

H. Bradford

# The Sabbath Recorder,

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GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR AND GENERAL AGENT.

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote the final piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, and to disseminate the knowledge, the interests, and the influence of the unsaved. In its Literary and Intelligence departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

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For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE JUDGMENT.

As the coming of the Lord is associated generally with the judgment, it seems necessary to examine the Scripture view of the judgment, in order to a full reply to the queries of Bro. Croft. That there is a Scriptural unity respecting all subjects upon which the Bible treats, is doubtless certain. But that such unity will at once be seen by all Bible readers, is not so certain. The very fact that the Bible history covers several thousand years, and was written in ages widely differing from each other, and by men as widely differing in their capacities, habits of thought, manner of expression, etc., gives a large margin for definiteness, coherence, positiveness, and perspicuity. And when we remember how dull of understanding, how prejudiced in favor of theories, how ignorant of phrases used by the sacred writers, we are, surely the mantle of charity ought to be widely extended, so as to cover, at least, every true and honest seeker of truth.

Many words and phrases used in the Bible have received a stereotyped technicality in modern times, which will be sought for in vain in the Bible. The word judgment is one of them. It has no such definiteness in the Scripture as is generally attached to it by Bible readers, or by modern jurisprudence. Its proper meaning is to rule, to govern, to exercise authority; hence, consequently of punishment and rewards. Thus, a judge was one who administered government; hence we read of the Judges of Israel, and of Samuel judging Israel forty years; of Deborah judging Israel; in all of which the primary idea is, that of administration of government.

In this sense, God is said to judge the world. Psalms 67: 5—"For thou shalt judge the people." Psalms 96: 10—"He shall judge the people righteously." Verse 13—"The Lord cometh to judge the earth. He shall judge the world with righteousness, and the people with his truth." 98: 9—"The Lord cometh to judge the earth; with righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity."

In the above passages, the Lord is spoken of as coming to judge. There is a coming of the Lord, that evidently was not a personal coming, but a coming by way of administering just and equitable government over mankind. The Old Testament frequently spoke prophetically of Christ as a judge—the one who was to administer government. Psalms 12: 1-8—"Give the people thy judgments." "He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment." "He shall judge the poor of thy people; he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor." "He shall have dominion from sea to sea," etc. Isaiah 2: 5—"And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks."

In the foregoing passages, the sole idea is that of administering government. In Dan. 7: 22 the Ancient of Days is spoken of as having judgment given to him. As we come into the actual fulfillment of the ancient prophecies concerning Christ as a judge, revealed in the New Testament, we find that Christ speaks of himself as then judging mankind, and that it was for the administering of judgment, or government, that he came into the world; and that the judgment of the world was then going on. John 9: 39—"Jesus said, 'For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see might not see; and that they that see might be made blind.'" John 12: 31—"Now is the judgment of this world, and now shall the prince of this world be cast out." Here the idea of judgment is that of God coming, ruling, exercising authority. Thus the gospel dispensation, or gospel day, is a day of judgment, a day in which the government of this world is to be administered by Jesus Christ, the man whom God has appointed, as affirmed by Paul in his speech on Mars Hill. Acts 17: 31—"For he hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained, whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead." The day here spoken of is evidently the gospel day, in which Christ was inaugurated to administer the government of the world, in accordance with the prophecies above quoted.

This idea of judgment is continuous through the New Testament. Acts 23: 6—"Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question" (Greek, am judged). John 5: 22—"For the Father judgeth not man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son." Here the idea is governmental. Judgment, therefore, in its primary significance, conveys the idea of ruling, governmental administration, and its rewards and punishments are consecutive, the final results of such governmental judgment.

In the above passages, the idea is that of judgment as to exercise this judgment.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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WHOLE NO. 869.

ment, is that of present time. Christ asserted, even when he was on the earth, that the judgment was then commenced, and was then proceeding. "Now," said he, "is the judgment of this world." And as he then heard, he judged. See John 5: 30.

One of the offices that Christ was to fill, as son of man, was that of a king, lawgiver, premier, judge. With these offices he was invested publicly at his baptism, resurrection, and ascension: In this official character, Christ now fills the throne of judgment in the heavens, from which he is coming, in the sense I have shown in the preceding article, to judge, to administer governmental authority, to both the quick and the dead—to those living on the earth and those living in the spirit world. In this capacity he is to exercise governmental judgment, until he has put down all rule, (misrule,) all authority, (contrary to his own,) and all power, (opposed to his,) and whom the heavens must receive, or retain, until (or during) the restitution of all things spoken of since the world began. That is, Christ's bodily presence, being spirit, is in the heavens, or the world of spirits, during the final accomplishment of those promises of a moral renovation of mankind, which began specially on the day of Pentecost, and will run onward until the whole of this world will be subjected to the judgment, or reign, of the Son of Man, and thenceforward forever. For his kingdom is to be an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion without end.

Acts 3: 21—"Whom the heavens must receive until the times of the restitution of all things," etc. I understand the preposition "until" to have the sense of "during," and thus the Apostle showed, that while the whole of this moral regeneration was going on, Christ's residence would be in the heavens. Not that he intended to convey the idea of Christ's return when the process was completed, but only showing where He (Christ) was during the process of restitution. He was during the process of restitution, and from whence He (Christ) would send down those influences necessary to accomplish the restoration or restitution of the world to holiness and to himself. Thus, the judgment day of mankind includes their whole natural life, and at death such judgment is consummated by awarding to each a just retribution for the deeds done in the body.

The New Testament, also, as clearly reveals that the administrative and judicial office of Christ extends over the dead as over the living, thus showing that the dead are still living in the world of spirits, where Christ, after his death, went and preached. See 1 Peter 3: 18, 19. Thus Christ has been invested with universal dominion, or governmental authority; and that He is destined to rule until He hath set judgment in the earth.

Thus the judgment day, in the sense of governmental administration, began with the gospel dispensation; and unless mankind's probation extends beyond the grave, the day of judgment, in the sense of a judicial declaration and awarding of judgments and rewards, begins at death, when the spirit enters upon its future spiritual and eternal existence.

Thus it is equally true now as in the Apostle's days—"The Judge standeth at the door, and in an hour we think not may summon us to his tribunal. Let us all stand as faithful servants, waiting his parousia, coming, or presence." S. S. Griswold.

THE THREE FRIENDS.  
Translated from the German.  
BY MELISSA.  
Confide in no friend whom thou hast not proved. "Truer ones are to be found at the feast than at the prison-door."  
A man had three friends. Two of them, he loved very much; but to the third he was quite indifferent, though the latter seemed to him most honest. Once he was summoned before the tribunal, where, though guiltless, he was severely accused. "Who among you," said he, "will go with me and testify for me? I have been severely accused, and the king is angry." The first of his friends immediately excused himself, saying that he could not go with him on account of other business. The second accompanied him to the door of the court-house; then he turned and went back from fear of the angry judge. The third, upon whom he had least depended, went, plead for him, and testified so cheerfully to his innocence, that the judge released and rewarded him.

But even after giving the successors of St. Peter all the benefit of a charitable supposition, that they had no faith in the horrible threats with which they tortured men's minds, still the fulfilment of an interdiction on an entire community may, perhaps, be deemed the greatest wickedness of which any human being has ever been guilty. Surely, the Vicars of Christ, who have availed themselves of this resource, must have needed to repeat to themselves very often, that it was all "for the greater glory of God!" For the greater power of the Church, which of course meant the same thing, the Interdict was indeed an all but irresistible weapon. The civil powers of Christendom fully appreciated its tremendous efficacy; and from the time that thought, principally set in motion by the doctrines of the Reformation, had begun to lead men to the examination of Rome's authority and its limits, attempts were made to discover means of resisting the operation of it. And the line taken by these attempts, the method by which it was sought to escape from this intolerable alternative of unbounded submission to Rome, or exposure to all the consequences of her anger, are very notable.

For the Sabbath Recorder.  
TWENTY YEARS.  
"The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength, they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." Ps. 90.

