



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Sept. 26, 1861.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

A large part of the present number of our paper is given to the proceedings of the General Conference and the several Societies. Instead of preparing, as in former years, a general outline of what was done, we have thought best to print entire the official proceedings, as furnished by the Secretaries. The delegation from distant parts of the denomination was small—a natural result of the civil and financial condition of the country. There was, however, a good degree of interest manifested in the cause with which the meetings are identified. The discussions throughout were harmonious and earnest. It will be seen that the Conference has voted to meet again next year—that the Missionary Society has determined to reinforce its China Mission—and that the Publishing Society has adopted a plan to pay its debts. The meetings next year are to be held at Little Gensee.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventh-day Baptist General Conference convened with the church at New Market, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1861.

In the absence of Leman Andrus, who was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse, a sermon was preached by S. S. Griswold, alternate, from 2d Corinthians 5: 19—"God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself."

The Conference was then called to order by Benjamin Maxson, Moderator of the last session, and prayer was offered by Wm. B. Maxson.

The Moderator, by request of the body, appointed a Nominating Committee, consisting of Thomas S. Greenman, D. Delos Wells, and Ethan Lanphear.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock. Benediction by Joshua Clarke.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by James Bailey. The Nominating Committee presented their Report, which was adopted, as follows:

Moderator—David Dunn. Secretaries—Thomas R. Williams, Geo. E. Tomlinson.

The Letters from the Churches were then read, from which the statistics were compiled.

Communications from the Associations being called for, the Circular Letters from the Minutes of the Central and Western Associations were read, and also a letter direct from the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Association to this body.

The Chair then announced the following Committees:

State of Religion—J. Bailey, G. R. Wheeler, L. M. Cottrell.

Business and Resolutions—J. Allen, L. Crandall, J. W. Morton.

Editorials—J. Clarke, N. V. Hull, W. B. Gillette.

Printing Minutes—A. B. Burdick, B. F. Langworthy, A. B. Spaulding.

Religious Exercises—L. C. Rogers, H. H. Baker, N. Vars.

The church at Pawcatuck having omitted to appoint delegates, supposing that only Associational Delegates were appointed, and the members of that church requesting permission to name delegates, it was resolved, that all members of the denomination who may be present, be invited to participate in the deliberations of this body.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary being called for, was read and received, as follows:

The Corresponding Secretary reports that he has had no occasion to write official letters since the last meeting of the Conference. He has received a letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, giving notice of a visit to the last anniversary of that Society by Rev. S. Adams, as representative of the Warren Baptist Association, and a closer union between the different members of the Baptist family. The letter is herewith presented. Respectfully,  
Geo. B. Utter, Cor. Sec.

That portion of it referring to a communication from Rev. S. Adams, was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Geo. B. Utter, S. S. Griswold, and N. H. Langworthy.

The Committee on Printing was instructed to devise some plan for the apportionment of expenses.

The Committee on Petitions presented their report, as follows:

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully recommend that this body hold its next session with the church at Milton, Wis.

The report was laid on the table.

Geo. B. Utter was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

The following paper was presented and adopted:

The Corresponding Secretary having been requested by the Conference to prepare a minute showing the reason why the present session is held at New Market, N. J., instead of Milton, Wis., as per adjournment, would state that the movement originated by the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association, which body, at its meeting in May last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the changes which have taken place in the civil and financial condition of our country, since our benevolent societies voted to hold their next anniversary in West Point, render it probable that only a small delegation can be obtained this year at so distant a point, therefore,

"Resolved, That we request the Executive Boards of our Societies to consider the question whether an arrangement to hold the anniversaries this year at a more central point, with the understanding that they may be held at the West a year or two later, may not be made, satisfactorily to our western brethren, and advantageously to the interests of the Societies.

"Resolved, That we request our sister Associations, at their coming anniversaries, to consider and take action upon our resolution in regard to the anniversaries of our Societies.

"Resolved, That we suggest to the Secretaries of the General Conference, in case a change is made as to the place of meeting of our benevolent societies, the propriety of their notifying that the meeting of that body will be held at the same time and place."

These resolutions were presented to the Central, Western, and North-western Associations, at their meetings in June, and received their unanimous approval. The North-western Association, within the bounds of which the Conference was to have been held, having consented to a change, in view of the circumstances, and the societies having determined to meet at New Market, the Secretaries of the Conference took the responsibility of notifying a change in the place of its meeting.

Geo. B. Utter, Cor. Sec.

Adjourned, after prayer by L. M. Cottrell.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer was offered by J. W. Morton.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

1. Resolved, That the interests of religion and the welfare of the denomination demand the change of this Conference from a triennial to an annual gathering.

