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ADDRESS. All communications, whether on busi

obvious and literal sense.

They strove to test the correct-

spiritualizing of the passages of the

Scriptures, or interpreting their in-

junctions to suit personal conven-

keepers of the Sabbath were led,

duced, to follow the plain and hon-

ing of the texts on the Sabbath

Our fathers embraced the true

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

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

perfect manner in the most the nature of the Sabbath and the used many of the agencies which

first pastor, "They are to be de-

lighted in after the inner man."

A young woman writes nearly two

hundred years ago, just previous to

the organization of a new church,

"Pray for me that I may have more

strength to run the ways of his holy

commandments, with more delight

TERMS-\$2 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 1661.

and Notes.....

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Classical Course was William Delos

The Second Degree was conferred at the close of the year upon the

following graduates in the College

courses three years ago: Miss Florence H. Williams, of Milton; Miss Jane Cora Bond, of Milton; and Albert R. Crandall, engaged in the

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

geological survey of Kentucky.

Tickner, of Marquette.

Income and expenses. Receipts from Tuition, Room Rent, and Endowment Fd. \$4,014 41 Expenses for Teachers' salaries

and Incidental purposes.. 3,877 52 Indebtedness. The indebtedness of the College remains nearly in the same condition in which it was last year.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES AND CABINETS. The Babcock Library has received donations of books from the following named Trustees were present; B. | ing sources: State of Wisconsin, Ed-F. Langworthy, E. Potter, C. Rog- ward Searing, John M. Kizer, W.

C. Whitford. Specimens for the Geological Cabinet have been presented by H. A. Loomer, Horace H. Crandall, W. B. Wells, Prof. T. W. Saunders. Specimens in Archæology have been contributed by W. P. Clarke, adopted at said meeting as the Re- P. W. Davis, Evan Davis, A C. port of said Institution, and ordered Stannard, G. H. Cutting, Eugene (after being verified by the oath of Ells, T. P. Weed, Paul M. Green, Francis J. Clarke, John R. Powell, Fion. James Sutherland, Charles the University, pursuant to the pro- Lunn, O. P. Freeborn, John Locke, George Buten, Thompson Beach, A. C. Hudson, Edward Stone, Justin H. Burdick, E. S. Babrock, Ira Bing-COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The exercises during the Comnencement Week were very interesting, and were attended by large audiences. They embraced the Annual Address before the Literary Societies, by Rev. A. A. Hoskins, of Milwaukee; the Annual Sermon before TRUSTEES. the Christian Association, by Rev. County of Allegany, 5 88.

H. Stone Richardson, of Janesville;
Benjamin F. Langworthy, of Alfred, in the Baccalaureate Sermon, by Presi-H. Stone Richardson, of Janesville;

dent Whitford; the Public Sessions of the Iduna, Orophilian, and Philpresiding officer at the meeting of the omathean Societies of the College; Trustees of said Institution, referred to in the concluding part of this Report; and that the statement of facts set forth in the Classes on Commencement Day Classes on Commencement Day. HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE. At the request of the State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin, a his-

torical sketch of the Institution was A. B. COLLINS, Justice of the Peace. prepared for the Centennial Exposi-AFFIDAVIT OF THE PRINCIPAL. tion during the present year. It STATE OF NEW YORK,) 88. was published by the State, and has County of Allegany, \$88.

Jonathan Allen, of Alfred, in said counbeen placed in circulation, with thehis-

torical sketches of the other Colleges in the State. For thirty-two years, the Institution has been in operation under the forms of a select school, an academy, and a college. Seven persons have served at the head of the school, and the students in atribution of the Literature Fund to said tendance per vear have numbered astitution, are true to the best of his nowledge and belief. from sixty to four hundred and twen-J. ALLEN, President. v-one. The graduates number one aundred and thirty-one - ninety-

ncidentals and repairs...... 1,371 3 9th day of September, 1876. D. R. STILLMAN, Notary Public. Total\$9.088 46 CERTIFICATE OF AUDITING COMMITTEE. II. MILTON COLLEGE.

thereof, having been submitted to the undersigned, a Committee of Accounts, duly appointed by the Trustees of Alfred Unithe collegiate year ending August appointed by the Trustees of Alfred University, was, on the 6th day of September, 1876, duly audited by them and found 31st, 1876: be correct, and is hereby so certified.

IRA B. CRANDALL, \(\) Auditing

The title to the property of the Office expires in 1876. Iniversity is vested in the Trustees Hon. Jeremiah Davis, Davis Junction, Ill Prof Albert Whitford A M Milton hereof by deeds, duly recorded, Rev. N. Wardner, A. M., Glasgow, Scotwithout reservation or conditions. excepting such as the laws of the David W. Cartwright, Milton. CERTIFICATE OF COMMITTEE ON EXAMI Walter G. Hamilton, Milton. ev. L. E. Livermore, A. M., Walworth.

NATION OF LIBRARY AND APPARATUS. We, the undersigned, committee to examine condition of library and apparatus, would certify that we have performed said duty, and find the same in good condition, books and articles in suitable cases. and rooms provided for their preservation.

L. D. Collins, | Committee of Oran Vincent, Milton. I. B. CRANDALL, Examination

III. Literary Condition of the Institution. TEACHERS. The number of teachers employed n said Institution during the year ending with the date of this report, Rev. James Bailey, Milton. C. H. Greenman, Milton. ending with the date of this report, was as follows:

EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS. Teachers receive a specific salary, paid by the Trustees excepting those teaching the extras, who receive the income of their several departments. The extras are Mu-

sic, Vocal and Instrumental, Painting, Drawing, Telegraphy, and Stenography. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS. Whole number of scholars during he term ending ot the 1st day of December, 1875......

Sum of attendance by terms.... Average attendance by terms......253 The whole number of scholars during the year ending on the said 5th day of July, 1876, was 888, of whom 204 were males, and 184 females.

The number of students on the said 5th

day of July, 1876, or enrolled during part of the year ending on that day, and who are claimed by the Trustees to have pursued, for four months or more of said year, classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, after having passed the Preliminary Aca-demic Examination, is as follows: Males

PRICES OR RATES OF TUTTON. The prices charged for tuition per annum in said Institution, during said year, were as follows: Classical, including all the preced-

ing...... 80 00 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AVE-RAGE EXPENSES OF STUDENTS FOR TUITION, BOARD, &C., FOR A SINGLE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 39 WEEKS. The rates charged for the different grades of tuition being as stated above, the average of those rates for a single student, per annum, is \$25

The average price of board in the vicinity of the Institution, for students from abroad, being at the rate of \$3 per week, amounts, for a sin-Whole amount chargeable for tution and board for a single academic OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUS-

TEES, ETC. Benj. F. Langworthy, President; town Centre; Miss Eva DeEtte N. V. Hull, Vece President; Elisha Cartwright, of Milton; Charles Mor-

Standing Committees. Preliminary Academic Examina tion, N. V. Hull, O. D. Sherman, M. Sheppard, J. G. Allen, A. C. Bur-

> Executive Board. B. F. Langworthy, E. Potter, W. C. Burdick, L. B. Crandall, M. J. Green, L. D. Collins, J. Allen. IV. Conclusion and Authentication Report. The preceding report was submit-

tion, at a meeting legally held by them on the 6th day of September. 17.495 00 1876, at which meeting the follow-1,465 50 ers, I. B. Crandall, W. C. Burdick, W. M. Saunders, H. P. Saunders, J. Allen, A. E. Crandall, M. J.Green, COUNDS, BUILDINGS, LIBRARY, CABINETS, P. S. Green, L. D. Collins, and M. Sheppard, being a legal quorum of said Board of Trustees; and having visions of their ordinance in such case made and provided, and a duplicate copy of the same forwarded to the Sevventh-day Baptist Edu-

> September, 1876. Signed,) B. F. LANGWORTHY, President of Trustees of Alfred University. FFIDAVIT OF PRESIDING OFFICER OF

STATE OF NEW YORK.

said county, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the Trustees of Alfred University; that he officiated as the said Report is in all respects true, as he verily believes.

ty, being duly sworn, deposes and says that during the year ending on the 5th day of July, 1876, he was Principal Instructor of Alfred University, and that all the statements contained in the above report of names, ages, studies, and time of attendance of scholars claimed for the dis

(Signed.) J. ALLEN, President. Subscribed and sworn before me, this

The preceding statement of the receipts. To the Executive Board of the Seventh-day The Trustees of Milton College graduation of the students si respectfully submit their report for

John W. Loofboro, Welton, Iowa, Office expires in 1877.

A. W. Baldwin, Esq., Janeswille. R. J. Greenman, Esq., Milton Junction. Dea. W. L. V. Crandall, Milton Junction

Office expires in 1878. C. Plumb, Milton.

O. Allen, M. D., Milton. FACULTY.

Professor of the Natural, Mental, and Moral Sciences. Moral Sciences. Albert Whitford, A.M., Professor of Pure Mathematics and the Latin Language.

Fruman W. Saunders, A. B., Professor of the German and Greek Languages.

D. Eugene Larkin, Assistant Teacher of the Latin Language.

lege classes have all been maintained. NUMBER OF STUDENTS. The number of students for each

In the College classes.

sic and elocution are not surpassed n the State. Whole number 67 In the Academic classes. Graduates in the Teachers' Course. Indergraduates and Preparatories ... 173 of the Memorial Educational Fund.

PATRICK HENRY.—This eminent Eight students graduated at the my family. There is one thing last Commencement. In the Teach- more I wish I could leave them, and ers' Course were Miss DeLette Es- that is the Christian religion. If telle Button, of Brodhead, and Miss they had that, and I had not given Eva Adelia Worthing, of Magnolia.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

VOLUME XXXII.—NO. 48.

onizing spirit-the central impulse common houses and other places to of modern civilization. They drink, sport, or otherwise to misstrengthened themselves, propagat- spend their precious time. Traveled their views, and gained vantage ing out of one's own town, either on way their thoughts were quickened their practices as the Pilgrim Fathderness. Your own movement as was legally held to be servile work, act and thorough in a remarkable tainty and assurance, they have been munities. Both parties maintained day. Sabbath-breaking was classed predisposed to accept their requirereligious dissent—the characteristic and licentiousness. At Plymouth, a

and new-horn graces strength and comfort miration of the world.