What remarkable changes in the affairs of human life can take place within the short space of twenty years. Indeed, if we but glance over a single neighborhood, it seems as if nearly one generation had passed away, and another taken its place. The old, venerable citizens, whom we looked upon as sages in society, are nearly all gone; and persons who were in the prime of life have advanced to old age. Young men, not particularly concerned in any pursuit, have entered upon active business life. Ladies, young, merry, and gay, have found their lot cast amid the toils and trials, and all the sad misfortunes of human life. And even the infant, that was rocked in the cradle, has advanced to a prominent place upon the stage of human activity.

You may go to the same school-room where you often spent an evening twenty years ago, and all is changed. The audience perhaps bears much the same aspect it did then, but it is composed of persons whose features you do not recognize. Perchance you may meet with a few with whom you were then acquainted, but they have advanced twenty years in the course of human life; and time has wrought such changes upon them and yourself, that your meeting occasions quite a different state of feeling from what it did in days gone by.

You remember some, perhaps, who were then young and robust as yourself, with florid countenance, melodious voice, and lofty skill in the art of singing. But it is now nearly twenty years since their voices have ceased to be heard, and their spirits have gone in the pathway of the dead. Their bodies—that fine form, the expressive eyes, the features that could smile, the organs of speech that could communicate feelings and thoughts, and hopes and fears—you may suppose have returned to the dust, and the spirit, perchance, gone to a state of consolation, and perchance to a state of anguish and remorse.

Had you the privilege to converse with one after having been twenty years in the spirit world, what do you suppose the topic of conversation would be? Ah! we may readily conclude, it would not be of some fashionable mode of dressing, or of a gay party that was to assemble at some particular place; but if all probability it would be, that life at best is but a brief period, and its vast importance too little appreciated; that all our labors may be ended, and our spirits fled to other worlds, when time shall have echoed another twenty years.

PENNSYLVANIA, Feb. 1861. PACIFIC.  
I MUST ATTEND THE PRAYER-MEETING.  
1. Because I wish to go where I am certain to find the greatest and best of all my friends, my Heavenly Father.  
2. Because that infinite Friend has expressed his will that I should attend such services. "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together."  
3. Because I can thus add another worshiper to the vast numbers who assemble for prayer, and another endorsement of the plea that Zion makes with God.  
4. Because, as I co-operate with others in various employments of life, it is reasonable I should do so in so important a work as prayer.  
5. Because, by my presence and influence in that meeting, I can greatly cheer and comfort my pastor in his anxious and laborious work.  
6. Because, by my example in this respect, I can animate and encourage my fellow-Christians to do their duty.  
7. Because I can thus furnish sinners with one of the evidences of the sincerity of my desires for their conversion.  
8. Because my own soul has been, at such meetings, enlightened by the word of God, and the prayers and exhortations of his people.  
9. Because my soul has often been greatly comforted at such meetings, by communion and fellowship with the people of God.  
10. Because my spiritual strength has often been renewed at social worship of the saints.  
11. Because I can thus honor that holy profession of obedience to Christ which I have made.  
12. Because great numbers of the disciples neglect such meetings, and I cannot cast my influence against religion with them by following their example.  
And all these reasons combine in urging me to be prompt, and at the time, in attendance—to make any needed sacrifice, in order to attend—to take an active part in carrying on the service—to encourage and urge others to attend—and to throw my whole soul into such meetings, so as to make them as profitable as possible to myself and others.—Boston Rec.

BAD LUCK is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and his pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

## Children's Department.

DEAR MOTHER, no wonder I cry, no wonder by far that your baby don't die: no matter what alle me—no matter who's here; no matter how hungry the poor little dear; no matter if fall, or all out of breath; the toes me, and trots me, and trots me to death.  
I love my dear nurse, but I dread that big knee; I like all her talks; but woe unto me, she can't be contented with talking so pretty, And washing and dressing and doing her duty; And that's very well, I can bear soap and water, but, mother, she is an unmerciful trotter!  
O dear, is that she? Is she coming so soon? Just bringing my dinner with tea and spoon; She'll hold me with one hand, in 'tween the cup, And so fast as it's down, she'll just shake it up; And she thumpy-thump, with the greatest delight, Her heel is going from morning till night. And over the house you may hear it, I'm sure, Trot-trotting! Just think what I'm doomed to endure!

## LITTLE STORIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.

HORACE AND THE CRICKETS.  
BY GENIVA.  
Horace was walking home from school late one autumn day, carelessly swinging his empty dinner-basket, and whistling in the joy of his merry young heart. Though the sun was near setting, there was a warm cheerful air, and the crickets, busy little nation, were out by thousands, in fields and paths, and by the roadsides, enjoying to the fullest extent this short respite of temperate weather before the coming of their long, death-like night of winter.

Horace did not at first notice the crickets, though they kept loudly chirping, calling to each other from the thickets of grass, apparently carrying on among themselves the most interesting and important conversations. Presently, however, he became aware that something was continually jumping up and about in the grassy path; so, thoughtlessly, he set his foot first on one little spry chirper, then on another, as they sprung up before him. This he did, not from cruelty, but from heedlessness. In a moment or two, he looked down and saw, as he took up one of his feet, a poor mangled cricket, with crushed back and broken legs, struggling and writhing as if in the greatest agony. When Horace saw this, a pang of remorseful sorrow smote his heart. He sat down upon a stone, taking care, as he moved, not to crush any more of the merry little fellows that were around him in such large numbers. Then he took the poor mutilated cricket carefully on a soft green leaf, and moved him out of the path into a quiet nook by the side of the broad flat rock on which he sat; so that no one else, coming along the footpath, might step on him and add to his sufferings.

And as he sat watching the unfortunate cricket, Horace fell into a reverie—a day-dream—that pleased him so much, that both smiling and sighing, as his fancy went on picturing the fears, hopes, and joys of cricket life, he forgot for a while everything else; heeding neither the rapid sinking of the sun, nor the equally rapid cooling of the evening air.

His reverie was so much delighted with his day-dream, perhaps some of my little readers would be no less so; I will then transcribe it for them, hoping it may make some little boy or girl tread more carefully when among crickets or other harmless insects; for insects suffer, no doubt, as much as human beings, when crushed or wounded.

## THE DAY-DREAM.

"A fine day, this, to be out sunning yourself, neighbor Highback!"  
"Yes; soft sunshine and mild air are we having now, thanks to our bounteous Creator. But, friend Skip, how can you and so many more of our gay young people dare to expose yourselves in such wild fashion by sporting in that fair but fatal highway?"  
"What! this warm and spacious footpath? Why, 'tis the best and most fashionable promenade in cricketdom, I do assure you, friend Highback. All our fashionable young people jump and sing and display themselves in this wide thoroughfare, daily. I am surprised that you should wonder at anything so much in favor among our highest circles. Now, it has been the aim of my life, for the last few years, (weeks are crickets' years), to mingle among the gay crowd that sport so joyously here; and I have just come a long tiresome journey, all the way from my far-off home in Rush-meadow, for that very purpose."  
"A deal of trouble, friend Skip, for worse than nothing. You know little of the dangers that await the thoughtless, frivolous lovers of display and idle pleasure. Come, young brother, into my secure retreat, under this broad protecting mullen leaf, and rest from your journey, while I tell you of the dreadful risks which those giddy pleasure-seekers run. In this country lives a mighty monster called Man. A frightful being he is. His head towers away up into the clouds, and a single foot of his is much larger than a hundred crickets put together. This path, so wide and inviting, extending each way further than any of us have traveled in all our lives; this was made by man for his own use and convenience. Here he stalks along at any hour, crushing every hapless cricket upon which he chances to set his monstrous foot. Sometimes whole droves of men will come along; and then, if it be a warm nice day, so that many of our young folks are out, there will be a perfect slaughter among us. Sad times are these in cricketdom! Such numbers of hale and hearty youth crushed in an instant to death while in the very height of reckless festivity! Such numbers of suffering wretches left to linger in untold agony till tardy death comes, who only can release them! Such numbers of cricket families, broken up, or totally destroyed! Why, brother Skip, there is hardly a family living upon the borders of that fatal highway, who have not lost one or more of their number. Mourning is mingled with all their gayeties. Yet the infatuated throng go on as ever, alike unheeding their own or their neighbors' bereavement, till the dreaded monster foot falls on them, and puts an end forever to their pleasures. Such, dear Skip, are the dangers awaiting you, if you go to amuse yourself in that terrible path. Let me beg you, then, when you are tired of tarrying with an old body like me, to return to your quiet native home, the retired Rush-meadow, or take up your abode in that mighty fortress of stone, which at a safe distance from that frightful path, extends in the same direction, and in which securely live many thousands of cricket families."