2. Resolved, That there should be Executive Committees appointed by this Conference on the following subjects, viz: Mission, Education, Religion, Publications, and the various duties of the several Societies.

3. Resolved, That it should be the duty of the Executive Committees to cooperate with the various organizations, as far as practicable, in promoting a love and enthusiasm for our respective denominational truths, and to meet annually at this body.

The first resolution was remarked upon by Geo. B. Utter, J. Allen, W. B. Gillette, Geo. R. Wheeler, J. W. Morton, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, J. Bailey, L. Crandall, A. W. Coon, and Joshua Clarke, and then laid upon the table.

Adjourned. Prayer by C. M. Lewis.

MORNING SESSION—SEPT. 12TH.

Conference was called to order at 8 o'clock, as per adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Geo. E. Tomlinson. The minutes of the previous sessions were read and approved.

The Special Committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Secretary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, in relation to a visit to the last anniversary of that Society by Rev. S. Adams, as representative of the Warren Baptist Association of Rhode Island, are of opinion, that this Conference would do well to encourage the movement of the Warren Association, looking to a closer friendly intercourse among the different organizations of Baptists, by intervening with that of the First-day Baptists. The names of the martyr John James, of the Bamfolds and the Stennetts, of Cornthwaite, Noble, and Barnside, in England, and of Hubbard, Hiscox, and Clarke, in the United States, are historical names, familiar to every intelligent Baptist, and it is only just that their descendants, and the representatives of their principles, should claim and endeavor to fill their place in the Baptist family. While we guard against any alliance which would compromise our distinguishing denominational principles, we should omit no proper means to keep the names of those men who, in common with other Baptists, have done and suffered so much to vindicate the rights of conscience. With this view, the Committee recommend that the Conference appoint one or more delegates to attend the next meeting of the Warren Baptist Association, and express to them our sympathy, and our readiness to co-operate in any movement looking to an increase of efficiency and union among the representatives of Baptist principles in all parts of the world.

Geo. B. Utter, } Committee.  
S. S. GRISWOLD, }  
N. H. LANGWORTHY, }

Remarks on the above report were made by Geo. B. Utter, L. M. Cottrell, Lucius Crandall, A. B. Burdick, and B. F. Chester.

Geo. B. Utter and Lucius Crandall were appointed to act as the Committee named in the report.

The following resolution was offered by J. W. Morton:

Resolved, That the pastors, elders, and deacons, throughout our denomination, be authorized to represent this Conference, as they may find it convenient to do so, in the Associations or other public meetings of the various Baptist bodies which may be willing to receive them.

After considerable discussion, the whole matter was laid on the table.

The Committee on the State of Religion presented the following report, which was adopted: [Copy not received.]

The Committee on Printing presented the following: [Copy not received.]

The Report, after being amended by the addition, that all the churches in our denomination not here represented, be furnished with their proportionate number of minutes, was adopted.

The Conference then adjourned with prayer by L. M. Cottrell.

SIXTH DAY—SEPT. 13.

Prayer was offered by T. R. Williams.

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, and the following additional resolutions were read:

4. Resolved, That though our government has been drawn most unwisely, into the present civil war, yet we feel bound to recognize in this war a consequence of our national sin.

5. That the only cause of the present war is the essential antagonism between freedom and slavery—between republican and despotic institutions.

6. That it is the duty of every citizen, and of every member of the American people, through their government, to secure to all the inhabitants of every State and Territory in the Union, present and future protection from tyranny, which the Southern rebels are using all their power to inflict upon our country.

7. That we pledge our hearty aid and active cooperation in the vigorous prosecution of the war, whatever it may cost.

8. That we deprecate all measures that aim at the restoration of peace, until treason shall have been duly punished, or expelled from the country, and slavery abolished.

9. That we approve the recent proclamation of Gen. Fremont, which confiscates the property of rebels, and declares their slaves, if any they have, to be free men, and that we hail this noble proclamation as the long delayed beginning of the end of American slavery.

10. That while we are willing, according to our pledge above given, to do or to suffer, if necessary, in defense of our common liberties, at the same time it is our daily prayer, that God by His Spirit would so operate upon the hearts of the disunionists as to bring them back to their allegiance, and thus obviate the necessity for a further effusion of blood, and the still greater augmentation of the sufferings and bereavement of innocent persons, especially in the States which may for the time be the seat of war.

11. That we earnestly recommend to all our people that religious observance of the day of fasting and humiliation appointed by the President of the United States, on the last Fifth-day of the present month.