But in no respect were they more | Could we enforce such a law now. of the conscience, and the high re- shiped in this country, what a physgard which they paid to its decisions. Early in the non-conformist agita- After their religious services, the on baptism, in which the people of tion in England, the Puritan ministers uttered the charge against the prelates of the established church, and solitary devotion and reading, and culture of thought which it pro-We have besought them to con- In these ways, their affections gathvince our consciences by the Scrip- ered around the Sunday, and they est meaning of the statements, "The tures," Writes Robinson to the mem. attached to it a sacredness which seventh day is the Sabbath of the hers of his former flock, then on thousands of their descendants still Lord thy God;" and, "They rested their way to America, while speak- accept. Departing from the views the Sabbath day according to the ing of "a man's conscience being of either Luther or Calvin on this commandment." The same method sealed up by the Spirit of the Lord," subject, the Puritans are largely re- of explaining the texts of the Bible, that "great shall be his security sponsible for that tenacious grasp so as to require the form of immerof the Seventh day Adventists. Lansing, comforts in all distresses, and happy reverence and keep the obnoxious that the administration of this rite triumph.

deliverance from all evil, whether Under such causes and such trainin life or death." The freemen of the country were required to sub- ing of the moral sense, the Sabbath of the divine enactments for the cause in this country, instructive of snow and ice upon the mountains scribe to an oath, before exercising reform, which the Seventh-day Ad. | Sabbath, they saw, with vision as lessons are impressed upon our minds | They dare not clap their hands, lest their rights of citizenship and enact ventists and the Seventh day Bap clear as snulight, positively demand in respect to the authoritative powing any laws, that "I solemnly tists represent, had its beginning in ed, the rest-day sanctified from the er of conscience, and the peculiar them. True Sabbath upon the Religious Life. bind myself in the sight of God New England. Abroad in Great beginning, and the rejection of the limit beginning, and the rejection of the rewards which it confers.

Remove not the ancient landmarks, that I will give my vote and suf- Britain similar influences were in Sunday. They were not quieted by

1. As might be expected, the and small companies of converts are Education Society, interest... 31,795 54 frage as I shall judge in mine own operation at the time, but not in the subterfuges found in the theories | pioneers and the leaders of our work | coming into the light. The tendenconscience may best conduce and such an intense and positive form. that only the seventh part of time were upheld by a strong sense of cies of our times are sharpening and among both the Seventh-day Bap- tend to the public weal." Hiscox, The non-conformists in England is required, redemption is greater personal satisfaction in the discharge correcting men's consciences. An tists and the Seventh-day Advent- the leader of the little company at held substantially the same ideas in than creation, and the Jewish Sab- of imperative and self-sacrificing undercurrent in the opinions and Newport, says with some warmth respect to the "Scripturalist first- bath was abolished with the ceremon duties. The first convert to the ar and instructive origin. It has to those opposing his Sabbath views, been connected with a special phase my conscience?" To them no comsion on the English mind, by their to see more distinctly than they saw red against the small company with ioned largely its fundamental ideas, plaint was more offensive than that teachings on this question, by the the fallacies of these views, which, whom she was numbered, that they and determined the spirit through | they "had not conscience towards | time the Mayflower reached this | at the present time, are fast under- | made the ten commandments opwhich it has thus far been estab. God in those matters." When your country. As an illustration of this mining even the doctrine of the pressive, "They are no yoke of lished. An enlightened, sensitive, own leaders first embraced the doc-and vigorous conscience has fur-trine of the third message of the of the Lower House of Parliament, us that of no sabbathism. Your own spiritual law." Says Hiscox, their in this controversy. nished the seminal principle from angel, your father Bates declared was expelled for "maintaining in experience as Adventists in challengwhich this cause sprang, and by that it "contained a most solemn which it is now sustained. It is not warning against the worship of the observance of Sunday, that that day tation of many portions of the Scripthe product of any sharp intellectual | beast and his image, and presents to | was erroneously identified with the | tures led you, also, to discern plaincontroversy over mere doctrinal notice the commandments of God." Jewish Sabbath, and that relaxa. ly the unpopular but genuine meanquestions, and it is very far from As this thought stirred and strength- tions and sports did not profane it." eing the outgrowth of an emotional ened their moral sense, the conviclife. It is, in fact, the attitude of tion was established that "before the whole soul, with its promptings | Christ comes his people must ob. two conditions of the mind are at-

and choices, under the teachings of serve all of God's commandments." tained, because they are essential. the Scriptures, toward a great truth, One of your oldest Sabbath keep. The conscience must be stimulated desire for oddity or notoriety. Slowtaught and enforced by the author- ers tells me that when he embraced and exercised until it becomes strong by and with regret they withdrew of our divine Master. In this the fourth commandment, the sub- and acute in a high degree; and a from their First day brethren, whethtions by which the "mind and the question of life or death to him. accustomed to say, can be clearly furnish more complete examples of alone and endure many privations. Nothing was more painful to them, like an Eden, and a desert like a know, the Sabbath the control of a high moral nature. Rhode Island, conspired to prepare true than the charge preferred among your people says that he ly confided to it. this country early in the history of the early colonies of New England was the truth of the fourth precept. New England. Within fifty years this religious conscience. To satisfie the landing of the Filgrims, fy it and enjoy peace of mind, they initially endowed as were the colonic conscience in these matters." In the would often exclaim, "Oh, how I. ALFRED UNIVERSITY. Sabbath keepers had embraced the endured the most severe privations. with the inestimable traits which a the most patient and loving temper, I love this Sabbath truth, and were protesting cautious- Wealth, position, and honors, were Puritan education had formed, it is they cited the scriptural evidences Few pleasures are more gratifying y, but firmly against the Sunday of cheerfully sacrificed to it. The altogether probable that in no other for the correctness and authority of and delightful than the approval of the papal hierarchy. Four years dangers of settlement in a distant place within her borders could a their opinions, and with a boldness one's heart in the performance of ago last December, on the third wilderness, in an inhospitable clipefore, on that very day, a company | were chiefly sustained by their con-

minded in many of the Sabbath-lages, were gladly encountered have been started two hundred them to uphold the despised truth. seeping churches that two centuries Their hopes of success in the future | years ago. formed the first Sabbath keeping dictates of duty. Their domestic, ture of New England thirty years mony. Set apart and honored in might otherwise falter amid the obsciety in America. On the day social, and religious practices, all since furnished the best conditions receiving the light upon the Sabbath stacles encountered in a life devoted previous, the 21st of the month, the assumed the exact, rigid, and un- of any portion of our country for truth which they felt had been de- to holy endeavors. As the notes of escendants of the Puritans of New | compromising phases of a thorough- uniting the Sabbath doctrine with nied to others as worthy as them- laughter are half hidden in the ex-England celebrated in many villages by cultivated and dominant conand cities throughout our land the science. To its sway and molding ject of the Sabbath was first agitatprotest and reform in obscurity and profoundest joys of the soul are exadvent of their fathers to our influence, they subjected their doc- ed in Rhode Island, nearly two hun- amid many sacrifices, but with the perienced in the severest trials. In phores. The little band of Sabbath | trinal views and questions. When led | dred families had settled in differ | most certain assurances that it would such experiences, the holiest and keepers at Newport, R. I., and the into error by prejudice or imperfect ent localities in the State. They be successful. They strengthened most heroic impulses of our beings resolute voyagers on the Mayflower, investigation, they became sternly struggled for ends which have intolerant, and persecuted with respects, by a similarity of views; there would be granted great remove than an accidental connection. It is not a mere causual circum—thy for any of those forms of spirit—the foundation of all religious opinions and accepted his Sabbath. stance that in this audience, and on | ual faith which discard or neglect | practices was allowed. Many of | this platform, meet the President of the written word, the divine formu- them had fled or withdrawn from England wrote two hundred years work always create. This happiyour Conference and myself-he, a las of religious belief, or the posi- the other colonies because they had ago to their brethren in America ness seemed to interpret in their ineal descendant of Peregrine tive precepts of a holy law. The been fined, whipped, imprisoned, White, the first-born among the light which guided them came not ostracized, or threatened with punish- we shall be exalted to ride upon the to endear the holy day to their families of the Pilgrim Fathers after from a source within themselves, ment on account of their religious high places of the earth, and have hearts. They were led, as a conse-The consciences of the New En- avowal of them. Professed histori- spiritual." They constantly saw and to observe more strenuously, gland fathers were exhibited in a ans, even to this day, have followed that the preservation of the deca- the fourth commandment. They The results which have been characteristic manner in the accept. these earnest, independent, and con- logue in its original force and grand. discovered, as we have, that the law achieved by the settlers at Ply ance and observance of the institumouth and the Sabbath-keepers of tion of weekly rest and worship; on prejudices felt against them two maintenance of the fourth precept. spiritual in its nature, next to that Rhode Island are widely diverse at the one hand, the Puritan Sunday; hundred years since, and have stig. They emphasized the declaration of the precept to love the Lord thy 13. the present time; but the spirit and and on the other, the holy Sabbath. matized them as "uneasy spirits," that "the ten commandments con-God. When it is accepted in our 14. purpose which animated both were To make the former binding, or to with "eccentric humors," the emrelieve the mind under its sense of bodiment of "the spirit of dissent unto all men." They believed the rates, and purifies our religious be-