Skip sincerely thanked his wise old adviser, and leaving the friendly shelter of the mullen leaf, sauntered out, thinking to gaze for a little while, at a safe distance, upon the gay throng that filled the dangerous path, and then return home.

Fatal resolve! Turn your back on temptation, and flee from it, if you would not by it be overcome.

At this moment, some gay young crickets dashing by, called out with a gladsome "chirp! chirp! chirp!" for Skip to join them. The temptation was great: "I will go with them only for a few minutes," said Skip, "then I will go home, never to come again." 'Twould be a pity to travel all this tedious journey for naught.

"Chirp, chirp, chip, come along quick," cried the merry promenaders.

"Chirp, chirp, cheery, I'm coming quickly," returned the thoughtful Skip; and as he sprung out into the path, he fell beneath the heavy foot of a big school-boy, who was running swiftly home.

Alas, poor Skip! Crushed, bleeding, dying, he groaned out a warning to the youthful crickets, urging them to flee from the enticing path that had proved so fatal to him.

And as for the gay youths, they went on as before, seeking pleasure in the unsafe path, rushing heedlessly on to their own destruction.

And when Horace, after waking from his day-dream, taking a pitying farewell look at the still writhing victim of his heedlessness, walked carefully, thoughtfully home, and in childish fashion told his boyish fancies to his mother, she said: "There is not, after all, so much difference between human youths, and youthful crickets, as we may suppose; and, more than one lesson may be learned, my son, from your cricket day-dream."

## MISSIONARY LESSON ON CHINA.

My dear Children.—Supposing you should go into the yard behind your house, and take a shovel and begin to dig a hole; and should dig and dig away, till you came to the other side of the earth; what country do you think you would find? It would not be the United States, though it would be a country just about as large, if we should leave out one or two of our States. But you would find many more people, and such strange looking people! The name of that land is China, and the queer people are Chinese.

These Chinese think a great deal of their country, even more than we do of ours. Until very recently, they would not let people from other lands go anywhere except to some of the large cities, yet I should suppose they would be proud to do so. They think their ways and manners are much better than any one's else. But I don't believe you or I would think so, though they may do very well for them. How should you like to eat with two pointed sticks instead of a knife and fork? And if you are a little girl, how should you like to have your feet all bound up, so that when you became a woman, they would not be any larger than they were when you were a baby? Fine ladies in China do this to their daughters' feet, because they think such little feet very beautiful!

The Chinese have skins of a kind of yellowish brown, and little black eyes of a queer shape; and the men shave off their hair, except that on the back part of the top of their heads, and braid what is left in long "tails" hanging down behind. The reason for this is, that many hundred years ago, some powerful people, called Tartars, conquered the Chinese, and ordered them all to wear their hair in this way, and they have done so ever since. Another queer thing about them is, that everybody carries a fan—men, women, and children—all the time. And such a strange language as they have! Why, there are many thousands of letters or characters. Shouldn't you think it would be rather hard work to learn the Chinese alphabet? Their books commence at the opposite end from ours; they begin to read at the right hand side of the page, instead of the left, and the lines run down and up, instead of across the page.

The Chinese think a great deal of learning, and they have schools and colleges where the boys are taught; though, as in so many other countries which are not Christian, the girls are not taught. These schools are everywhere, and the Chinese boys, with their funny tails of hair and their bald heads, all study out loud together, swinging their bodies backward and forward; and what is very dull, they turn their backs to the teacher when they recite. They have to learn by rote long books, about very dry subjects.

He seemed to feel quite badly, and said he would. So when he entered school, he went directly to his teacher, and told her he was very sorry he had disobeyed her, and compelled her to punish him, and asked her forgiveness.

His teacher didn't seem to understand him, and looked very much astonished. After a moment's thought, she said, "Why, Johnny, I think you must be mistaken. I have no recollection of punishing you yesterday." But to make sure of the matter, she turned to the school, and said, "Children, did I punish little Johnny, yesterday?" "No, Ma'am I no, Ma'am?" shouted a score of voices. The teacher smiled, and turning to Johnny, said, "What made you think so? I guess you dreamed it." The little fellow's face brightened up at the suggestion, and he exclaimed, "Oh, yes! I remember now; I dreamed it last night, and thought it was true!" A good laugh followed this explanation, in which little Johnny joined heartily.

Johnny's parents were very happy to learn that what had seemed to be a serious fault in their dear boy, was "only a dream." They were also glad to witness his apparent readiness to make amends for his supposed disobedience. I hope all the children who read this, will imitate Johnny's frankness, in confessing their real faults to their parents and teachers, and also to God, their heavenly father—seeking His forgiveness and blessing.—Congregationalist.

## SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA.

"Praise ye the Lord." See Psalms of David.

## GRATITUDE OF CHILDREN.

Parents spend a life of toil in order to leave their children wealth, to secure them social position or other worldly advantages. I do not underrate the worth of these things. Had they not been valuable, there would not have been so many providential arrangements compelling men to seek them. I would only show that there is something of infinitely greater value, not only to the parent, but to be transmitted to the child. What does the child most love to remember? I never heard a child express any gratification or pride that a parent had been too fond of accumulating money, though the child at that moment was enjoying that accumulation. But I have heard children, though their inheritance had been crippled and cut down by it, say, with a glow of satisfaction on their features, that a parent had been too kind-hearted, too hospitable, too liberal and public-spirited.

Parents, a parent who leaves nothing but wealth, or similar social advantages, to his children, is apt to be speedily forgotten.

However it ought to be, parents are not particularly held in honor by children because of the worldly advantages they leave them. These are received as a matter of course. There is comparatively little gratitude for this. The heir of an empire hardly thanks him who bequeathed it. He more often endeavors before his time to thrust him from his throne. But let a child be able to say, my father was a just man, he was affectionate in his home, he was tender-hearted, he was useful in the community, and loved to do good in society, he was a helper of the young, the poor, the unfortunate, he was a man of principle, liberal, upright, devout—and the child's memory cleaves to that parent. He honors him, reveres him, treasures his name and his memory, thinks himself blest in having had such a parent, and the older he grows, instead of forgetting, only reveres and honors and remembers him the more. Here is experience and affection sitting in judgment on human attainments. It shows what is most worth the seeking.—Ephraim Peabody.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—We find the following interesting statement put forth as solemn truth in one of our Orthodox Puritan exchanges:

St. Matthew suffered martyrdom, or was put to death by the sword, at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of the city of Alexandria in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive-tree, in Greece.

St. John was put into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome, and escaped death. He afterward died a natural death in Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death within the temple with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hieropolis, a city of some renown in Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound up against a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

St. Thomas was thrust through the body with a lance, near Malipar, in the East Indies.

HAVE YOU ENEMIES?—Go straight on and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk round them regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks; he is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: "I am spars which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk—there will be a reaction if you but perform your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 14, 1861.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

PUBLISHING RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

Several circumstances have recently transpired, which naturally lead to a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of publishing religious newspapers by benevolent societies and denominational organizations.

In the course of discussion upon this subject, nearly all of the experienced editors take it for granted that individual enterprise is the best reliance for religious newspapers, and that the necessity of making a paper attractive and acceptable is the greatest stimulant to exertion.

So far as the Baptist and other Congregational denominations of this country are concerned, we think the advantages of independent journalism are quite generally admitted.

In the Methodist denomination, however, it has generally been supposed that a widespread impression, that their system is adapted to not in check expressions of dissatisfaction, and to make their periodicals strictly denominational.

"Our English Methodist brethren understand this question well. They virtually have a weekly journal, but refuse to impose upon it ecclesiastical censorship.

"The Times" and our duties.—Nearly all of the benevolent societies of this country are now embarrassed by the withholding of contributions, while those who withhold justify themselves by reference to "the times."