The first resolution was remarked upon by W. B. Maxson, Lucius Crandall, T. R. Williams, Geo. B. Davis, Peter Burdick, Jonathan Allen, and J. Bailey, and adopted.

Adjourned to call of the Chair, after prayer by S. S. Griswold.

EVENING SESSION—SEPT. 14.

The Conference assembled at 7 o'clock. Prayer was offered by T. R. Williams.

The minutes of previous sessions were approved.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read a communication from Rev. W. H. Black, Pastor of the Mill Yard Church, London, on motion, W. B. Maxson was appointed a Special Committee to prepare a reply. The communication was ordered printed in the SABBATH RECORDER.

The resolutions in reference to our national troubles, from the fourth to the eleventh inclusive, were then discussed as a whole.

An amendment was offered by S. S. Griswold, adding to the eighth resolution the words, "and slavery abolished," which, after some discussion, was adopted.

The discussion was continued by Lucius Crandall and A. B. Burdick, when, by resolution, speakers were limited to seven minutes, when further remarks were made by N. V. Hull, L. Crandall, Joshua Clarke, H. H. Baker, and J. W. Morton. At this point of the discussion, the following amendment was adopted in place of the seventh resolution:

Resolved, That believing that it will yet be seen to be the work of the American Government to overthrow the system of slavery, as well as to maintain its own dignity, we pledge our hearty and active cooperation in the vigorous prosecution of the war, whatever it may cost.

The discussion was then continued by J. Allen, L. M. Cottrell, W. B. Maxson, and W. C. Kenyon.

On motion of J. W. Morton, that part of the seventh resolution before the words, "we pledge," etc., was stricken out. After singing a patriotic hymn, the resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned with prayer by W. C. Kenyon.

SEPT. 15—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by J. Bailey.

Moved, that when we adjourn, it be to meet with the First Church in Genesee, on the fourth day before the second Sabbath in September next.

Wm. B. Maxson was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse, with Joshua Clarke, alternate.

The Special Committee presented a letter to the Mill Yard Church, which was received and adopted.

The second and third resolutions were then laid on the table till the next session.

On motion of J. Allen, it was voted, that an essay be presented at the next session, on "The Duty of Churches to Individuals having the Ministry in view." J. Allen was appointed to prepare the essay.

It was moved, that J. W. Morton be appointed to present an essay on "The Nature and Destiny of the Soul."

J. Bailey called for the yeas and nays. The vote in the affirmative was unanimous.

J. Bailey was appointed to present an essay on "The Propriety of holding an Annual Session of the Conference."

The printing and distributing of the Minutes was referred to the clerks.

A. B. Burdick was appointed Treasurer. The minutes were amended by including the yeas and nays on the vote on which they were demanded:

Yeas—L. C. Rogers, A. B. Spaulding, D. L. Wells, C. Saunders, N. Vars, J. Allen, L. M. Cottrell, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, B. F. Langworthy, L. Crandall.

Nays—None. The thanks of the Conference were then extended to the Moderator and Clerks.

Adjourned, after prayer by J. W. Morton. DAVID DUNN, Moderator.

T. R. WILLIAMS, } Clerks.  
G. E. TOMLINSON, }

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society convened for its Nineteenth Anniversary with the church in New Market, N. J., on the fifth day of the week, April 12th, 1861.

The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. W. B. Gillette, of Shiloh, N. J., from Acts 13: 36—"For David, after he had served his own generation, by the will of God, fell on sleep."

The President, George Greenman, in calling the Society to order, offered a few very appropriate remarks, and then requested Bro. David Dunn to offer prayer; after which a "voluntary" was sung by the choir.

The Constitution was read by the Secretary.

The following Committees were then appointed by the President:

On Nominations—Jonathan Allen, Geo. E. Tomlinson, Thomas S. Greenman.

On Business—Nathan V. Hull, Joshua Clarke, Amos W. Coon.

Adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Eld. A. B. Burdick.

The following resolution, offered by A. B. Burdick, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Society hereby sanctions the action of its Executive Board in appointing its Annual Meeting to be held in New Market, N. J., instead of Milton, Wis., to which place it was adjourned at its last session.

The Nominating Committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

President—George Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Conn. Vice-Presidents—Alfred B. Burdick, Westery, R. I.; Jonathan Maxson, Westery, R. I.; Charles Rogers, Plainfield, N. J.; Charles Poley, Adams Center, N. Y.; T. R. Williams, Westery, R. I.; Geo. E. Tomlinson, DeBaryer, N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary—Edwin G. Champlin, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

Treasurer—Joseph H. Potter, Westery, R. I. Directors—Nathan Rogers, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Jason B. Wells, DeBaryer, N. Y.; Geo. T. Babcock, New York; Julius M. Ford, Brookfield, N. Y.; Eliphail Lyon, New York.