they left the old world, and I, a de- but from the Author of all truth. hold new social customs, civil insti- as to deceive or confuse its advotutions, and political ideas, as well cates. A Sabbath resting on human as reformed churches; in the other, device, or originating in papal arroit has withstood the contradiction gance, had the Puritans comprehended the fact, would have been rejected with scorn and contempt. Robinson, the pastor of the We hardly dare give ourselves the church at Leyden, says in his privilege of thinking what might address to the Pilgrims, on have been the results had they clearfor America: ly apprehended the truth on this "I am very confident that the subject, and furnished the grand im-Lord has more truth and light yet pulse to sustain the rejected Sabto break out of his holy word." bath of the Lord by their strong, original, and steadfast natures. keeping church in London, writes to Alas! they were deceived; and they the "remnant in Rhode Island," as accepted the fallacy that the New his dear servants are in the dark." From the Old Testament they bor-

hemselves." Both strove to estably voyage, close by the land where ish at the beginning civil and ec- they were to make their future clesiastical governments, which home, amid the blasts of winter, deshould be just expressions of the di- ferred their landing for a day, since

vine will. One party yielded right that day was held by them as the ful obedience to royal authority, Sabbath.
with the provision that "the thing On Sunday usually two services ersons, lives, and estates unto our den, as well as every kind of labor. ord Jesus Christ, the King of Violations of the Sabbath were those perfect and absolute laws of tions. It was declared to be pro- gree of certainty, investigation and in man's spirit. ils, given us in his holy word of faned by children playing in the discussion must ensue to attain the

were also fully imbued with the col- going on shipboard, frequenting might be enlightened, in the most markable uniformity of views on keepers. For fifty years we have ettlements westward into the wil. any unlawful assembly or meeting, into biblical knowledge became ex- in their ideas. Still with their cer-Sabbath-keepers, while it began in and, accordingly, a desecration of degree. Thrown upon the sacred more tolerant, perhaps too highly flict in the near future. New England, very soon found its holy time." Any crime was aggra- teachings as the ultimate resort for so, of the widespread convictions of feature of the Protestant belief; and fine of two shillings was imposed,

they secured through it a clearness in the words of the law, on "any of conviction, an independence of person or persons found smoking character, and a manliness of opinion, tobacco on the Lord's day, going to which may well challenge the ad- or coming from the meetings, within two miles of the meeting house." ical millennium we would enjoy! without doubt, by the controversy ously against recreations and amusefamilies of the Puritans passed the Rhode Island and other communiremainder of the day in domestic ties were involved, and by the bias been urged with becoming firmness.

> day," as the Puritans in America. ial laws. Two centuries of training | Sabbath in America, Tacy Hubbard. the debate on a bill for the stricter ing the commonly received interpre-Whenever the true Sabbath is in- question. telligently embraced and observed, other men's opinions, nor from any

As they valued the peace of their views and their bold and porsistent | dignity and prosperity, temporal and | quence, to advocate more ardently,

were rare examples of the sternest were attempting to realize. ntegrity and adherence to great

home and abroad included, in its upon the nature and works of Deity. very nature, as necessary to its suc-

bondage," and set up the simplest censciences, and best accord with statutes and public opinion, produce their support. While they rejoiced Sunday keeping must be portrayed. ceremonies for themselves. The their rigid and serious ways of life. always a servile, truckling, hesitate at the inworkings of the Spirit in When such a course has been thorough the support. former withdrew from their homes Amid the loose manners and corrupt ing, and compromising spirit. But their hearts—as a divine force impossible their hearts and the latter the very beginning of their agitation communities have received due ed outward acts, services, and exact of its requirements, have been lemanded that "they be not forced to establish a stricter observance of honors in forming the first earthly conformity to the divine and written strangely agitated. to see with others' eyes," and that their day of worship. The compa-government which is based on the law, as through these the Spirit mani-they have their liberty to walk by ny on the Mayflower, after a tedious principle of affording equal liberty, festly operates and blesses our souls. In this country believed that the longy. civil and religious, to all its sub- This is the mode of the divine pro- Christian world would, in a short Rev. Ethan P. Larkin, A. M., Natural Historica and their minutes an jects; and their views are now very cedure in all other spheres of activilargely recognized and adopted in the moral realm. The systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this God has impressed upon every distriction and the systems of national polity in this god has a system of the systems of

perfect manner, in their judgment mode of its observance. In the belong distinctively to reform of the right and the wrong. In this main, they have been as austere in movements. In that time we have seen our greatest prosperity in all ground, by steadily advancing their horseback or on foot, or by boats, to and enlarged, and their researches ers; but more exact and confident departments of our work. We are gathering our forces, and are careully training them for a severe con-In your short history, your regreatest strength in western com- vated by being committed on that their guidance, they were strongly their opposers. The day has been markable success in converting men to the Sabbath is due to your active, observed as a season for the improvemost strenuously the principle of with intemperance, gambling, theft, ments and principles in their most ment of the heart and the intellect courageous, and uncompromising in divine things. Times for wor- efforts in teaching the law of God

ship and religious instruction have You begin with the view that very ness of the saying, "The entrance of been carefully kept. Usually the many believers in Christ must be in thy word giveth light." No mere evening before the day has been de- formed of their mistakes and their voted to meetings for prayer and sins. The time for work was deemed conference. At an early date, gath- short by you. The message has erings, in some form, of the old and passed, in a quarter of a century, ience or public customs, was justified the young, for the study of the from ocean to ocean; and thousands similar than in the careful education in every place where God is wor- by the genius of the people. The Bible, were conducted. No class of among you now rejoice in keeping believers have labored more strenu- the commandments of God. 3. Our cause will triumph. ready do we see excellent fruits of

ments on the Sabbath. Religious reading and holy thoughts have the contest. Old arguments are abandoned, and new but untenable Propriety of demeanor, as in the positions are assumed by our oppopresence of the Lord on his sacred nents. A vast number of the nonday, has been taught and exemplireligious people declare that we fied. In these ways we have been have the truth. Thousands of First. educating a sound, forcible, and day keepers are so disturbed in lively conscience, on which our en- their consciences that they are timterprises as Sabbath reformers have id and silent, or uncertain and restdepended for the progress which less. Vast numbers fear to touch they have made, and by which they the dangerous question, and conand peace in all dangers, sweet his with which the American churches sion as the only gospel baptism, and must be sustained to reach a final demn all discussion upon it. They dread the impending changes, as do must be confined to adult believers As we note the origin and the the inhabitants in the valleys of when applied to the understanding gradual development of the Sabbath Switzerland the overhanging masses

> feelings of many communities is favorable to our reformatory work Notices of your gatherings and articles on the Sabbath doctrines are welcomed in the leading secular pa-

is to build the fires all around the Get but the truth once uttered, and 'ti A star new-born, that drops into its place And which once circling in its placed round Not all the tumult of the earth can shake."

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY. Thirty-first Annual Report of the Executive Board.

Sabbath from no cynical hatred of and largeness of heart." A Sabbathkeeper in England, imprisoned on As all matters pertaining to th account of his views, records about the same time, "It is my lot to sit here alone in the observation of our educational interests have been ject of the true Sabbath became a courage and maniness of soul must ler in Rhode Island, Maine, or else- God's holy Sabbath, yet not with- passed over by the denomination to be cultivated, so that one will obey where, with whom they had sus out some precious tokens of his the Memorial Board, there remains The history of all times does not his convictions, though he stand tained the most pleasant relations. The history of all times does not his convictions, though he stand tained the most pleasant relations. discerned, accepted, and obeyed. | individuals and communities under | The events in the early history of | because nothing could be more un- | garden of the Lord." Joseph Bates | conservation of the interests specialreform began its first operations in The central and inspiring power in some of its inhabitants to accept against them by those too shallow or "gladly embraced the truth and therefore, directly with the reports

To the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society: The Trustees of Alfred University ty, in compliance with the requisiprominent and stable movement in we may all well imitate, they invited duty amid the enmity, scorn, and tion of the Education Society, sub-

Sabbath of that month, we were re- mate, and among implacable sav- favor of the seventh-day Sabbath refutation. The necessity was upon persecution of others. There is a mit the following, as their tendency in our religious natures to for the collegiate year ending July rejoice in self-sacrifices for the main- 5th, 1876, in respect to the several From what I know of the origin souls, they durst not utter a thought tenance of a priceless truth. This subject matters required by the laws of seven Christian men and women victions that they were obeying the of your people, I judge that the cul- contrary to the law and the testi- tendency sustains the heart, which of New York to be reported on by I. Departments. equal privileges for both sexes. COURSES OF STUDY

have been established: 1, Normal, or Teachers. Classical Scientific. accepted his Sabbath.

Some observers of the Sabbath in privations and self-denials in a hely . Industrial Mechanics. . Theological. PROFESSORSHIPS. that the time would come, "when minds the great sabbatic truth, and 5. Pure Mathematics. Natural History. Physical Sciences . History and Literature. 10. Hebrew and Cognate Languages.
11. English Language and Literature.
12. Industrial Mechanics. Church History. Painting and Drawing.

tinue to be the rule of righteousness deepest convictions, it feeds, invigoious impulse was the underlying moral obligation, a divine authority and contradiction," and as "mal- observance of the Sabbath, resting ing. The mind is not disturbed and quickening power. In one, it for it as a sacred day must be discontents." With such epithets, upon the appointment and authority with the distrust that there is no has applied itself to form and up-covered, or so ingeniously invented have you not also become familiar? of the Lord, indispensable to secur-divine authority for the day of The majority of the people in that | ing that purity of character which | weekly rest which we observe. State, and especially their leaders, the reformed churches in their day | 2. As advocates of the true Sabbath, we have been the most suc-The attainment of an earnest and cessful in impressing our views upintegrity and adherence to great The attainment of an earnest and cessful in impressing our views uping Secretary, Alfred.