"The English Baptist Missionary Society was formed, and Carey was sent to India, just as the fury of the French Revolution had burst upon the world.

tract our souls, or fail to carry forward the great designs of our fathers. Rather let us show ourselves worthy sons of such sires, by coming to the help of our brethren engaged in missionary service, whose needs, whose prospects, and whose successes, are unaffected by the causes of our depression."

HOME NEWS.

REVIVAL IN DEWITTER.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: Many of your readers will rejoice to hear that the Lord has again visited DeRuyter with refreshing tokens of His grace.

I should have added, to the number above, two who were yesterday immersed and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Lincklaen.

A letter from Eld. Varnum Hill informs us that he has been holding a series of meetings at Southampton, Ill., with very encouraging results.

We learn from the New Era, that on Third-day, Feb. 26th, the friends of Eld. Nathan Warder assembled in the meeting-house of the 2d Alfred Church (Baker's Bridge), and after a sermon and appropriate speeches, made him a donation amounting to some \$75.

From the same paper, we learn that D. T. Chadwick, the former postmaster at Alfred Center, who was convicted at the July term of the Oyer and Terminer for Allegany County, and sentenced to Auburn State Prison for three years, has obtained a reversal of the sentence, and a new trial.

"A CHRISTIAN AT THE SOUTH."

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: This morning I chanced to read in an old number of the The New York Chronicle, (that of Dec. 27th, 1860,) an editorial, which, for its conscientious sanctity of sentiment, is quite remarkable.

Very saintly, very plausible, very conscientious, is this pious exhortation to "the professing Christian in charge of his colored brethren."

"The English Baptist Missionary Society was formed, and Carey was sent to India, just as the fury of the French Revolution had burst upon the world.

language of the ancient Roman, possibly, in such a case, our pious brother would submit himself to his master, and think himself treated as a "brother beloved, a freeman in Christ."

The Chronicle further says, "We are glad, therefore, to hear, as we do frequently, that some masters take this view of their responsibility to their bondsmen, and labor to acquit themselves as Christians and as stewards of the Lord."

Would the editor of the Chronicle be glad to hear how one of his Baptist brethren did "view" and fulfill "his responsibilities to his bondsmen?"

Does the Editor of the Chronicle feel disposed to doubt this relation? Let him be sure that I should not thus give names and localities, were I not ready, willing, and able, to bring undoubted witnesses of its truth.

LETTER FROM DENNIS SAUNDERS.

PARDEE, Kansas, March 1st, 1861.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: Having been requested to make a report through the SABBATH RECORDER of the money received by me for the destitute in Kansas, I send you for publication, if you see fit, the following:

Up to the 5th of January, I used my own funds, and since then I have received in money \$436 24, and paid \$320 40, which leaves in my hands \$115 84.

MONEY RECEIVED.

- From Alfred Center, Jan. 5th. \$30 00
Wid. Goodrich and daughter, Milton, Conn. 40 00
Church in South. 40 00
Geo. P. Maxson, Binghamton. 5 00
Betsey M. Osgood, Oneida Co., N. Y. 5 00
John A. Burdick, Green Lake, Wis. 5 00
Dewitt, Iowa, by L. A. Davis. 10 00
De Ruyter Institute. 5 00
Plainfield, N. J. (box clothing). 47 00
2d Alfred Church. 42 00
New Market, N. J. (box clothing). 42 00
Preston, N. Y. 4 00
Geo. Greenman & Co., Mystic Bridge, Conn. 50 00
Dodge's Creek, Allegany Co. 10 00
Little Genesee, (box clothing). 10 00
Lockville, (box clothing). 5 00
Rockville, R. I., from Elizabeth R. Hall, her brother-in-law, Widow Barker, and W. T. Burdick. 6 00
Nile, N. Y., Widow's mite. 1 00
Wid. Hannah Lampher. \$2 00
Mrs. Sally Coon Wither. 1 00
Mrs. Susan Lampher. 0 50
Miss Hattie A. Lampher. 0 50
S. D. B. Church, Adams, N. Y. 10 00
S. D. B. Church, Adams, N. Y. 25 87
Southampton, Ill., two sacks clothing. 4 00

REPUTATION BY THE ROD.—The University grounds at Cambridge, England, were recently the scene of a horsewhipping, in which one clerical gentleman attempted to refute the errors of another.

The day after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Ex-President Buchanan started for his home at Lancaster, Pa. When he arrived there, he found a large concourse of people assembled to greet him; to whom, after an address of welcome by Mayor Sanderson, he spoke substantially as follows:

Court of the Sex Viri, said, "I admit the horsewhipping." He then went on to say, that "the fellow"—by this irreverent term meaning and intending the Rev. Edward Dodd—"actually omitted from grace, in the dining hall of Magdalen, the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and had said, when asked for his reason, that it was on account of the presence of a Jew at the table."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WALLA-WALLA, W. T., Jan. 5th, 1861.

The present winter is one of the pleasantest I ever saw. We have been able to plow nearly all of the time up to the 2d of January, since which we have had a little frost.

Society here is bad, and needs improving by emigrants from the East. Should any of our friends emigrate here next summer, I hope they will be in the first trains that cross the plains.

CORRECTION.

In my article in the Recorder of Feb. 7th, 1861, on "the right of Congress to prohibit slavery extension," there appears to be a mistake or two, which I wish to correct.

1. In the third paragraph, where it is said, "It was specially agreed by all those thirteen States, that Congress should not prohibit till A. D. 1808," &c. I have since understood by history, that Rhode Island never agreed to this twenty years' permit to continue the slave-trade.

2. Further down, where it is said, "We believe that it (the Constitution) already secures the retention of it (slavery) where it now exists in some of the States," &c. Upon further examination, I am fully convinced that the true intention or meaning of the Constitution is, "to secure the blessings of liberty," and not to secure the curse of slavery anywhere; for if the people of these United States could not make a Constitution to secure and protect a company of horse-stealers, how much more could they not make a Constitution to secure and protect a company of "men-stealers," classed with "murderers of fathers, and murderers of mothers," &c. 1 Tim. 1: 9, 10. See Macknight, the commentator, on this text.

MR. BUCHANAN AT HOME.

The day after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Ex-President Buchanan started for his home at Lancaster, Pa. When he arrived there, he found a large concourse of people assembled to greet him; to whom, after an address of welcome by Mayor Sanderson, he spoke substantially as follows:

"Old neighbors, friends, fellow-citizens: I have not language to express the feelings which swell my heart on this occasion, but I do most cordially thank you for this demonstration of personal kindness to an old man, who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers. And here let me say that, having visited almost every clime under the sun, my heart has ever returned to Lancaster as the spot where I would wish to live, to die, and be buried. When yet a young man, in far remote Russia, my heart was still with your fathers, my friends and neighbors, in good old Lancaster, and although I have always been true to you, I have not been half so true to you as you have to me. Your fathers took me up when a young man and fostered and cherished me through many long years. All these have passed away, and I stand here to-day as a man living in my second generation. I feel with all my heart, though in the midst of posterity, these bones are manifesting the same kindness which their fathers would have done had they lived to this day. Generations of mortal men rise, sink, and are forgotten; but the kindness of the past generation to me, now so conspicuous in their sons, can never be forgotten. I come home to pass the remainder of my days among you, as a good citizen, a faithful friend, and adviser to those who need advice, and a benefactor to the widow and the fatherless. [Loud applause.] All my political aspirations have departed; all I have done during a somewhat protracted public life has passed into history. If I have done ought to offend a single citizen, I now sincerely ask his pardon. I close by repeating a sentiment dear to my heart: God

grant that the Constitution and Union shall be perpetual, and continue a shield and protection to ourselves and our children forever."

SUNDAY LAW MEETING.—On Sunday evening last, a meeting of Germans in favor of the existing Sunday laws was held at the Cooper Institute in New York.

Resolved, That the rights of laboring men to a weekly season of rest, of Christians to a day of worship, and of all citizens to periodical exemption from traffic, care, and noise, as secured by the laws of this and other States, are among the inalienable and most precious rights of freemen; and that every attempt to invade or pervert them, by making the common rest-day a period of trade, dissipation, or folly, tends to subject labor, to capital, to debase public and private morals, to weaken the restraints of religion, and to undermine our free, self-governing institutions.