Recording Secretary—Hamilton Clarke, Petersburg, N. Y.; Joshua Clarke, Ashaway, R. I.

The Treasurer's Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, and on being received, was referred to the Auditing Committee. Bro. H. Clarke, one of the Auditors, not being present, the Society appointed Bro. Amos Spaulding to act during the present session in his place.

The Annual Report of the Executive Board was read by the Corresponding Secretary, and on its reception, the consideration of it was suspended for a time, in order to listen to the reading of a biographical sketch of our deceased and lamented sister, Elizabeth P. Jones, written by Miss Elizabeth Howard, of New York. The article was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, and the following minute respecting it was made, after interesting remarks by several brethren:

Resolved, That we receive thankfully the biographical notice of Sister Jones, and request our Corresponding Secretary to express our thanks to Miss Howard for the interesting sketch of our late Missionary in Palestine.

Resolved, That we request the publication of the biographical sketch of Sister Elizabeth P. Jones, written by Miss Elizabeth Howard, of New York, in the SABBATH RECORDER; and also, that we request the Executive Board to take steps to secure the publication of a biography of Sister Jones in an appropriate and permanent form.

The consideration of the Annual Report was then resumed, and remarked upon by G. B. Utter, L. M. Cottrell, T. R. Williams, A. B. Burdick, W. B. Gillette, L. Crandall, and C. M. Lewis. The report was then adopted.

A letter was read from Ethan Lanphear, executor of the estate of Bailey Curtis, proposing to transfer to the Missionary Society, for fifty dollars, a certificate belonging to that estate for five scholarships in Alfred University. It was voted that the Executive Board be instructed to purchase at the price named.

A bill from the Publishing Society, amounting to \$23 04, for papers furnished and postage paid for Missionaries in Palestine, was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, in compliance with directions from the Board, and was referred back to the Board.

The Auditing Committee reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Report of the Missionary Society, have examined the vouchers and accounts of the same, and found them correct as presented.

A. B. SPAULDING, } Auditors.  
J. CLARKE, }

Upon the reception of the Auditors' Report, the Treasurer's Report was adopted.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Prayer by W. B. Maxson.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment. Prayer by Bro. L. M. Cottrell.

The minutes of the preceding session were read, corrected, and approved.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

1. Whereas, for some time past, the missionary zeal formerly existing in our churches has suffered a painful decline, and is seriously crippling the energies of the Board, and also threatening the Society's very existence; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board be instructed to employ some efficient minister for a part of the present year, as a financial missionary, whose business shall be to travel and collect necessary funds, and labor to advance the cause.

Resolved, That it is an evil suggestion, which is sometimes heard, that Foreign Missions are enterprises of little or no importance to us, and that we will contribute nothing to them, but make all of our donations to missionary objects in our own country.

Resolved, That in view of the encouraging prospect presented for missionary labor in China, and the pressing call of Bro. Carpenter for co-laborers, we instruct the Executive Board to reinforce, as soon as possible, the China Mission.

Bro. N. V. Hull offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as a call to engage in the China Mission has already been extended to Bro. Lester Cortland Rogers, which was waived at the time because his theological studies were not completed, and inasmuch as that objection does not now exist, while the confidence of the brethren in him as a suitable person to occupy that field remains undiminished, we request our Board to invite Bro. Rogers to enter upon that work at as early a day as practicable.

The following resolution was presented by J. Bailey, and adopted:

Resolved, That we request our churches to make a special effort to raise at least fifty cents for each of their membership, during the ensuing year, for missionary purposes.

The first resolution was spoken to by J. Bailey, N. V. Hull, D. Dunn, A. W. Coon, W. B. Gillette, J. Clarke, L. M. Cottrell, and adopted.

The second was remarked upon by W. B. Gillette, Geo. Greenman, Geo. B. Davis, J. B. Maxson, G. B. Utter, J. Bailey, and adopted.

The third was laid upon the table without discussion.

The fourth, after remarks from G. H. Babcock, J. Bailey, A. W. Coon, was laid on the table.

The fifth, after being spoken to by A. B. Burdick and T. R. Williams, was waived for adjournment to the call of the Chair.

FIRST DAY, SEPT. 15—MORNING SESSION.

Prayer by Geo. E. Tomlinson.

Minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected, and approved.

On motion of Bro. H. H. Baker, the list of Vice-Presidents was increased by adding the names of T. R. Williams and Geo. E. Tomlinson.

The fifth resolution was then taken up, and adopted, without discussion.