Principles. To them were given serious state of mind conduces to on others, and in securing converts Maxson Stillman, Alfred. he insight and wisdom to know that our highest culture in religion; and to these views, when we have

the purposes and the ideas embraced this can be best acquired only by worked as earnest and aggressive in the Puritan movement both at frequent and profound meditation reformers. With all Christian believers, we are under obligations to | Maxson J. Green, Alfred. very nature, as necessary to its suc- The Sabbath of the creation, recurses, the conditions of absolute civil ring with its stated days of rest their sins. But a special and im- Clark Rogers, Alfred. and religious liberty. The mind from all secular cares and employ- perative duty rests upon us to show must be free and uembarrassed in ments, and hallowed by the interest- the members of the First-day churchits researches to discover the fullest ing and sacred events of its long es, as well as impenitent men, that William M. Sainders, Alfred truth, either political or religious. history, furnishes the opportunity they violate a commandment of William C. Burdick, Alfred. the "remunt in Rhode Island," as accepted the fallacy that the Were deceived; and they truth, either pointical or religious. Instory, furnishes the opportunity they violate a commandment of the commandme son to bless our dear Father, who Christ and his apostles authorized a highest and most consistent Chris seventh day as the only Sabbath strengthened. We can not wait to Rowland A. Thomas, Alfred. hath opened our eyes to behold the change of holy rest from the sev- tian life, there must be no legal in- was the true ground of dissent and be invited to do this work. The Oliver D. Sherman, A. B., Alfred. wonders of his law, while many of enth to the first day of the week. terference and no social persecution. opposition to the Papal church. Her impulse from the Spirit is to warn Silas C. Burdick, Alfred. The right of private judgment must traditions and assumptions they and convince at once. Opposition Charles H. Maxson, DeRuyter

The inhabitants at Plymouth and Newport both condemned the idolatron practices and the unscriptural observances of the church. They called them "anti-Christian bondage" and set up the simplest consciences and set up the simplest of the properties of the church.

The inhabitants at Plymouth and rowed the Jewish rules for the man-be carefully respected, even in must not be dreaded, but must be carefully respected, even in must not be dreaded, but must be carefully respected, even in must not be dreaded, but must be expected. They loaded that the legal elements of the substitution in the condemned the idolation of the influence of the substitution in the condemned the idolation of the influence of the substitution in the condemned the idolation of the influence of the substitution in the condemned the idolation of the influence of the substitution in the condemned the idolation of the influence of the substitution in the condemned the idolation of the influence of the substitution in the condemned the idolation of the influence of the substitution in the condemned in the case of the condemned the idolation of the influence of the substitution in the condemned in the case of the condemned in the condemned in the case of the condemned in the case of the condemned in the condemned in the case of the condemned in the condemned in the case of the case of the condemned in the case of the

country and in England.

In such an atmosphere of toleration and stern convictions, it was natural for the mind to turn to its natural for the mind commanded be not against God's were held. A historian says: "Evnatural for the mind to turn to its successfully. Then in the religious the decalogue so they thought, that ene and History.

Word." The other "submitted their ery kind of recreation was forbidown conscience, and rely upon its life certain practices, customs, or this end would be secured without Suan E Larkin, A. M., and Helen M. guidance in determining its doc- dinances, anglifixed rules become any extensive agitation. My peo- trines of belief and its rules of be- essential to the growth and even to ple acted on this theory for one Sarah Williams, A. M., and Christic Skin year, \$142 50. lord Jesus Christ, the King of Violations of the Sabbath were trines of belief and its rules of belief ally some bold preacher would chalnate Languages.

Aniong those who have embraced lenge a community, and a Sabbath Alpheus B. Kenyon, S. B., Industrial Me truth, to be guided and judged thereby." The Bible was the uni-versal statute book."

The Paritans and the Sabbatarians

Expenditures. Present Estimated Value. Grounds*\$13,450 00 Boildings and furnishings ... 64,518 00 Cabinets and apparatus..... *15 000 0 ibrary..... *11,000 00 Due on loans..... On hand, in notes and pledges, 1,990 00 TEACHING AND INCIDENTAL FUND. Income. Endowment interest...... 16,655 92 Memorial and Individual, Theological Department...... 3,331 15 *20,000 00 Total\$211,574 38

Credits.

L. D. COLLINS,

TITLE TO PROPERTY.

State impose.

for salaries of teachers, all de-

Expenditures. ailding, &c..... 23,276 6 pers of the North-west. Our duty .\$211,574 38 Total * Approximate. LEVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 5TH, 1875 Debita.

The following departments are in operation: Preparatory, Academic, Collegiate, and Theological, with

The following courses of study

 Metaphysical and Ethical Science Biblical Theology.
 Latin Language and Literature.
 Greek Language and Literature. Modern Languages and Literature.

Music. Telegraphy. Hon B. F. Langworthy, President, Alfred. Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., Vice President, Elisha Potter, Treasurer, Alfred Mark Sheppard, Recording Secretary, Al-

fred. Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., Correspond Albert Smith, Alfred. Philip S. Green, Alfred. Rev. Darius R. Ford, D. D., Elmira. Ira B. Crandall, Alfred. Rev. James R. Irish, D. D., Rockville, R.

Chancellor James Marvin, D. D., Kansar University. G. F. Allen, Alfred

Rev. J. Allen, D. D., Ph. D., President Metaphysics and Ethics.

Adelia M. Sherman, A. M., and Mary Green, Union School Department. Morton S. Wardner, A. M., and William II. Financial History.

W. Coon, Telegraphy ames Davison, Stenography. The following is an epitomized statement of the financial history of the Institution, from its founding in 1836 to July 5th, 1876: ENDOWMENT FUND. Held by the Trustees: rincipal invested...... \$25,586 67

ted to the Trustees of said Institu-Held in trust by the Education Society: nvested Funds..... 23,633 33 Held in trust by the Memorial Board: Total\$95.746 10 AND APPARATUS FUND.

Income. Gifts from individuals, in cash and work......*\$13,000 00
Teaching and boarding departments, and gifts in kind....*109,000 00 cation Society

> All which is hereby done in obedience to said order, the 19th day of

(Signed.) B. F. LANGWOBTHY,

President of Alfred University.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 19th day of September, 1876.

Mortgages and Notes...... 1,339 13 700 00

Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M., President. Rev. James Balley, Vice President. A. W. Baldwin, Esq., Secretary.

John Alexander, Milton.
John Alexander, Milton.
Willis P. Clarke, Esq., Milton.
Dea. Truman Saunders, West Hallock, Ill.
Rev. O. U. Whitford, A. M., Farina, Ill. Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M., Milton.

Dea. L. T. Rogers, Milton Junction Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M., President, and

William C. King, Teacher of Penmanship and Book Keeping.

Miss Jane C. Bond, A. M., Teacher of the is \$135. Teacher of Mathematics.

Miss Mary F. Bailey, A. M., Assistant
Teacher in the English Department.

Miss Mary Jane Haven, Teacher of Vocal
and Instrumental Music.

Classes have been instructed in all the departments during the three terms, each thirteen weeks in length. A large portion of the work has been performed in the Academic and Preparatory Courses. The Col-

erm was as follows:

Fall Term. 142 the past year 263 students. The at-Winter Term. 170 tendance by terms-has been 86—123 Spring Term. 116—92. Ten teachers. Large im-Whole attendance by terms..... 428 ing the year are classified as follows: tween \$2,000 and \$3,000. The de Juniors

Aggregate attendance of ladies..... 93
Aggregate attendance of gentlemen.. 149 Total for the year...... 242 GRADUATES.

Florence Virginia Bond, of Johns-

The tuition in the Academic d partment ranges from \$24 to \$27 per year; and in the Collegiate department, from \$30 to \$33. The

153 140

The College.

eight in the Academic classes and

thirty-three in the Collegiate. The

following statistics show the attend-

ance, the classification, and the

UNDER-GRADUATES. GRADUATES.

price of board in private families is 3 per week, and self-board, \$1 25. The average cost for tuition, board, and incidental expenses for a student during a single collegiate year English Department.

English Department.

Mrs. Chlos C. Whitford, A. M., Assistant the general results of its work for the past year. Both the faculty and the students have enjoyed excellent heath. Quiet but earnest labor, and

great harmony of action have prevailed. A practical religious sentiment has been manifested. In behalf of the Trustees. W. C. WHITFORD, President. A. W. BALDWIN, Secretary. R. WILLIAMS, Treasurer. MILTON, Wis., Sept. 10th, 1876.

III. ALBION ACADEMY. Albion Academy has opened its twenty-third year, under anspices as favorable as any year in its history. There has been in attendance during provements have been made on the The students in attendance durerty, \$50,000. Indebtedness, bepartment in classics is well represented, reaching to near 30 per cent. of attendance. Advantages in mu-

> It is the opinion of the friends of the Institution that the Academy is justly entitled to a fair proport C. R. HEAD, Pres. of Trustees.

ing important passage: "I have now disposed of all my property to In the Scientific Course were Miss rich; and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor."

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY AT HOME. Sample worth \$1, free. STINSON & CO., Port **WRDER** LOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND MENT; OR THE SUNDAY, THE SABBATE

The Subbath Recorder.

THE HIDDEN.

BY RAY PALMER, D. D.

Tis mid fair summer days,

Tis mid fair summer days,

When the broad firmament is purpled deep

When the broad firmament is purpled deep

That, 'neath the noontide blaze,

That, 'neath the noontide blaze,

The harvests wither and the blossoms die

The native score of fields all waste and fad-

O'er all the darkened heaven, and storms

Have waked and burst their bounds and

Their flooding waters, that the fields again

w with fresh life and laugh with wav-

wildly swept, And o'er the lands have shed

Tis in the gladsome hours

When favoring Fortune on each purpos

With many a lure the eager heart beguiles

That oft the soul's best hopes and joys de

thoughts away.

And weaves her fairest bowers,

And gloom and sadness chase glad

Tis when Misfortune's shade

Has darkly gathered, and the burning tear of sorrow hourly fall, and rising fears

Have courage half dismayed,

'Strange mystery of life!