Resolved, That we therefore earnestly deprecate and protest against the repeal of the existing laws which protect the civil Sabbath, from the most dangerous and offensive forms of popular demoralization—the Sunday liquor traffic and beer-garden theatrical exhibitions.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to present these resolutions to the Legislature of this State, as the sense of the law-abiding Germans of New York.

THE WALDENSES.—Rev. Dr. Leyburn, now traveling in Europe, in a recent letter to the Presbyterian, gives an interesting account of a visit to the Protestants of the Valais valleys.

They are now enjoying a greater measure of liberty, under the wise administration of Victor Emmanuel and his able premier, Cavour, than has fallen to their lot for many generations. Their humble churches dot the valleys of Piedmont, and they are well filled with earnest and sincere worshippers. Dr. Leyburn represents the Waldenses as exceedingly poor, far poorer than any peasantry he has seen—the result of their cruel oppressions, and of the sterile soil to which they have been confined. They receive aid in the erection of their churches, the maintenance of their College and Seminaries, and the support of many of their pastors, from English friends, and from the Presbyterian Church (O. S.) in the United States. General Beckwith, a veteran English officer, has been their largest benefactor, giving freely to all their churches and schools, and living for many years among them. The standard of morals, Dr. L. says, is very high. Intemperance and licentiousness are almost entirely unknown, and the magistrate's office is almost a sinecure.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—The friends of the Rev. D. M. Seward, of Yonkers, celebrated his "Silver Wedding" on Monday evening, March 4th.

A large party assembled on that occasion to pay their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Seward, and to present some substantial token of their esteem. The Rev. Dr. Smith, of New York, officiated, and addresses were made by several others. The sum of \$500, subscribed by members of his congregation, was presented; also \$50 from the pupils in the military schools, and other donations, making an aggregate of \$600 in cash. In addition to this, various articles of silver ware, including a tea set, spoons, forks, etc., were placed upon the tables, and finally a life insurance policy for \$5,000, the premium on which has been assumed by several gentlemen in the place. The response of Mr. Seward to these generous surprises was exceedingly appropriate and happy, and both "groom and bride" of the silver wedding bore themselves gracefully throughout. May they live to enjoy a golden wedding in the evening of their pilgrimage.

HOW IT STRUCK AN OLD SOLDIER.—One common Sunday, an old Kentucky soldier, who had fought under General Jackson at New Orleans, and knew well what manner of man he had been, attended the Hermitage Church, and saw the aged warrior kneel reverently before the altar. He was transfixed with astonishment. After the service was over, he was observed to be unusually silent and thoughtful, and upon being questioned, related what he had seen. He concluded his narrative thus: "When I saw the man who had fought armies, parties, cabinets, and had never fought without conquering, get down on his knees in that church, I said to myself: 'Well, when Gen. Jackson kneels, I tell you, boys, I think its about time for me to knock under.'" Four weeks after, he joined the church, and lived and died an exemplary member.

CONSENSUOUS MARRIAGES.—At a recent meeting of the Sanitary Association in New York, Prof. O. W. Morris, on behalf of a Committee appointed some time ago to make investigations on the results of Consanguineous Marriage, read an interesting paper on that subject.

Enough cases were known, Prof. Morris argued, to prove the evil effect of such marriages, among which were deafness, dumbness, blindness, or defective vision. In Ohio, 13 intermarriages of third cousins had resulted in 71 children, 29 of whom were defective in one way or another. In the same State, of 630 marriages between first cousins, the result was 2,891 children, 1,936 being defective. The matter was recommended to the attention of the Legislature.

BILLS.—We have commenced sending bills to those who owe for the SABBATH RECORDER.

They are made out to the end of the current volume, some three months ahead; and if they are not correct, we wish to be notified, so that we can make them correct. At the close of the volume, a complete list of dues will be prepared, for presentation to the Society at its next anniversary—an arrangement which seems to be necessary in order that the Society may judge of the value of its assets, and its means to pay its own debts. We hope the list will be shortened as much as possible, by prompt payments from those whose names would now appear in it. Upon two points misapprehension has sometimes arisen when our bills have been sent out; and to prevent it in this case, we beg leave to say: 1st. No insult is intended to those who receive bills. 2d. A bill is not a receipt until it has the name of some proper person attached to it.

THE VASSAR COLLEGE.—It is not an everyday occurrence, for a man of wealth, during his life-time, to enter upon and carry out plans to make his wealth a permanent blessing to mankind. A few instances of the kind have occurred in our day—of which the Cooper Union, in this city, is a noble monument. There is reason to hope that such things are becoming fashionable. The latest illustration is furnished by Mr. Matheo Vassar, who has appropriated over four hundred thousand dollars for the endowment of a Female College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Table with financial details: Real estate \$47,000, Bonds and mortgages \$41,500, Railroad stocks \$108,500, Bank stocks \$41,000, Railroad Bonds \$95,000, United States and State stocks \$75,000. Total \$406,000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND SLAVERY.—The Missionary Society of the Church of the Puritans in New York, (Dr. Cheever's Church,) have withdrawn from all connection or co-operation with the American Sunday School Union, on the ground that the Union has suppressed and stricken from its list of publications a work well adapted to the instruction of children, for no other reason than that the language of said work in respect to slavery "has been declared offensive by some persons engaged in or intimately connected with the practice of that sin."

Bro. S. S. Griswold calls attention to this action of the Missionary Society, because contributions for the Union are sometimes solicited from our churches. He thinks our motto should be, "No fellowship with slaveholding."

FORT SUMNER.—The latest reports from Washington about Fort Sumner are to the effect that Government is likely to order it evacuated. It seems that during the past month or two, no labor or expense has been spared to render its reinforcement difficult; and that now the work could not probably be accomplished without a strong naval force and a land force of ten thousand men, to say nothing of the loss of life involved. In these circumstances, it is a question whether policy does not dictate abandoning it, and using other means to execute the wishes of the present administration.

A SUGGESTION FOR MINISTERS.—Rev. Robert R. Booth was recently installed pastor of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church in New York—a large and wealthy church, which makes such demands on its pastors that few are able to meet them for a series of years. The charge to the new pastor was given by Rev. Dr. Smith, who dwelt on the necessity of the minister's taking care of his health by bodily exercise, and casting to the winds the starvation theory, and taking a sufficiency of good nutriment, which the nerves require to meet their wear as much as any other portion of the system.

AN ANTI-SUNDAY-CAR MEETING was held at Chelsea, near Boston; a few evenings ago. A petition to the Legislature had been prepared, and was signed by members of the meeting, asking for a law to give to each city and town through which a horse railroad may be constructed, the power to prohibit the running of cars on Sunday. Some of the attendants thought that a better way would be to appeal directly to the railroad managers, and in case they refused to stop the cars on Sunday, to decline riding in them on week days.

AN ACT OF CLEMENCY.—One of the last official acts of President Buchanan was the pardoning of Judge Vondersmith, of Lancaster, Pa., who was on the morning of March 4th liberated from the Eastern Penitentiary. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$20,000. He had served nineteen months. The fine is remitted by the pardon. His crime was forging applications for land warrants.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.—Mr. Lincoln having taken into his Cabinet Senators Chase of Ohio, and Cameron of Pennsylvania, there is likely to be a sharp contest among politicians for the succession. The candidates for the vacant Ohio Senatorship are Messrs. Sherman, Gurley, and Dennison. The Pennsylvania vacancy, it is said, will be contested by Thaddeus Stevens, James H. Campbell, Mr. Wilmot, and others.

KANSAS RELIEF.—It will be gratifying to all who have aided the New York Kansas Relief Committee in their work, to learn that thousands of the famine-stricken sufferers are mingling their blessings and thanksgivings for the timely help extended to them. Already, too, the \$50,000 appropriated by the New York Legislature is enabling hundreds of the Kansas farmers to sow their seed, in the hope of a rich harvest.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW of Massachusetts was before the Senate of that State on the 8th of March, and a bill was passed by a strong vote, which modifies and explains the present law, making writs of habeas corpus returnable only to the Supreme Court, and providing that the proceedings in the return evidence, &c., shall be governed by the common law.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER has been appointed by the Governor of New York, to be observed on the 11th of April.