The sixth resolution, offered by Bro. Hull, was then considered, and after being remarked upon by J. Bailey, H. H. Baker, J. B. Maxson, Geo. B. Utter, W. C. Kenyon, J. Clarke, A. B. Burdick, and D. Dunn, was referred to a special committee, the Chair appointing said committee, as follows: D. Dunn, A. B. Burdick, N. V. Hull.

C. Potter, Jr., made a motion, that when we adjourn, it be to meet with the church in Adams, N. Y. After remarks by C. Potter, G. E. Tomlinson, G. B. Utter, and J. Allen, the subject was, on motion, referred to a committee, consisting of J. Allen, E. G. Champlin, and L. Crandall, with instructions to report at this meeting.

Bro. H. H. Baker presented the following resolution, which, after remarks by Geo. E. Tomlinson, G. B. Utter, and H. H. Baker, was lost:

Resolved, That the Board be requested to correspond with Bro. N. W. Gardner, and ascertain his opinion whether it would be advisable to obtain a primary education in Chinese in this country, or at once proceed to the field of labor, and that they publish his connection with the appointment of the missionaries.

A letter was read from the church at Adams, inviting the denomination to societies to hold their next anniversaries with that church.

Bro. E. Lanphear offered the following resolution, which, after remarks by J. W. Morton, J. Maxson, W. C. Kenyon, A. W. Coon, T. S. Greenman, E. Lanphear, and A. B. Burdick, was lost:

Resolved, That we recommend that the Board employ no person who is in the habitual use of ardent spirits, opium, or tobacco.

The Select Committee on the sixth resolution reported as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as a call to engage in the China Mission has already been extended to Bro. Lester Cortland Rogers, which was waived at the time because his theological studies were not completed, and inasmuch as that objection does not now exist, while the confidence of the brethren in him as a suitable person to occupy that field remains undiminished, we request our Board to invite Bro. Rogers to enter upon that work at as early a day as practicable; or, in case they may, for any cause, fail to secure his services, we with equal confidence recommend the following brethren, namely: N. W. Gardner, T. R. Williams, C. A. Burdick, and A. R. Cornwall; and we pledge them our hearty support, by our money, our influence, and our prayers.

The above resolution was adopted.

The Committee appointed to report upon the adjournment of the Society, submitted the following:

That we recommend the First Church in Genesee as the place for holding our next meeting.

The above report was adopted.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair, after prayer by L. Crandall.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by B. F. Langworthy.

The Committee appointed to nominate some one to preach the introductory discourse, reported the name of W. M. Jones, and N. W. Gardner, alternate. Report adopted.

Pending the reading of the minutes, a motion was made by J. Bailey, that all resolutions or motions lost, be stricken from the printed minutes. After being discussed by A. W. Coon, L. M. Cottrell, T. B. Stillman, J. W. Morton, W. B. Gillette, T. S. Greenman, W. C. Kenyon, this motion was, on motion of J. W. Morton, laid on the table.

On motion of T. S. Greenman, the resolution offered by E. Lanphear was reconsidered; when, after remarks from J. Bailey, H. H. Baker, J. W. Morton, S. S. Griswold, T. B. Stillman, C. Saunders, E. Lanphear, J. Maxson, N. V. Hull, A. D. Titsworth, on motion of D. Dunn, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The reading of the minutes was then resumed, and on motion, they were approved.

The Society then adjourned to the time and place before designated.

Prayer by W. B. Maxson. GEORGE GREENMAN, President. S. S. GRISWOLD, Rec. Sec.

THE PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society convened with the church at New Market, N. J., Sept. 13th, 1861.

Prayer was offered by Bro. B. F. Langworthy.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Geo. E. Tomlinson was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The Treasurer's Report was read, received, and referred to the Auditing Committee, in the absence of which, the Chair appointed a Committee pro tem., consisting of Benjamin Maxson, L. M. Cottrell, and A. W. Coon.

A Nominating Committee was then appointed, consisting of W. B.



Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL: SAVING CLOVER SEED.

As clover forms such an important element in farm economy, both as fodder and a green manure, it is important that our cultivators should more generally raise their own seed.

At this season of the year this is a matter of some importance to most farmers. Comparatively few seem to know the economy of food and corresponding increase of profit which results from a subdivision of pasture lands, and systematic change of stock (of all kinds) from one pasture to another, periodically.

Suddenly Miengri, my attendant, uttered a little chuck with his tongue, which is the native way of showing that something is stirring, and that a sharp look-out is necessary.

The singular noise of the breaking of tree-branches continued. We walked with the greatest care, making no noise at all. The countenances of the men showed they thought themselves engaged in a very serious undertaking; but we pushed on, until finally we thought we saw, through the thick woods, the moving of the branches and small trees which the great beast was tearing down, probably to get from them the berries and fruits he lives on.