That oft within the breast sweet voice

The seeming and the true, how sundered

The seeming e'en doth oft the substance

Grasp at the phantoms that but mock their

And miss angelic forms enrobed in light

ever thyself thou veilest. Let my thought

But read thy secrets. Be thy words in

That, whatsoe'er the masque thy face may

I may embrace thee and with thee abide !

From the Advent Review.

A SERMON

lich., Sept. 22d, 1876, by Eld. W.C. Whit

ford, delegate from the General Confer-

ence of the Seventh day Baptists. Pub-

ished by the request of the Adventist

True Sabbath upon the Religious Life.

The cause of the holy Sabbath

ists in this country has had a pecul-

attitude are found those qualifica-

law of Christ," as our fathers were

scendant of the first converts to the

of the world in maintaining a neg-

Stennett, preaching for a Sabbath.

lected precept of God.

Sabbath in this country.

The Influence of the Observance of the

breached before the General Confere

And men, in heedless strife.

0 Wisdom, all divine!

wrought And made forever mine

that slept

ing grain.

Tis when thick clouds have spread

A DAIRY FARM

ALFRED CENTRE one mile from a first class cheese factory well watered with living springs, good a fruit, comfortable house and good barns

ATALOGUE OF

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A late missionary at Shanghai, China, now engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cts.

This volume is an earnest and able pris sentation of the Sabbrth question, argu mentatively and historically, and should be in the hands of every one desiring light on the subject.

argument yet published. The author was the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to By Geo. Carlow. Third Edition-Revis This work was first published in London in 1724. It is valuable as showing the state

W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 60 pp.. Paper, 10 cents. This work is one of decided value, not only as regards the argument adduced, but

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents

No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Ob-

32 pp. No. 23—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly

BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y As the Denominational Paper of the Seventh-day Baptists, it is devoted to the

ed for 50 cents an inch for the first inser tion, and 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts made with parties advertising extensively, or for

actor will be admitted The office is furnished with a supply of jobbing material, and more will be added as the business may demand, so that all work in that line can be executed with neatness and dispatch.

nees or for publication, should be dressed to "THE SABBATH RECOR-DER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y."

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The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, Nov. 30. REV. N. V. HULL, D. D. - - - EDITOR. All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "THE SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre Allegasy Co., N. Y."

A NEW DEPARTURE. In regard to many things, the

present time is freighted with new departures. This has now happened to the Sabbath question, especially with regard to those holding the Puritan view of the subject. It is law. well known by the well informed that from a very early time in the history of the church the opinion has prevailed that the Sabbath was a Jewish institution, and was abolished with other ordinances peculiar to the Mosaic economy. That the keeping of the first day of the week was a human arrangement. In the beginning, it had strictly no sabbatic character. It was simply festival of human appointment. This view of the Sabbath was characteristic of the backslidden and unspiritual condition of the church in those times. In the times of the Reformation, however, when men's minds became more spiritual, and men were held more strictly to the teachings of the Scriptures, the question of sabbatizing came up for discussion. At once, however, it Sunday festival had no Scripture foundation upon which to rest. While with a large share of those

affected by the Reformation, these views were satisfactory, to a considerable number they were unsatisfying. It was at this time that the idea was first broached, that the fourth commandment was not Jewish, but of universal obligation. But here a serious difficulty arose which was, that the commandment enjoined the keeping of another day than the one popularly observed. To remedy this difficulty, the doctrine was first broached that the commandment only required the observance of "one day in seven." To this view, a fragment of the church gave in their adhesion, preposterous as it was. That this was an unnatural interpretation of the commandment every one could see, but it provided for the surmounting of a very serious difficulty, and that was enough. The difficulty was this: it opened the way for the keeping of the first day upon the ground of sabbatic authority. If this theory could be made to hold, then men could preach the Sabbath law, and yet keep the first day, and thus duty and convenience could be brought into harmony with each do this, a formal statement was drawn up covering the following ground, namely, that God appointed the keeping of the seventh day as a memorial of creation from the beginning of time to the resurrection of Christ. That by the resurrection of Christ, redemption, which was a greater work than creation, was completed, and for its celebration we were from that time forward to

celebrate the work of redemption, But upon the above named theory men began to preach that it was sinful not to keep the first day; especially was this true of those of the Puritan sentiment in America. These have been very earnest in denouncing what they called Sabbathbreaking. For many years, they had almost everything their own way. It was in these times, that what are called the Sabbath laws were passed. The rapid introduction, however, of a foreign element into this country, holding that the Sunday is a festival and not a Sabbath, and that our Sunday laws are rigorous and even oppressive, has called up this question of the Sabbath in a new light. The demand is now made that we show by Scripture that it is sinful to work or to go pleasure seeking on this day, for this is the foundation of the whole matter. Now comes a serious trouble, for if it can not be shown that God has appointed the keeping the first day, all is affoat.

At this particular juncture, another difficulty has appeared. From the early settlement of the country there have existed here those who not only believed in the fourth com-They have been few in number, and ten by Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., power in the land. These, by their | church are, and must be kept sepapublications, and in other ways, rate. In the course of the discussion,

In connection with this, a new sect has arisen, who keep the Sabbath of the fourth commandment, and they are bold and aggressive. We think no people have arisen who, with the means they have at command, put forth such efforts and exert such an influence as do these. bath question stand side by side, tion comes, namely, a belief that Chamber in "Independence Hall," that in all climes and conditions it offenses. If a man takes this tem- his "intimating the true nature of and year by year are gaining Sunday is the divinely appointed because a question had been raised is not only unnecessary, but highly per to his pillow, he takes Satan to his coming." Christ chose twelve strength. These, then, unite in as- day of weekly rest. This to our whether the oath of office should be injurious, a fact to which some of be his guest, and sleeps in the em- disciples; were they so stupid that serting, in the most positive manner, mind militates strongly against the taken by General Washington pri our most intelligent and skillful brace of a flend.

even go further, and challenge that the Scriptures do not require the keeping of this day.

The result of all this is, that those who keep the first day, as the Sabbath, for some reason unknown to us, refuse to defend themselves against these attacks. Instead of going before their fellow citizens with the Scriptures on the subject. their appeal is largely to the civil

Now we have no other solution of. this matter than this, that they be | ticipation of what a near future gin to see the weakness of their may bring forth, it is well to review cause. This may seem uncharitable, and consider any contingencies that their way to or from the Centen. More of them are used in wines and but we do not mean it so. In these may arise, that we may be prepared columns we have earnestly called upon those papers that have openly charged sin upon those who work on the first day of the week for some Scripture statement proving their final result of the counting of the the eastern portico of the Capitol, than was required by all the medical declarations true, and they have inthis can be accounted for than the conviction that the Scriptures do not sustain their position? We call I venture, as an old resident of this upon those who assert that it is sin- city and familiar with the condition ful to work on Sunday to produce of affairs that prevails here, to prethe scriptures teaching such a doc- dict that no emergency will call for trine. It must be mortifying, in their employment. It is true that deed, to them when asked for the this unusual concentration of armed law on this subject to be compelled forces—a circumstance that has not was seen that the keeping of the to abandon the Scriptures and ap occurred since the close of the war address from the east front of the ceived are our wine-bibbers and ciples understood him to teach that peal to some civil statute.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

of publishers. It seems to us certain that some of the journals must go to the wall,"and yet this is sad to think of. The world needs all the light it can get, and when one of the religious journals ceases, somewhere the darkness must be more papers is also true of all the benevolent institutions of the day. They are supported by the freewill offerfor any cause are withheld the con- blood. sequences are often very serious die? Let us all think of the im-

WE have received a pamphlet of twenty-three pages, having on its title page the following: "The Church, or Organic Christianity,' by W. W. Everts, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, Chicago. keep the first day. That this was John H. Tomlinson, publisher, 1877. fixed up for the occasion, all can Those who know Dr. Everts, on see. It is nowhere said that God reading the title page of this tract appointed the keeping of the sevor pamphlet, will at once guess enth day until the resurrection of the line of thought, but to feel the Christ. Nor is it anywhere said force of his reasoning one wants to that the first day was appointed to carefully study it in the light of the New Testament narrative. We should be glad to know that this

selves to this blessed work.

pamphlet had had a wide circulation and careful reading. By the way, how can Dr. Everts plead so earnestly as he does for obedience to the Scriptures, and then put in the place of the Sabbath of the fourth commandment the first day of the week? Will he think of this? Mr. Tomlinson is a publisher and book seller at 98 Déarborn Street, Chicrgo, Ill. Please call and examine his works.

Mr. Tibbals also sends us a pamphlet entitled, "The Hippodrome Revival." The pamphlet is an essay read at the Methodist Preachers' Meeting. New York, on Monday, September 18th, 1876, by Rev. J. Johns. Mr. Tibbals also sends us a large list of works on the best way to present gospel truth and revivals. This firm, under the name of Tibbals & Sons, 37 Park Row, New

AN INTERESTING BOOK.—There has recently been put into the marmandment, but have also kept it. ket a book of some 400 pages, writ- both Houses of Congress jointly. dustry, until to-day they are begin- show how, by the underlying prin- of inauguration the publicity that knowing it to be a poison, and as strifes before the "unjust" and "un that in verse 23 Christ intimated ning to be felt and respected as a ciples of our government, state, and has, heretofore, generally attended such, labelled and placed upon the believers." The apostle disuades the true nature of his coming. have called the attention of the the writer touches upon several law makes any provision for any the drugs were put helped remove do you not rather suffer yourselves did not understand him, and he public to the fact that the Scriptures | questions of a delicate nature, such | public display. It is true that by | the disease, was it called for. This | to be defrauded?" nowhere enjoin the keeping of the as "the Bible in schools," which Sabbath, and that it is the duty of This must be confessed even by lic, and, under ordinary circumstan- direction, why might it not answer it is often as effectually gratified by not to relieve them, but still to beto show that the Sunday legislation | the propriety of the publicity given | this way many have been led on de- | we should be careful not to gratify other occasions, "tell them plain-

not required in the Scriptures. They ed by Dr. Spear. This book, however, is worthy of careful study, and First day observers to prove their we commend it to our readers' atassertion, that it is sinful to work | tention. Published by Dodd, on the first day. What they mean Mead & Co., 751 Broadway, New