GEN... The Sen... extra sess... 1 o'clock P... were appoi... President... ready to r... him; after... o'clock. Se... private Sec... with a mo... the follow... members of... Secretary of... Secretary of... Secretary of... Postmaster... Secretary of... Attorney-Gen... The votes... Members. Ba... being cast... that many... were unwill... States shou... The Sena... of adjourn... print the... President's... man, of No... dress as cor... ried out, w... objected to... laws must b... ply to Mr. C... was charac... pacific rat... He pointed... ity of colle... ports, while... ports were... ing without... ports, and... of those in... Other memb... which the Sa... A letter... signing his... which was o... Ohio. The... number of c... then came... made by Me... which, with... the Senate a... The resolu... of copies o... adopted. M... to expel M... United State... that he "has... a foreigner, a... Government... Government... which had... were appoin... Republicans... Foreign... Finance... Commerce... Military... Naval A... Judicial... Post-Off... Public L... Private... Indian A... Pension... Revoluti... Claims... District... Patents... Public B... Territory... Senate F... Printing... Enrolled... Engross... In the exc... firm'd Norm... Berlin; Herr... Secretary of... son of Iowa... General... THE... We have... through bot... organizing... vada, and Da... ber of Terri... previously ex... braska, Utah... territories, th... sketch... The first of... cludes pari... ern Utah. It... Beginning at... of the 27th pa... north along... intersects the... thence west... gree of west... thence east... latitude to t... ritory contain... and at this... 25,000 perso... vide the terri... from them. I... tributary to... others equal... to the Arka... River. The... gion. Pike's... meadows, cou... fertile waste... home of adv... up the treasur... ended. Nev... California... Beginning... the 1st of... 30th of... this... into... the C...

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate of the United States met in extra session on Thursday, March 8th, at 10 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Hale and Douglas were appointed a Committee to wait on the President, and inform him that they were ready to receive any communication from him; after which they took a recess till 4 1/2 o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. Nicolay, the private Secretary of the President, appeared with a message, and in an executive session the following gentlemen were confirmed as members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet:

Secretary of State . . . . . Hon. William H. Seward. Secretary of the Treasury . . . . . Hon. Salmon P. Chase. Secretary of War . . . . . Hon. Simon Cameron. Secretary of the Navy . . . . . Hon. Gideon Welles. Postmaster-General . . . . . Hon. Montgomery Blair. Secretary of the Interior . . . . . Hon. Caleb B. Smith. Attorney-General . . . . . Hon. Edward Bates.

The votes were unanimous for all except Messrs. Bates and Blair, four or five votes being cast against each of these gentlemen, but with any objection to them because they were unwilling that any one from the Slave States should go into the Cabinet.

FOURTH-DAY, March 8th. The Senate, after some talk about the time of adjournment, took up the resolution to print the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural Address. Mr. Gillingham, of North Carolina, denounced the address as containing doctrines which, if carried out, would lead to war.

Mr. Douglas, in reply to Mr. Gillingham, said that the Inaugural was characterized by great ability, and was peculiarly adapted to the occasion. He pointed out with much force the absurdity of collecting the revenues at northern ports, while, at the same time, the southern ports were allowed the privilege of importing without duty.

The resolution to print the usual number of copies of the Inaugural Address was adopted. Mr. Foster presented a resolution to expel Mr. Wigfall, now Senator of the United States from Texas, on the ground that he "has declared in debate, that he is a foreigner, and owes no allegiance to this Government, but to a State and foreign Government."

The Standing Committees, which had been agreed to by both parties, were appointed. Their Chairmen are all Republicans, as follows:

- Foreign Relations, Mr. Sumner. Finance, Mr. Fessenden. Commerce, Mr. Chandler. Military Affairs, Mr. Wilson. Naval Affairs, Mr. Hale. Judiciary, Mr. Trumbull. Post-Office, Mr. Collamer. Public Lands, Mr. Harlan. Private Land Claims, Mr. Harris. Indian Affairs, Mr. Doollittle. Pensions, Mr. Foster. Revolutionary Claims, Mr. King. Claims, Mr. Clark. District of Columbia, Mr. Grimes. Patents, Mr. Simmons. Public Buildings, Mr. Foot. Territories, Mr. Wade. Senate Expenses, Mr. Dixon. Printing, Mr. Anthony. Enrolled Bills, Mr. Bingham. Engrossed Bills, Mr. Baker.

In the executive session, the Senate confirmed Norman B. Judd, of Ill., as Minister to Berlin; Herman Kreisman, also of Ill., as Secretary of the Legation, and John A. Kason, of Iowa, as First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

We have already announced the passage through both Houses of Congress of bills organizing the Territories of Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota. This increases the number of Territories to seven, including the previously existing ones of Washington, Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico.

The first of these Territories, Colorado, includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Utah. Its boundaries run as follows: Beginning at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude from Greenwich crosses the 37th parallel of north latitude, thence north along said line to the 109th degree of west longitude, thence south along said line to the 37th degree of north latitude, thence east along the 37th degree of north latitude to the place of beginning.

Nevada is taken from Western Utah and California. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of north latitude with the 39th degree of longitude west from Washington, thence running south on the line of this 18th degree west longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary of the territory of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on this dividing ridge north-

wardly to the 41st degree north latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning. That portion of the territory within the present limits of the State of California is not to be included within Nevada, until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States. The territory includes the lovely Carson Valley, the memory of whose beauty lingers with the traveler in his journey through arid plains and over rugged mountains, and whose wondrous fertility, even under the rudest cultivation, shows what may be expected there when intelligent industry has free course.

General Beauregard, lately a Major in the U. S. Army, now a leader of the rebel forces, has been appointed by President Davis to the command of the troops assembled at Charleston for the attack on Fort Sumter.

The Charleston Courier states that Gov. Brown of Georgia has seized the Northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad, amounting to a million of dollars. The nominations of Mr. Dale as Commissioner for Indian Affairs, and Mr. Williams as a Judge in Kansas, both citizens of Illinois, were sent to the Senate, March 8th.

Mr. Norman B. Judd of Chicago, has been nominated by the President as Minister to Prussia. Mr. Judd is a lawyer of eminent ability and high standing.

The office-seekers at Washington from Southern States are numerous and respectable, showing that patriotism is not quite extinct in that section.

A plan of relieving Fort Sumter by means of steamers of light draft has been formed by General Scott, and can be executed at any time.

The complicity of Sam. Houston in the treason of Gen. Twiggs is fully proved.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS.—A fearful accident occurred at Titusville, N. Y., on the evening of the 23d Feb. A large audience had assembled in St. James Hall, to listen to a musical entertainment. As the concert was about to commence, the floor of the hall in the second story suddenly gave way, precipitating two or three hundred persons, men, women, and children, to the floor below, which in turn succumbed to the sudden pressure, and sank to the cellar.

The Southern Congress has passed an Army bill which has been for some time under discussion, and it is expected that the Confederacy will soon have 50,000 men in the field.

It is said, Major Ben. McCulloch, a ranger well known in Texas schemes, is preparing for a descent on the northern Provinces of Mexico, with the intention of annexing them to the Lone Star State, thus forming a Slave Power separate from the "Southern Confederacy." This plan has been long a favorite idea with Gov. Houston.

Mr. Black recently addressed a circular letter to all foreign Governments, protesting in decided terms against the recognition of the Confederate States as an independent Government, and assigning the reasons at length which induced the remonstrance.

By the amendment to the patent laws adopted by the Congress which has just expired, it is provided that "all patents hereafter granted shall remain in force for 17 years from the date of issue, and all extension of such patents is hereby prohibited."

The drafts drawn by Ex-Secretary Dix on the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, to pay the work done on the Custom-House, and also the drafts drawn by Ex-Postmaster-General King on the same office in connection with the postal service, amounting to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, have returned unpaid.