Then the underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on his all-fours; but when he saw our party, he erected himself and look us boldly in the face.

He was not afraid of us. He stood there, and beat his breast with his huge fists till it resounded like an immense bass drum, which is their mode of offering defiance; meantime giving vent to roar after roar.

His eyes began to flash fiercer fire as we stood motionless on the defensive, and the crest of short hair which stands on his forehead began to twitch rapidly up and down, while his powerful fangs were shown as he again spit forth a thunderous roar.

and pictured by old artists in some representations of the infernal regions. He advanced a few steps—then stopped to utter that hideous roar again—advanced again, and finally stopped when at a distance of about six yards from us. And here, as he began another of his roars and beating his breast in rage, we fired and killed him.

With a groan which had something terribly human in it, and yet was full of brutishness, it fell forward on its face. The body shook convulsively for a few minutes, and the limbs moved about a struggling way, and then all was quiet—death had done its work, and I had leisure to examine the body.

My men, though rejoicing at our luck, immediately began to quarrel about the apportionment of the meat—for they really eat this creature. I saw that we should come to blows presently, if I did not interfere, and therefore said I should myself give each man his share, which satisfied all.

I noticed that they very carefully saved the brains, and was told that charms were made of this—charms of two kinds. Prepared in one way, the charm gave the wearer a strong hand for the hunt, and in another it gave him success with women.

Du Chaillu, in his interesting work of African travels and explorations, describes the performances of a kind of ants he saw there—the Bashikouays. He says: "I do not think that they build a nest or home of any kind. At any rate, they carry nothing away, but eat all their prey on the spot.

At least paper neckerchiefs, scarfs or neckties, in every color and pattern, are among the latest of those inventions for which we suppose, Mr. Gladstone and his twice promised removal of the tax on paper must be held responsible. It is not paper neckties alone, however, that are now advertised as the latest novelty in the paper drapery line, but "paper bands for clergymen and members of the bar"—especially those "members of the bar," we dare say, who have plenty of room in their empty brief bags for a stock of paper drapery.

The Japanese paper handkerchiefs (says the London Journal) must be coming at it. At least paper neckerchiefs, scarfs or neckties, in every color and pattern, are among the latest of those inventions for which we suppose, Mr. Gladstone and his twice promised removal of the tax on paper must be held responsible.

STEAM POWER ON FARMS.

A late number of the London Times says: It is not at all extravagant to anticipate the certain and early substitution of steam for horse-power in one-third to one-half of our village operations. That is, some £12,000,000 worth of teams will probably be replaced by a force of steam engines and wearing away metal, instead of consuming for mere motive-power the oats and provender that should make mutton and beef.

Four distinct classes of steam-tilling machinery are before the public. In the first, an implement is dragged by wire-rope; this class being subdivided into two kinds—one having an engine that shifts at intervals along the headland or end of the field. In the second, the traction of the implement is effected by attaching it to a locomotive engine. In the third, the implement is not dragged but propelled itself by means of power communicated through a light rope running at high velocity, from an engine either stationary or moving intermittently along the headland. The fourth class is that of rotary diggers carried and actuated upon an engine which is locomotive. Of these

Messrs. Fisker, the inventors, however, have been improving upon their apparatus of 1855, under the patronage of the Hexham Farmer's Club. The remaining classes comprehend the different machines competing for the two premiums of £100 each, offered respectively for "the application of steam-power for the cultivation of the soil," and for "ditto worked by an ordinary portable engine not exceeding 10-horse power." For the prize there are six competitors, with seven different methods, five of which are varieties of the wire-rope system.

A SAMARITAN PASSOVER.

Rev. J. P. Newman, who is writing an admirable series of letters from the Holy Land to the Methodist, gives a description of a Samaritan Passover, which he saw celebrated in Mount Moriah, the Gerizim of Old Testament mention, upon whose summit the Samaritans once erected a temple rivaling that of Solomon, but which, like that splendid structure, is now a heap of ruins.

The Samaritans had assembled upon the Mount to the number of one hundred and thirty, whom the priest informed are all that are known to exist in the world. It was evidently a gala day, as the women and children were attired in their gayest costumes, and all were full of glee. The ceremonies commenced at five p. m., conducted by the venerable high-priest and his two assistants. The male part of the audience stood on a small mound chanting psalms and reciting the portions of the Pentateuch. Every thing had been prepared to slay and roast the paschal lamb. In one corner were six sheep without spot or blemish; immense cauldrons of boiling water were near the altar to scald the sheep like swine, instead of flaying them in the ordinary way; and to the left was a circular furnace, four feet in diameter and eight feet deep, in which the sacrifice was roasted. The going down of the sun was the appointed moment to slay the paschal offering; all eagerly watched the last rays of sun-light reflected from the highest peaks of Mount.