> WASHINGTON LETTER. Proops in Washington-Forecasting the -What may, and what may not be—Public vs. Private Inaugurations—
> The Counting of the Vote by Congress
> —Who shall decide?—"The Great Un-

known" looming up once more, &c., &c WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22d, 1876. In days like these, when the gloom of doubt and uncertainty hangs over the land, and when the popular pulse beats in feverish anto meet and submit to them. Your correspondent, for one, is not among those who anticipate any serious trouble, no matter what may be the principle that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." -having been heralded by telegraph all over the country, has had

the effect of turning all eyes toward We fear that many of the relig- the nation's capital, with a vague serious finacial troubles. We have to happen; that some plot was neals made to their subscribers to tion of Mr. Hayes, if elected, or, pay up." Some of these amount prior to that time, to take possession to pleadings. Equal to this is the of Washington by a sudden coup cry for an increased subscription list, | d' etat; but all these fears are as and these appeals are followed up unfounded as they are unjust to with generous offers upon the part either political party. Come what may, it is altogether improbable. even from this point of view, which is in the very heart of the seething and bubbling political cauldron, that there will be any breach of the public peace, but that the constitutional questions to be defined, and settled peaceably, if not exactly

As is well known, the two Houses and embarrassing. How can our of Congress meet to count the elec-Missionary, Tract, and other benev- toral votes on the second Wednesolent and Christian enterprises be day in February, the 14th. Heregoes in any other direction than this. | must end within the sixteen secular The Act of 1792, on this subject. provides that when the offices of ors for the office of President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States within now amounting to certainty, al-States now in dispute, as well as those the Republican Senate, a continleast, is the prognostication of lead-

er the constitution nor statutory tertained that the liquor into which do ye not rather take wrong? Why intimating for? If the disciples "common consent," inaugurations | was, it seems, followed by another religious character, and in this for- tioned. That was at the second in- lieve it to be a universal Catholicon we propose to grant pardon. The them so? If Christ's language tifies himself very well, nevertheless auguration of Washington (1793), —something indispensable to very word revenge should be blotted was so vague as to deceive his heartheir lies back of all that is said, in Philadelphia. The ceremony life and health, while at the same from the Christian's vocabulary by ers he meant it should be so. Such

access by application to the State as in view of the judgment, it must Department, show that six Presi- be illy afforded, as they must or dential inaugurations, those of John | ought to know that in addition to and 1813. Monroe in 1821, John state, other poisons, more hurtful and Quincy Adams in 1825, and Andrew | deadly, are added, such as strych-Jackson in 1833, have all taken place nine, ratsbane, coculus, used in takin the old Hall of the House of ing fish more readily, nightshade, Representatives in Washington, and many other injurious and pois-(familiar to many of the readers, onous articles used in the manufacwho visited the National Capital on ture of the various kinds of liquors. nial); while four, viz: those of whisky than in any other kinds of

Capitol. ious journals of the day are having fear that "something" was going the place where it shall be taken, Hence the unwillingness and refusal be likely to understand Christ best, never seen before such earnest ap- brewing to prevent the inaugura. coming President from qualifying Senators and others do not wish to daily teaching, familiar with his intense. And what is true of these conundrums to be solved, will be rated privately, and that it will rest chemist, tells us "that he has tested entangles one, and leads him to unamicably, by Congress, at the ex- have entered upon his duties, what the Custom House, with the inspectpenditure of a great deal of time | will be the condition of the country | or's certificate accompanying, and | seeing the result of admitting that ings of the people, and when these and talking, no doubt, but no for the next four years following.

FRATID. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: Among the various frauds practiced upon mankind, none are so carried forward if their friends with- tofore, the vote has been counted in great, so base, and so deleterious, hold their contributions to any con- a few hours, but on this occasion it as that of the manufacture and sale siderable extent? But a more seri- is among the possibilities, unless of intoxicating liquors, as a beverous question is this, How can we some definite system is adopted in age, to be drank when well or sick other. The work next to be done abandon these causes and let them advance, that the counting may abeven, as they possess no nutritious medicinal qualities, but the observance of the first day. To measurable evils that will follow ing that a long and excited discus- weaken, predispose to disease, ensuch a course, and diminish our out- sion will occur in joint session, it raging when already engendered, rendering cases less hopeful; and it gallons are sent out annually on sense in which Christ comes to his on orders in favor of agents and al improvement, to urge the warn that comes after me and forsakes Let us rise to the occasion, and with days that intervene before March seems too late in the age of the renewed consecration give our 4th, or it will no longer be in the world and experience for people to power of either House of Congress plead ignorance of this fact and be to decide who is President, and the longer deceived in regard to the presiding officer of the Senate will, liquors they drink, their nature and according to the Constitution, act effects upon both body and intellect. as President of the United States The physician that does not underuntil a new President is elected. stand and care for this is neither terfeiting money, that he may disciples that he should leave them, excusable nor worthy of patronage. as he will so readily and freely President and Vice-President shall recommend its use, to the great, and both become vacant, the Secretary in some cases, eternal injury of his of State shall notify the Executive patients, by either forming an appeof every State, specifying that elect- tite for strong drink, or waking up one already acquired and conquered; and while the physician and druggist continue their practice we may thirty-four days preceding the first hope in vain for a thorough reform, Wednesday in December then next for with many, here commences the ensuing. In view of the probability, downward course, not in the low groggery, though the liquors purmost, that the electoral votes as chased here may be equally as good the alcoholic drinks of the present officially returned from the Southern as those obtained at the drug store, day without taking into his system that. (a) "The kingdom," as the both being base impositions, pois. the rankest poisons the world can from Mississippi, will be "thrown oned water, mixed and made from furnish? We should think it suffiout" in counting, the first by the recipes in their own shops, or those cient to make the most inveterate ing was a future coming. (b) The Democratic House and the last by of others in the city who do busi- drunkard pause and consider what ness on a larger scale. And should he is doing. It should certainly gency such as that provided for in not the intelligent teetotaler and make the moderate drinker stop and will come again, and receive you to the Act above referred to seems al- prohibitionists cease to employ and ask himself the question, if he can myself; that where I am there ye together likely to occur. This, at patronize all such as either drink deliberately consent to poison the themselves or help others to it, as fountain of his being in this way. ing politicians here, without regard both are unfit for their business, be. Surely, he who begins just to sip a throw out the votes of South Caro- or days sooner with mind and rea. well, if he can afford to do it. lina, Louisiana, and Florida, on the son clear than remain with us charge of frauds in making up and | drugged and drunk to life's end, so counting the vote; and that if Mr. that neither minister nor friends can Tilden should be elected by one of learn anything satisfactory touching the still doubtful "States giving their spiritual state or hope of heav- the return that should be made by course. Does this look like "com-York, is so well known that they him its electoral vote, the Senate" en? This practice comparatively the Christian for ill-treatment. only need to be named to insure the will decline to consider the vote of is of recent date. The Arabian, reader of the soundness of their pub- Mississippi, on the charge of intimi- Persian, Grecian, and Roman docdation. For it seems by this time tors knew better than to make such to be pretty well settled and agreed, a use of alcohol, it being centuries that the vote must be counted by after the discovery of the art of distillation before it was used at all as Should either candidate, after the a medicine, its only use being to dis- the habit of affectionate exhortafor many years seemed in a state of bearing this title: "Religion and counting of the vote by Congress, solve gums and resins and preserve tion. slumber. These, however, for near the State." This book occupies in be considered fairly elected, it them, not to take separately. Such a half century have been gathering one sense a new field, and yet an might, even then, not be considered a thought, it seems, never entered tious together, for they are brethstrength and taking on habits of in- old one. The writer attempts to expedient to give to the ceremony the mind of the Arabian chemist, ren. They should not take their himself to relieve it, and so says,

"Being reviled we BLESS, being perwe entreat." May all who are receiving sharp reproaches possess the same kindness and patience, and cultivate "Unreasonable concession should

was discussed in a Cabinet meeting, ry attestation. And may the day spirit of resentment toward others which, it seems, declared in favor hasten when all shall become thus can not say to God, forgive me, ples ever changed their views, and ure, pressed down, skaken together his rights are no more into the control of this land and substitute another? God and the control of this land and substitute another? God and the control of this land and substitute another? God and the control of this land and substitute another? of the public inauguration; and it wise and honest, leaving its use with as I forgive them,' without praying so they taught the delusion of his and running over." appears that Washington himself the mechanic and truly upright for divine vengeance upon his own personal return. John wrote this was rather in favor of that mode; druggist of the Arabian stamp-use soul. How strong and valuable gospel, and was one of the "discihence that inauguration was made as little of the article as possible, the apostolic advice, Let all bitter | ples," and believed, as the brother a public affair. Official data, to and not from mean and selfish mo- terness, and wrath, and clamor, and admits, in the personal return of one another kind, tender-hearted. forgiving one another, even as God Adams in 1797, Madison in 1809 the poison in alcohol in its best for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.

murderer."

OHRIST'S SECOND COMING.

NO. I.

