first, Five hundred and thirty-second, and Five hundred and thirty-third Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-fifth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and thirty-seventh, Five hundred and thirty-eighth, Five hundred and thirty-ninth, and Five hundred and fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and forty-third, Five hundred and forty-fourth, Five hundred and forty-fifth, and Five hundred and forty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and fifty-third, Five hundred and fifty-fourth, Five hundred and fifty-fifth, and Five hundred and fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and sixty-third, Five hundred and sixty-fourth, Five hundred and sixty-fifth, and Five hundred and sixty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Ninety-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and seventy-third, Five hundred and seventy-fourth, Five hundred and seventy-fifth, and Five hundred and seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundredth Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and eighty-third, Five hundred and eighty-fourth, Five hundred and eighty-fifth, and Five hundred and eighty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and first Congressional District, composed of the Five hundred and ninety-third, Five hundred and ninety-fourth, Five hundred and ninety-fifth, and Five hundred and ninety-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and second Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and first, Six hundred and second, Six hundred and third, and Six hundred and fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and third Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and fifth, Six hundred and sixth, Six hundred and seventh, and Six hundred and eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and fourth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and ninth, Six hundred and tenth, Six hundred and eleventh, and Six hundred and twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and fifth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and thirteenth, Six hundred and fourteenth, Six hundred and fifteenth, and Six hundred and sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and sixth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and seventeenth, Six hundred and eighteenth, Six hundred and nineteenth, and Six hundred and twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and seventh Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and twenty-third, Six hundred and twenty-fourth, Six hundred and twenty-fifth, and Six hundred and twenty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and eighth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and thirtieth, Six hundred and thirty-first, Six hundred and thirty-second, and Six hundred and thirty-third Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and ninth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and thirty-seventh, Six hundred and thirty-eighth, Six hundred and thirty-ninth, and Six hundred and fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and tenth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and forty-third, Six hundred and forty-fourth, Six hundred and forty-fifth, and Six hundred and forty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and fifty-third, Six hundred and fifty-fourth, Six hundred and fifty-fifth, and Six hundred and fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twelfth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and sixty-third, Six hundred and sixty-fourth, Six hundred and sixty-fifth, and Six hundred and sixty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and seventy-third, Six hundred and seventy-fourth, Six hundred and seventy-fifth, and Six hundred and seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and fourteenth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and eighty-third, Six hundred and eighty-fourth, Six hundred and eighty-fifth, and Six hundred and eighty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and fifteenth Congressional District, composed of the Six hundred and ninety-third, Six hundred and ninety-fourth, Six hundred and ninety-fifth, and Six hundred and ninety-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and sixteenth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and first, Seven hundred and second, Seven hundred and third, and Seven hundred and fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and seventeenth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and fifth, Seven hundred and sixth, Seven hundred and seventh, and Seven hundred and eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and eighteenth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and ninth, Seven hundred and tenth, Seven hundred and eleventh, and Seven hundred and twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and nineteenth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and thirteenth, Seven hundred and fourteenth, Seven hundred and fifteenth, and Seven hundred and sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twentieth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and seventeenth, Seven hundred and eighteenth, Seven hundred and nineteenth, and Seven hundred and twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-first Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and twenty-third, Seven hundred and twenty-fourth, Seven hundred and twenty-fifth, and Seven hundred and twenty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-second Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and thirtieth, Seven hundred and thirty-first, Seven hundred and thirty-second, and Seven hundred and thirty-third Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-third Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and thirty-seventh, Seven hundred and thirty-eighth, Seven hundred and thirty-ninth, and Seven hundred and fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and forty-third, Seven hundred and forty-fourth, Seven hundred and forty-fifth, and Seven hundred and forty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and fifty-third, Seven hundred and fifty-fourth, Seven hundred and fifty-fifth, and Seven hundred and fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and sixty-third, Seven hundred and sixty-fourth, Seven hundred and sixty-fifth, and Seven hundred and sixty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and seventy-third, Seven hundred and seventy-fourth, Seven hundred and seventy-fifth, and Seven hundred and seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and eighty-third, Seven hundred and eighty-fourth, Seven hundred and eighty-fifth, and Seven hundred and eighty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and twenty-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Seven hundred and ninety-third, Seven hundred and ninety-fourth, Seven hundred and ninety-fifth, and Seven hundred and ninety-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirtieth Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and first, Eight hundred and second, Eight hundred and third, and Eight hundred and fourth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-first Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and fifth, Eight hundred and sixth, Eight hundred and seventh, and Eight hundred and eighth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-second Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and ninth, Eight hundred and tenth, Eight hundred and eleventh, and Eight hundred and twelfth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-third Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and thirteenth, Eight hundred and fourteenth, Eight hundred and fifteenth, and Eight hundred and sixteenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and seventeenth, Eight hundred and eighteenth, Eight hundred and nineteenth, and Eight hundred and twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and twenty-third, Eight hundred and twenty-fourth, Eight hundred and twenty-fifth, and Eight hundred and twenty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and thirtieth, Eight hundred and thirty-first, Eight hundred and thirty-second, and Eight hundred and thirty-third Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and thirty-seventh, Eight hundred and thirty-eighth, Eight hundred and thirty-ninth, and Eight hundred and fortieth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and forty-third, Eight hundred and forty-fourth, Eight hundred and forty-fifth, and Eight hundred and forty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and thirty-ninth Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and fifty-third, Eight hundred and fifty-fourth, Eight hundred and fifty-fifth, and Eight hundred and fifty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and fortieth Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and sixty-third, Eight hundred and sixty-fourth, Eight hundred and sixty-fifth, and Eight hundred and sixty-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and forty-first Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and seventy-third, Eight hundred and seventy-fourth, Eight hundred and seventy-fifth, and Eight hundred and seventy-sixth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the One hundred and forty-second Congressional District, composed of the Eight hundred and eighty-third, Eight hundred and eighty-fourth, Eight hundred and eighty-fifth, and