Tea-parties are not confined in China to festive occasions. Tea is solemnly drunk on serious celebrations, with squibs to follow. Thus, for instance, at the funeral of a Buddhist priest, there is thought taken for the living as well as the dead, for the appetites of mortals as well as for the gratification of the gods. The latter are presented with various sorts of food, save animal. It is placed on the altar, and is eaten at night, by the deities, of course. While the ceremonies preliminary to the interment are proceeding, a servant enters the temple, and hands tea round to the reverend gentlemen who are officiating! The interment usually takes place in the morning, and it is numerously attended; but if, as the long procession is advancing, the hour of breakfast should happen to arrive, the corpse is suddenly dropped in the highway, the entire assembly rush to their respective homes, and not till they have consumed their tea and toast, or whatever matters may be the constituting of a Chinese dejeuner, do they return to carry the corpse to its final resting-place, and fire no end of squibs over it, in testimony of the affliction. Which done, more refreshment follows; and perhaps some of the mourners retire to Chinese taverns, where inviting placards promise them "a cup of tea and a bird's nest for fourpence."

The Japanese paper handkerchiefs (says the London Journal) must be coming at it. At least paper neckerchiefs, scarfs or neckties, in every color and pattern, are among the latest of those inventions for which we suppose, Mr. Gladstone and his twice promised removal of the tax on paper must be held responsible.

PAPER DRAPERY.

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WAR AND SLAVES.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding of the universal practice of our generals heretofore in time of war. From the beginning of the government, and under all administrations, our generals have never hesitated to avail themselves of the services both of slaves and of free colored people in the Southern States. In the Revolution, free negroes served in the ranks with the white soldiers. When defending New Orleans in the last war, a regiment of free negroes was received by Gen. Jackson, and publicly thanked for their services after the battle.

In every war that we have yet waged, slaves coming into our camps, either as captives or voluntary fugitives, were treated strictly according to the laws of war. Gen. Jackson, in 1814, at New Orleans, impressed slaves into his service; many of them were killed; many kept at work till the end of the war; several of the most faithful were set at liberty. But he steadily refused to pay their masters for their loss or their services. It was enough that he and they together defended those masters from (the enemy. His action was approved by President Madison and by the subsequent Congress. In 1836, in Florida, Gen. Jessup used slaves for his guides and spies, and when they had served him well he set them free. Their loyal masters claimed compensation of Van Buren first, and then of Tyler, but got nothing from either. In the same campaign a slave was captured by a spy, and sent West. His loyal master tried to get his money's worth, but Congress laughed at his claim. In 1838, again, Gen. Gaines decided, in the case of fugitives

military officer can enter into no judicial examination of the claim of one man to the bone and muscle of another as property. Nor could he, as a military officer, know what the laws of Florida were while engaged in maintaining the Federal government by force of arms. In such case, he could only be guided by the laws of war; and whatever may be the laws of any State, they must yield to the safety of the Federal government.

MIASM.

On the wings of the voiceless winds in September, the sickliest month of the year, there is wafted an agency of disease and death, so ethereal in its nature, so intangible to mortal sense, so insinuating, all-pervading, that no alembic can detect its presence, no prison bar or palace gate can prevent its entrance. It is called "Miasm;" it is an emanation from the surface of the earth, wherever there is vegetation, moisture and heat equal to eighty degrees, and is the fruitful cause of many diseases which ravage whole communities at a time, such as agues, fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, pestilence and plague. But its laws are known, and its destructive agencies can be averted by avoiding exposure and fatigue in the out-door air for the hour including sunrise and sunset, at which times a hot breakfast and supper should be eaten, by a good fire, in all prairie, flat, water-course, and lake and sea-shore situations. If the common people could only be induced to take these simple, easy, practicable, and comprehensive precautions, these diseases would be prevented as epidemics, or arrested in their progress, as certainly as that care can prevent the firing of a town, and that water will put it out. These are the teachings of science, and experiment has demonstrated their truth beyond a cavil. Yet who will take these precautions?—Hall's Journal of Health.

TEA-PARTIES IN CHINA.