Washington in 1789 and 1793, and liquors, as more of these are drank. Jefferson in 1801 and 1805, took It is said that one drugstore in personal coming of Christ? There place in the Senate Chamber. Twelve | London sold more strychnine in a is not a fact pertaining to the inaugurations have taken place on year to one liquor establishment by some one, and almost all of them electoral vote in the disputed states: the first being that of James Mon. men in their profession in the great by his professed friends. The denial variably answered by silence. Now and while it may be well enough to roe's first term in 1817, when the city. Such statements and facts of the above stated doctrine is not talk no more of a delemma. we ask upon what other ground have troops in Washington on the propriety of this public display be should wake up the people to the an exception, therefore. It has ing again called in question, the great fraud of adulteration of liquidolly shared the fate of all great precedent thus set was not followed | nors abroad as well as at home. | gospel truths. The Scriptures are until 1829, when Jackson was inaug | Those on the other side of the At- our only light on this question. urated on the same spot. His next lantic are not slow to learn Yanker | The simple inquiry is, therefore, inauguration, however, took place in tricks, so as by the use of poisonous the Hall of the House of Represen- drugs to make two or four gallons writer who strenuously opposes the tatives: but thereafter every incom- from one of pure spirits, or by the doctrine of Christ's personal return ing President has taken the oath use of sholdy increase the number of office and delivered his inaugural of yards of cloth. How greatly de- teaching to admit that Christ's dis-

brandy-topers as to the purity of doctrine. He says, "They (the dis-The constitution and statutes fail- foreign liquors, thinking if they get | ciples) probably understood that he ing to prescribe the manner in which | them direct from the manufacturer the oath of office shall be taken, or or Custom House they must be pure. | sweeping admission. Who would there is nothing to prevent the in- of Congress to stop importation, as those on the ground, listening to his privately before any person author- lose their delicious beverages. Now mode of address, whom Christ had that the increasing demands have ized by law to administer oaths; it is a fact known to some, and chosen as teachers, and was then from sending his inaugural address should be to most, that a pure articleducating for that purpose, or supplies of the required means. in writing to Congress, and from cle seldom, if ever, now reaches our one living two thousand years after? Those who have served as stewards, entering upon his official duties shores. Quite a share of the wines The writer admits this, and says in placed in charge of the affairs of whenever his term of office begins, brought here never smelled grapes, an after communication, that the and in view of the present state of especially that called port wine, as | "adventists of Peter's time were excitement here in Washington, there are many times more sold in scoffers." Peter was one of the which will scarcely be allayed or this country than can be made from disciples, and must therefore be one subdued by any action Congress all the grapes growing in Oporto; of the "scoffers" of which he may take in the premises, it is high so in some degree of the liquors speaks. Did the brother mean to ly probable that our next President, made in this country as well as say all this? I presume not. Such whoever he may be, will be inaugu- abroad. Dr. Cox, the celebrated a statement shows how a bad cause altogether with him, after he shall various kinds of liquors direct from

welcome conclusions. More of this "scoffing" by-and-by. The brother was assured they were freshly im- "the disciples probably understood ported, and yet the chemical test that he (Christ) would return in gave sulphuric acid, nitric ether, person," throws in a kind of salvo, prussic acid, copper, chloroform, by saying, "although he intimated burdens lighter, and hope stronger, with sometimes a very small per- true nature of his coming." The centage of brandy, and frequently brother says "it was his (Christ's) not a drop." It is computed that coming in his kingdom in their there are no less than three hundred hearts." The brother will excuse firms engaged in the debasing traffic | me. The explanation belongs to of poison-mixing, which they palm some other passage. Christ has nooff for the choisest brands of the where said he would set up genuine article. From four of these kingdom, or "come in his kingdom creased only about \$350. This lat- at the present day with all its ad

manufactories, nearly two million in their hearts." That there is a ter amount comprises the sums due their death-dealing mission, having disciples is quite true, which, how others for services and expenses, ing Paul gave to the church at Gala not all that he has, can not be my this only recommendation: it en ever, is not his "personal coming," voted at a recent meeting of the tia. The pulpit has to be watched, disciple." Many come after him riches promptly and kills quickly of which the brother admits "the Board. The Treasurer was instruct for there is false teaching there, who do not forsake all. Many shall trade would corresponding iniqui | Christ to be speaking." A little these orders. Thus we enter upon grand coctrine of salvation by the call themselves Christians; but only ty be tolerated? If a man in more about the admission on John his destitutionbe driven to coun- 14: 2, 3. He says, "Christ told his be relieved of his distress, close con- that he was going to heaven; but funds is a formidable obstacle in Whoever is deceived will have to was raised up from the dead by the finement and hard labor in prison that he would soon return." 1st. the way of engagements for the fuare considered none to good for him. Is not the brother a little mistaken ture. Two agents who were em, Public opinion frowns, and law here? Did Christ say he would ployed to work but half of the time to be heeded by all. If you are de- unto holiness, are Christians. executes its stern threats; but he "soon come," or "return," as he may follow a more infamous trade, expresses it? No. Mark the lan

and counterfeit that which has to guage of Christ: "And if I go and do with the most precious of all huprepare a place for you, I will come man interests, and still he goes on, while men wonder and the law is that where I am, there ye may be not any and every one see the utter would be "soon?" No. impossibility of indulging in any of set up in their hearts;" the com here, but to take them away. "I

GLEANINGS PRACTICAL.

1st. v. 2. Christ says, he was going away "to prepare a place" to party; holding, as they do, that ing unsafe? Would it not be bet. little, or take an occasional glass for for them, and this was in his "Faif Mr. Hayes is elected, according ter for our friends who evidently the sake of a jully time with his ther's house" where there were to official returns, the House will must die, to depart a few hours friends, should ponder long and "many mansions."

2d. When he had "prepared" WESTERLY. the place, he was going to "come again." For what? To take them "to himself." Where? Where Paul sets a beautiful example of the mansions were prepared, of ing in his kingdom in their hearts," as the brother would have it? No. ecuted we SUFFER it, being defumed no. The coming here referred to was not to stay with them here, but to take them to the prepared mansions. No wonder that the disciples understood him to speak of his

'personal return," as the brother admits they did. 3d. The brother, seeing the unhappy predicament his cause was in, set of potter's field where the gifts of that occasion; the more so as neith- shelf; and not till the idea was en- from such a course, saying, " Why | "Intimated!" What did he go to wanted to set them right, why not do it plainly, and not simply "intifirst day; that the seventh day is the handles with candor and ability. have, as a rule, taken place in publication of revengeful spir- mate," and that in such a manner as giver. Then for his cause's sake, as those who may not accept his reaces, it is not likely that this rule alone in the curing of disease by in imposing hard and humiliating lieve and teach an error? He knew soning. We are frank to say that would be departed from. The offi- creasing the quantity, and if so, the terms of reconciliation as it possibly they were in error, and he knew his we believe some of his positions, to cial records of the government show next thought naturally would be, could be by making the severest re-intimation would still leave them in

The two bodies named on the Sab- the source whence all this legisla- took place quietly in the Senate time it has been conclusively proven the tears which he sheds for his own is the absurdity of this talk about made them heirs of his glory. "Give, give, be always giving, they could not understand him as

Do the Scriptures teach a future

V. HULL.

what saith the Scriptures? A late There are signs full of encouragement attending the work of our to earth, is led from the Scripture people. God is granting us favors that seem to some extent unmerited. For several years past we have been enlarging the sphere of our operations. It has been the aim to fulfill he relied on as to their teachings. ly by sending his order to the Da. would return in person." This is a our manifest mission. With reliance upon the God of truth, and upon his children—the friends of truth-new plans have been prosecuted and it is a most gratifying fact met with such ready and generous the denomination, have many reasons for thankfulness, both to God and their brethren.

In undertaking the labors of another year, the Executive Board of the Tract Society feel much indebted their timely co-operation heretofore, grateful appreciation of the sympathy and assistance they have so constantly received. Experience as-God and in those who love his cause unfailing recourse for help and sup-

The disbursements of the past year some what exceed \$5,000. Still, engagement up to April 1st, 1977. Whether these laborers will be coni .g pay from the Treasury the present quarter, agreeable to his own 2d. The passage when compared proposition. He is under appointwith others shows the reverse of ment to resume labors with the new year for six months with the underbrother would have it, " was already standing that they will continue through the twelve, if the Lord will, and the finances warrant it. The coming was not to remain with them interest in Pennsylvania requires that further effort should be expended on that field. Besides these agencies to be maintained, a large supply of tracts should be printed. The Depository is without tracts of small size for general circulation.

> Scotland. These statements form an urgent appeal for prompt action for the relief of the Society's Treasury. They are sent out with the expectation the streets, he met a man about six- smaller than those previously occuthat they will not prove to be in vain. ty years of age, who has been keep pied, being furnished with rigid to the Treasurer, Bro. S. Burdick, Leonardsville, N. Y. Let the remittances be made at an early day. soon and find him and arrange for The Auxiliary Societies are earnest- | me to have an interview with him. ly requested to responed with energetic exertions. They have rendered noble aid heretofore. May they grow see that the truth is making impres- He has lost about seventy five in enthusiasm and efficiecy. May sions, many acknowledging the they show that the churches where Scripturalness of our position. Bro. they hold membership is not a sort woman, as so many strangers, are upon the cause. buried. All should remember that giving is a "grace," in which the of 20,000 of my eight tracts printed, Christian is required to "abound." "Freely ye have received, freely by mail to all the leading persons

give," is the command of him who throughout the country whose ad apprehensive of danger." The offiis well pleased with the sacrifices of dresses I can obtain. benevolence. He loves the cheerful well as for the increase of your own joy, be not gradging, but generous; Roman Catholic translation of the be not unwilling, but cheerful in Scriptures into French, Italian, Ger your donations. If you have but man, and Spanish, the fourth comsome extent, incorrect. He labors that only on a single occasion was may it not prevent disease, and in to show that the Sunday legislation the propriety of th mites, give freely, and you shall have the command, 'Remember the Fest tized twenty-seven on the 19th of of the country does not possess a to presidential inaugurations ques- lusively till they have come to be- it when fixing the terms on which ly," or did he intentionally leave your reward. Surely Christians will tivals.' But he did not say that will make large-hearted provisions the same thing had also in practice been done by Protestants for hunfor the cause of God who has revealed to them his great love, and

The sun gives ever, so the earth, What it can give so much 'tis worth."