On Monday, March 4th, during the inauguration, Generals Scott and Wool were in the Capitol grounds, on foot, at the head of two batteries of flying artillery, to be ready to act personally in case of any outbreak.

The Unionists have carried North Carolina on the question of holding a Convention. The State has gone against a Convention by a thousand majority—small, but sufficient.

The Richmond Enquirer avers that a great number of the largest slaveholders in Virginia are already making preparations to leave that State with their human chattels. Of course they are bound for the happier and more peaceful regions of the Southern Confederacy.

The Louisiana Convention in secret session, March 7, passed an ordinance transferring to the Government of the Confederate States \$536,000, being the amount of bullion found and customs seized by the State.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward, a son of the Secretary of State, and lately one of the editors of the Albany Evening Journal, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Assistant Secretary of State.

The Republicans have at length a majority in the United States Senate. Their total number is 29, and that of the opposition is 24. This gives them, for the first time, the control of the organization and the arrangement of the Committees.

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The Unionists have carried North Carolina on the question of holding a Convention. The State has gone against a Convention by a thousand majority—small, but sufficient.

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The accounts laid before Mr. Chase on the 4th of March, a young man called at the house of Mr. Kromberry, No. 163 Jay street, Brooklyn, and representing to the family that Mr. K. had met with a dreadful accident, urged them to go with him to his place of business in New York.

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Messrs. Crawford, Forsyth, and Roman, the Commissioners sent by the Southern Confederacy to demand the surrender of the United States forts, are in Washington, and will soon make their demand on the President.

SUMMARY.

The township of North Hempstead, in Queens County, Long Island, has distinguished itself by its liberality in contributing to the relief of Kansas. In the village of Roslyn, in that township, \$205 60 were collected, principally in the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

The last arrival from England reports that the English Ministry had been defeated on the question of equalizing the income tax, which was aimed against them in the House of Commons.

The San Francisco Herald says that California is overrun by hardened and desperate characters, who subsist by depredations upon the property of citizens, and the magnitude and extent of whose crimes are limited only by their opportunities.

Within a short time we have seen it stated that a certain English nobleman has suspended musical bells on the necks of all his cows, each bell tuned in a different note of the scale, and the whole running through several octaves.

The Rochester papers announce the death, at Hornellsville, N. Y., on the 4th inst. of Calvin Granger, formerly of Rochester.

A lady of Burlington, N. J., has patented a device for throwing reaping and mowing machines out of gear by means of the driver's seat.

The San Francisco papers make up their statement for the year, showing an export of \$42,386,000 in gold, and \$3,730,000 in produce; the produce export being an increase of three and a half millions over the year before.

The Liberal Government, recently triumphant in Mexico, has begun the work of Church reform by suppressing thirteen out of twenty-two nunneries in the capital, and ordering their estates to be put to some practical use.

The overland express arrived at Fort Kearny, March 9th, with advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 23d ult. On the day previous, a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at San Francisco.

The number of American sea-going craft reported during the last month as lost or missing was 33; namely, 4 ships, 2 barks, 6 brigs, and 21 schooners.

A complimentary banquet was given to N. P. Banks, the resident managing Director of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28th, at the Briggs House.

In August, 1858, Wm. King, a colored man, of Baltimore, was killed, and John H. Cyphus, also colored, was convicted of the deed, and hung in April, 1859.

A paper published at Raleigh, North Carolina, makes public the following marriage: At the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th of December, by the Rev. D. A. Medican, the Rev. Mark Smith and Miss Santhe Ann Muratke, daughter of Gov. Cook, aged 12 years, 6 months, and 13 days.

The chief damage by the fire which occurred lately in Blenheim Palace, was the destruction of the Titian paintings, and the magnificent painting, "The Rape of Proserpine," by Rubens, the latter a masterpiece of art, the worth of which it is scarcely possible to estimate.

Alfred B. Street has been elected an honorary member of the Literary Union, in Nuremberg, Germany, and his poems have been translated in the "Album des Literarischen Vereins," at that place.

Mrs. Burch died recently in the town of Junius, N. Y., aged 112 years. She was married 90 years ago.

A fire broke out at Berlin, Wisconsin, March 6, and destroyed the store of Carharts & Andrews, Kruse's Hotel, and the dwelling-house of Mr. Fox. The loss is supposed to amount to \$20,000, and the insurance \$12,000.

A tenement house in New York was burnt down on the morning of March 7th, and the family of Henry J. Wood, consisting of himself, wife, and five children, all lost their lives—probably smothered by smoke, and burnt to death.

The list of business changes in the United States for the past week gives eight failures and suspensions in New York, 7 in Boston, 2 in Philadelphia, 2 in Baltimore, 2 in Cincinnati, and 18 in other places—a total of 39 for the week.

Col. J. C. Fremont sailed recently for Europe. It is understood that one of the objects of his mission is to induce the investment of foreign capital in the working of his extensive gold-fields in Mariposa.

Father Waldo, ex-Chaplain of the House of Representatives, has reached his 95th year. He still possesses much youthful vigor and sprightliness, and promises to enjoy life for a long time to come.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway is now completed from Chicago to Appleton, and next year will be continued to Green Bay. This gives a continuous, unbroken gauge from Appleton to New York.

The grand jury in Richmond have taken initiatory steps for preventing the circulation of the New York World, New York Tribune, and New York Times, in that city.

The demand for the Atlantic Monthly has been so great that the publishers are reprinting the January and February numbers.

J. E. Williams, the Treasurer of the New York Kansas Relief Fund, acknowledges the receipt of \$18,293 60.

NEW YORK MARKETS—MARCH 11, 1861. Advs.—Poles and Pears, \$5 25. Flour and Meal—Flour, \$5 05 @ 15 for superfine State and Western, 5 20 @ 30 for extra.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holmes, pastor of the Pierpont-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, O., and speaks largely in favor of that world-renowned medicine, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN'S TEething.

MARRIED. SANDERS—WORTH.—In DeKlyver, Feb. 14th, 1861, by Ed. T. Fisher, Mr. Albert Sanders, of Lincoln, and Miss Sarah A. Worth, of DeKlyver.

DIED. WILCOX.—In Lincoln, N. Y., Feb. 22d, 1861, of cancer, Dea. Willard D. Wilcox, in the 60th year of his age. Bro. Wilcox was a native of Hopkinton, R. I.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND ALFRED UNIVERSITY, under one Board of Instruction, located at Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the line of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY AND TROY, connecting with trains NORTH and WEST. Trains leave Chambers-st. stations as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, via STONINGTON, SPONINGTON, and PROVIDENCE. On and after THURSDAY, Feb. 28th, the steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 18, N. Y., at Courtland-street, daily, except Sundays, at 5 P. M., instead of 4 P. M.

STODARD PIANOS. Warerooms, 506 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Grand, Square and Picolet, manufactured by Theodore, Adams, and over 15,000 families who have them in use, to be the best piano manufactured.

MARINER'S SAVING INSTITUTION.—34 Astor-st. 7th St.—Open daily for the reception and payment of deposits from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M.

her arrangements, chose the text for her funeral sermon, (John 1: 29,) and died in peace.

CHAMPLAIN.—In Berlin, Green Lake Co., Wis., September 8th, 1860, Fanny Champlin, wife of James O. Champlin, and daughter of Benjamin B. and Emily Baker, in the 28th year of her age.

BAKER.—February 1st, 1861, of typhus fever, Charles E. Baker, son of the above-named parents, aged 30 years. He leaves a wife and one child.

PHILLIPS.—In Cayler, N. Y., Feb. 19th, 1861, of diphtheria, Lucy Maria, daughter of Joel B. and Lucy A. Phillips, aged 4 years and 9 months.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Mrs. R. B. Larkin, Western, R. I., \$2 00; Vol. 18, No. 21. Christ Brown, Hopkinton, R. I., 2 00; 17 52. Benj. F. Kenyon, 4 00; 17 52.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY at the fair of the American Institute, New York. Mechanics' Association, Boston. Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pier 42, Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations.

WATSON'S COLDS! COUGHS! BROWN'S BRONCHIAL. Care Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relief in 15 minutes.

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Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL.

POTATO DISEASE—A POSSIBLE REMEDY.