Tea-parties are not confined in China to festive occasions. Tea is solemnly drunk on serious celebrations, with squibs to follow. Thus, for instance, at the funeral of a Buddhist priest, there is thought taken for the living as well as the dead, for the appetites of mortals as well as for the gratification of the gods. The latter are presented with various sorts of food, save animal. It is placed on the altar, and is eaten at night, by the deities, of course. While the ceremonies preliminary to the interment are proceeding, a servant enters the temple, and hands tea round to the reverend gentlemen who are officiating! The interment usually takes place in the morning, and it is numerously attended; but if, as the long procession is advancing, the hour of breakfast should happen to arrive, the corpse is suddenly dropped in the highway, the entire assembly rush to their respective homes, and not till they have consumed their tea and toast, or whatever matters may be the constituting of a Chinese dejeuner, do they return to carry the corpse to its final resting-place, and fire no end of squibs over it, in testimony of the affliction. Which done, more refreshment follows; and perhaps some of the mourners retire to Chinese taverns, where inviting placards promise them "a cup of tea and a bird's nest for fourpence."

ODDS AND ENDS.

Wallachia, one of the Danubian Principalities, abounds in honey and bears. The love of honey is the bear's great weakness. The peasantry, aware of this, set a quantity of honey, saturated with brandy, in a place convenient of access. Their bearships scent the honey and greedily eat it, notwithstanding the ardent in which it is soaked. In a short time they play most ludicrous and extravagant antics, and finally tumble to the ground, literally beasty intoxicated. In this condition the peasants find them an easy prey.

An association has been formed in Paris—apparently under the auspices of the Jesuits—"for the deliverance of souls from purgatory." A subscription of 2s. 6d. per annum, or £2 paid down for a dead man, constitutes membership, and in return for the pay the subscriber insures three masses immediately after his death, besides keeping up perpetual prayers, a minimum dividend of "nine masses a day" being guaranteed for purgatorial souls in general, and for neglected souls in particular.

Our alternative now, North and South, is between the Government of the United States, and the government of Jeff. Davis. There is no other choice now. He that is not with us is against us, and the issue is simply the overthrow of our government or the suppression of the despotism of Davis. This continent is not large enough for both as matters now stand. One or the other must go down. Which shall it be? This is the question.

Bartholomaeus de Glanville, who flourished about the middle of the fourteenth century, wrote De Proprietatibus Rerum, which was first printed in folio by Caxton in 1480. It was translated into English by Trevisa, and printed by Wynkin de Worde in 1507. Dr. Dibdin, in his Typographical Antiquities, styles this "a volume of extraordinary typographical beauty and rarity." It is the first book printed on paper made in England.

Nothing is wasted in Paris. To say nothing of the numerous tribe of chiffonniers, gleaming through the piles of garbage, there be "merchants" who will purchase your broken bottles, your old newspapers, your squeezed-out paint-tubes, your old hats and shoes, your old meat bones of the kitchen, with nothing on them; in fact, every scrap and particle of anything that can be utilized.

Mrs. Harvey says: "It is quite a mistake to suppose the Arabs spare those who have once partaken of their hospitality. As long as the stranger is under their immediate protection, they respect both him and all that belongs to him; but no sooner has he left their encampment than he is lawful prey, and his former hosts are often the first thieves he encounters."

The motive of a privateersman is plunder, says All the Year Round. He comes out to steal—fight and steal—but not to fight if he cannot steal. The privateersman is the common enemy of mankind, as the pirate is, and he should be treated as such, and hanged by whomsoever can get a rope on his neck. The laws of God and man are against him.

PIANO FORTES.

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LIGHT & BRADBURY'S PATENT INSULATED PIANO FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

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A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musicians in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Light & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere." DR. LOWELL MASON.

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal." H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found." WILLIAM MASON.

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte." ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Light & Bradbury's Piano Fortes." GEO. F. ROOT.

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument." GEO. F. BRISTOW.

"I consider them, as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe." KARL WELLS.

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions." MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artists who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say, that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted." THEO. EISELSD.

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"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Light & Bradbury, which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments." LOUIS ERNST.

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials." GEO. H. CURTIS.

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference, over those of all other manufacturers, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use; some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I used them for the last five years." MARCUS COLBURN.

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It will instantly remove the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor. Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become debilitated, and their nervous systems have been broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and healthy invigorating spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO. Dose:—One wine glass full as often as necessary. One dose will give all Bad Spirit. One dose will cure Heart-burn. Three doses will cure Indigestion. One dose will give you a good Appetite. One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.

One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed. One dose will remove the most distressing pains of Colic, either in the stomach or bowels. It will instantly remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney Complaints are assured speedy relief by a dose or two; and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles. During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach.

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Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your selves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of 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. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and all speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know;" after ten years' experience, and "what we know" is the fulfillment of what we have declared. In almost every instance where the infant is afflicted with pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

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