In the year 1855, Professor Bollman received from a colonel in the Russian army stationed in Siberia, a sample of a new potato, with which he received two recommendations, namely, "good in quality, and a perfect hundred fold in produce."

It has now been seven years since this first experiment, and we learn from our every succeeding year with great success. In the year 1855 the potato disease prevailed extensively through Russia, yet not one of the Professor's potatoes were affected.

In 1856 his crop exhibited the same freedom from disease, when his neighbors were losing all of theirs by the rot. That year he began drying those potatoes commonly raised, and most frequently affected with rot, still the results were the same as when he planted his new variety.

Other States have each some peculiarity in which they may fairly claim a precedence. Michigan and Wisconsin are both better timbered, each having an abundance of pine, whereas Illinois has not a stick.

"The best way to propagate plum trees is to have them on their own roots, and the best time and way to propagate them is in November and December, (probably last of March and April in this latitude), by taking two-year-old wood for cuttings, (and the stronger they are the better for this method.)

RESULTS OF DAIRY FARMING. Hon. Zadock Pratt has furnished us with the statistics of his dairy farm of 203 acres, at Prattsville, for the last year. He kept 50 cows.

Illinois, already the fourth, and probably soon to be the third State in the Union—for Virginia is already behind her in every element of consequence and power—is yet in her infancy.

SLEEPING POSITION.

The food passes from the stomach at the right side, hence its passage is facilitated by going to sleep on the right side. Water and other fluids flow equally on a level, and it requires less power to propel them, on a level, than upwards.

ILLINOIS.

In the very heart of the great valley, midway between the Arctic and the Tropic, the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains, lies the State of Illinois, the young Hercules of the West, touching Lake Michigan on the north, and the lower Ohio on the south, with the majestic Mississippi washing her entire western border, and the Wabash skirting her far more than half its length on the east.

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By the returns made by the Assistant Marshals, the entire population of New Mexico is 94,078, including the Pueblo Indians, who number 10,610. The value of the real estate is given at \$6,468,372, and the personal property at \$11,636,276.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—A dispatch from Chicago, dated Feb. 26th, says that the State Auditor of Illinois has been officially notified by the Bank Commissioners, that the following banks have failed to make good their securities under the late call, which expired on the 20th.

A FUNERAL IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—When a man dies his body is laid upon a raised platform or couch, erected in the middle of his lodge. Here it is left for nine days to be seen and visited by his tribe; upon the tenth a funeral pile is erected and a great gathering of friendly tribes and families takes place.

hardly exceeded in abundance by that of any other State; nearly every foot of her surface is underlaid with lime; and her iron, though less abundant, is good. Her chief mart, though hardly thirty years old, ranks seventh among American cities; it promises ere long to be the fifth.

WILL THE COAL MINES RUN OUT?

The Boonton Iron Works, in New Jersey, consume annually more coal than the county town of Morris. The rolling mill at Trenton consumes more than the city, with its 15,000 inhabitants, and the Montour Works more than the whole City of Baltimore.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY.

The Secretary of State of New Jersey, has presented to the Legislature an abstract of the State census. The total population is 672,024. Of these, 744,080 are whites, 24,936 free colored, and eight slaves.

TRAINING HORSES AND BOYS.

An interview between the venerable Eliphaz Nott, President of Union College, and Mr. Rarey, the celebrated horse tamer, developed, according to the Philadelphia North American, the curious fact, that both gentlemen have acted on exactly the same theory in their widely different spheres of effort.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Rev. M. Coquerel, who is now sixty-five years old, has been a preacher forty-four years, and in his eloquent ministry in Paris had a world-wide reputation, has just given to the world his ideas of the art of preaching, in a work of very great interest to the ministry.

DR. DARIUS HAMS' AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Debility, &c.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY!!

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some of the oily matter which exudes from the burning flesh, and rub it over her own face, and if the limbs (as is frequently the case) of the body contract from the heat, it is her duty to keep them straight, and all this in a blazing fire of gumwood.

COLD COMFORT FOR THE DOCTOR.

Dr. H. Pope, of Rome, N. Y., was called, on Thursday, Feb. 8th, to visit a patient named Ford, living near Verona Springs. On his way, the Doctor had to call on a number of other patients, so that he was overtaken by the storm before he reached the residence of his patient, and driven by its fury to take to the fields.

A FATAL DUEL.

On the 8th Feb., a duel was fought near Duncansville, on the Florida and Georgia line, between Edwin Hart, editor of the Florida Sentinel, and Crittenden Coleman, grandson of Senator Crittenden. Both were killed on the ground.

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We have read that among some of the South Sea Islanders, the compound word for hope is beautifully expressive. It is manaoana, or the "swimming thought"—faith floating and keeping its head aloft above water, when all the waves and billows are going over—a strikingly beautiful definition of hope.

A country apothecary, not a little distinguished for his impudence, with the hope of disconcerting a farmer, whom he knew to be a man of singular modesty, asked him in the bearing of a large company, "Why the patriarchs of old lived to such an extreme age?" To which the farmer replied: "I suppose the patriarchs took no physic."

Hosea Ballou once complained to Father Haynes (a colored preacher) for saying that he preached that liars, swearers, adulterers, etc., would all go to heaven. The latter inquired, "You believe it, don't you?" "Why—yes." "Well, then, don't you preach what you believe?"

The Committee of the Derbyshire Society for Promoting the Observance of the Lord's Day, have resolved to present to the Derbyshire Agricultural Society ten guineas, to be offered as a prize for the best dairy of cheese from any farm on which none is made on the Sunday.

A new writing apparatus for the blind has been invented by the Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, of Scotland, originally for his own use. The hand and pen are kept at work on the same line, but the paper moves upward at the proper distance, as each line is completed, by a slight touch from the left hand.

A line of steamers is at once to be established between Belgium and the Confederate States of the South, a contract in regard to which has been entered into between that government and the State of Georgia.

In North Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 24th, a man named O'Brien killed his wife by cutting her throat, and afterward attempted unsuccessfully to shoot himself. He was arrested.

Judge Low, of St. Louis, has decided that a paper published in the interest of a religious sect is not a newspaper, and that legal notices published in such journals are null and void.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself."

Plumbago and charcoal are composed of the same substance—carbon; but, while charcoal is very combustible, plumbago is used for making retorts to resist an intense heat.

Many beautiful ladies, when walking out, seem very angry if they are gazed at, and sadly disappointed if they are not.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1861.

For thirty-one years Godey's Lady's Book has been the Standard Magazine for Ladies in America. Its 62d and 63d volumes, for the year 1861, will contain 120 pages of reading matter, 24 pages of Music, 12 colored steel Fashion Plates with at least 50 figures, 12 steel Engravings, 1200 wood Engravings, and 780 articles by the best authors in America.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

Adams—Charles Potter.
Alford—C. J. Mackintosh.
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THE CAROL: A Collection of original and selected Music and Hymns, for the use of Sabbath-Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families.

THE CAROL is designed principally for Sabbath-schools, and contains Music and Hymns adapted to all religious occasions, and to such special occasions as the sickness of teachers, funerals, anniversaries, &c.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 5 Chatham Square, N. Y.:
No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public; 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 63 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath; 28 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: a history of their observance in the Christian Church; 62 pp.
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No. 13—The Bible Sabbath; 24 pp.
No. 14—Delaying Obedience; 4 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference; 40 pp.
The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:
A Defence of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, by George Carter; First printed in London in 1729, reprinted at Stonington, in 1802; now republished in a revised form; 168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for, by Edward Stennet; First printed in London in 1658; 64 pp.
Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Visitor. Price \$1 per hundred.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will ALLAY PAIN and spasmodic action, and IS SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

BELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and during that time, we have never seen a child who has never been able to say any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it.

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

From Foot of Cortlandt—Connecting at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct route to Harrisburg without change of cars.

MAIL TRAINS AT 8 A. M., FOR EASTON, WATER GAP, SCRANTON, GREAT BRIDGE, WILKESBARRE, &c.

12 M. Through Train for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Williamsport, &c.
4 P. M. Through Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 P. M. Way Train for Somerville and intermediate stations.

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