J. B. CLARKE, Cor. Sec. BE NOT DECEIVED.

The reason assigned for this solemn which your correspondent has had tives; sell all one can to his fellows, evil-speaking, be put away from Christ, and so of the other evangel- warning implies the liability of beyou, with all malice; and be ye to ists. Now did they write what they ing deceived, the responsibility atbelieved? Of course they did, and tached to our conduct and the cerbelieved what they wrote. Did tainty of being called to account for or Christ's sake hath forgiven you.' they teach in their discourses to the our actions by a judge who can not they are, in their Sunday keeping, be deceived. The figure employed striking hands with the Mother of the appearance of the striking hands with the Mother of contradiction. An irreconcilable, then they either taught what they in this apostolic caution proves to a Harlots against God? unforgiving Christian is of the did not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not believe, or they taught by demonstration that we shall have "Bro Hampton writes encourage the latter and not be the latter same figure of speech as a godly their writing and oral discourses the result of our conduct in kind and ing letters, and says that in the thief, a devout drunkard, a holy that "Christ was to return in person," if the brother was right. He ever kind produces its like. We drill and extend to his. inquires "what of the candor of the may easily see from this that human apostles?" Sure enough, what of life is a serious affair, yet how now and then to different parts as it? He talks of "delemma." Here many live and act as if there was he directs. The fact that he does is a "delemma" for him, let him no reaping time. How easily men this gratuitously and pays the exchoose. Now, if the disciples adjust things to meet their own press charges shows that his heart taught in writing and oral dis- wishes. How flippantly they talk If we had a few more such commen Christian creed but has been denied courses what they believed, then about their own lives and follies as cial agents traveling all over Britain either the Scriptures are wrong or if no consequence was attached to as well as Ireland, we might soon either the Scriptures are wrong or if no consequence was attached to look for stirring results. May the brother is. Choose, brother, or them, as if they had a right to do as Lord send forth more such laborers they pleased and no one to bring Lord send forth more ruch landers into the field. Sister Chisim writes I have a little more to say on this them into judgment. There is a that the interest in Belfact is in subject, and lest I should be over vast deal of false sentiment in the creasing continually, as shown by lengthy, I will stop here for the world likely to deceive the unwary larger number calling for traces and unestablished mind. Scriptural The examples given above, of truth, though so plainly written, is zeal for the cause of truth, accept. THE TRAOT SOCIETY'S FINANCES. | falsely construed and its force ward | ing the privilege to work as com. el off by those who would have it pensation enough, ought to arouse so as to justify their conduct or at | many in this country. Now who least quiet their consciences. At will supply themselves with public the present day the Scriptures are cations and "go and do likewise" assailed by men of science, so that | Any one wishing to engage in such it would seem as if they were not to efforts will receive tracts gratuitous.

> persons not confirmed in the truth are led astray. How many have gone off into infidelity in a variety of forms and degrees of whom we had hoped better things? When see the Lord." It seems a strange persons begin to doubt the truth of revelation and put human reason first, they are going down hill, and to talk of holiness as a "higher where they will stop remains to be Christian life," or a "Christian priv. seen. One thing is certain, the reto the friends of the Sabbath for jection of the Bible will not improve is one who follows Christ, who lives their morals nor give them rest, it as Christ lived. The life of Christ and to them all they desire to express | may be attended with hardness and | was a holy life. Holiuess, with its insensibility which are death, but fruits, was the particular wherein the peace and satisfaction of the his life differed from the lives of true Christian who sees in the book other men. The signs of his missures them that trust reposed in divine a remedy for all his sins and sion, and even his resurrection, were woes, is not realized. Be not de- "according to the Spirit of holi is never misplaced. It makes their ceived by those who would tell you ness." To be in Christ, one must that man is not the miserable sinner be holy as he is holy, and, bence tannic acid, quinia, pepper, &c., in verse 23, chapter 14, of John, the to believe that they have such an the Bible says he is, that he has must be a new creature—a new crethe means of recovery in himself. ation. The children of God are a that the doctrine of atonement by holy nation, a peculiar people. the death of Christ by which our sins can be pardoned is all fallacious, though the times have been dull, that you have or may have righte- from experience. No man can be the indebtedness of the Society, pre- ousness of your own to make you in Christ who does not first die to acceptable to God. It is needful all worldly hopes, ambitions, vantages of education and intellectu- other man can be a Christian. "He

> In what other department of disciples probably understood ed to hire the money needed to pay and the simple and plain, though strive and shall not be able. Many a new campaign under embarrass. work, merits, and sacrifice of a they who have been builed with ment. The work never seemed divine Savior is either denied or so him by the baptism wherein they more pressing, and the lack of presented as to strip it of its glory. shared his death, and, even as Christ matter, it is an appeal or a warning in newness of life, having their fruit will close their term of service with ceived or any of us are deceived, we There is no other life than December. Eld. Wardner is under shall reap the harvest. If we sow holiness. All else is death. to the flesh we shall reap corruption. By sin comes death. He that There are vast interests at stake, and sins has not seen him, neither known again, and receive you to myself; tinued will depend largely upon the it will not be long ere the case will him. At the coming of Christ, it contributions. Eld. Rogers is not in be decided at a higher than mortal will not be said, He that has bedumb. In view of these facts, can also." Did Christ say this coming our service, and hence is not receiv. tribunal. Oh, there will be reaping lieved on me; or he that desires to soon, and in the great harvest all be holy; or he that is a sincere prothat chaff of infidelity and doubt, of fessor, let him be holy. Holiness science and philosophy will be will be the only evidence of saving belief, of sincere desire or profesblown away or burned in the great sion. It will then be said: "He conflagration. God is not mocked, that is holy, let him be holy still; and all our actions must bear divine | and he that is filthy, let him be filthy

> > FROM SOOPLAND AND IRELAND. Bro. Wardner, under date of Glasgow, Nov. 6th, reports the fol-

G. R. WHERLER.

lowing: "Bro. Walter Menzie seems to nanifest a true interest. He works as though the privilege was his best by the office as usual. All he re-This country needs to be sown like five days in the week and yet finds cell by Warden Watson was, "I time to distribute many tracts. thought I would come and see you Week before last he visited the manufacturing town of Bathgate, shout seven miles from his home. ing the Sabbath for a long time. He did not get his name or address, so I can not communicate with him now, but rays he will gothere again some opposition, he finds also considerable encouragement, and can Menzie has not shown the slightest desire to be paid for his services, and I trust he will bring no reproach " I have lately had another edition

and have already sent off about 8,000 of them. I am now sending "Last week I listened to a lecture by Dr. Cumming of London. He stated that he had ascertained by personal examinations, that in the

dreds of years. Again he stated that in those translations the name of God is left out all through the 21st, which it was expected would Psalms, and that of the Virgin continue one month. Four churches Mary substituted in its place. Yet were in the union. After the close why is not this consistent? If it is allowable to leave out what God of the meetings at Lowville, Breth-"He that hath a bountiful eye commands and substitute something

his rights are no more ignored; one case than in the other, and long as Protestants justify the sub stitution of their Sunday festival in the place of God's Sabbath they car not consistently condemn Cath for the other substitution. Thin est thou this, O man, that judgest them that do such things and does judgment of God l' When will Christians awake to the fact that

daily and attend to his business. send him bundles of tracts every is in the work, and not on money.

The old orthodoxy, as some call the pository. The warfare now waged doctrines taught by the apostles by a few valiant and self-sacrificing and maintained by the church for spirits, should receive numerous ages, is not worthy of confidence. volunteers, and be pushed unceas-The most sophistical reasons are ingly until victory for the Sabbath offered to prove their falsity, and shall be conquered. J. B. CLARKE, Cor. Sec.

> PRIVILEGE OR NECESSITY? "Without holiness no man shall blindness which, in the presence of such assertions as this, leaves men ilege." The very idea of Christian.

> That it is impossible for the old creature to be holy, we all know

TWEED'S RETURN.

William M. Tweed was landed in New York, Nov. 23d, and was taken in a carriage by Sheriff Connor to Ludlow street jail, where he was admitted through the gate and not compensation. He toils in the mines | marked on being admitted to his again." He will be treated precisely as other prisoners and allowed no and while giving out tracts through | privileges. His rooms are much simplicity. The windows open on the court yard, and no access can be had to the apartment except through the Warden's room; while in the corridor a watchman is continuously on guard. Mr. Tweed's appearance is much changed since his escape. pounds of flesh, and his former seoretary and now counsel, Foster Dewy, is quoted as saying: "He is downcast, apparently crushed, and greatly humiliated. You may remember his old and warlike and defiant attitude toward his opponents. There is none of that spirit left in him. He is like a child, nervous and

ly glad to be rid of their charge. THE WORK IN LEWIS COUNTY, N. Y .- We learn from a private letter that the revival work under Brethren Huffman and Burdick is progressing finely. Bro. Huffman bap-November, and the result of the month's labor was estimated at one hundred conversions. They commenced an effort at Lowville, on the ren Huffman and Burdick intend to that the keeping of the first day is position taken, and so ably defend. vately or in public. The matter physicians are giving their volunts. Washington pri- our most intelligent and skillful brace of a fiend.

they could not understand him as "ne that hath a boundaried even and so ably defend. Vately or in public. The matter physicians are giving their volunts. Wis.

cers of the Franklin were apparent-

hin Shahabazpore, and smaller s islands include Backerguage, Nookholly tagong districts, were en merged by the storm-wa 31. as was also the mainle or six miles inland. Th are all situated in or near ! of the river Megna. Ti Dahkin Shahabazpore. square miles in extent. population of about 240,00 and Sunkeer together 1 100,000 population. Up o'clock of the night of the were no signs of danger. midnight a wave swept country to a depth in m of twenty feet, surprising in their beds. Dense cocoanut and palm trees villages enabled many to selves by climbing an branches, and some took the roofs of their hous water burst the houses as swept them out to sea. Som ried thus across the channe to the Chittagong district, majority were never heard The country is perfectly f most every one perished to reach the trees. There ly a household in the isla the adjacent coast but members. The cattle drowned. away and means of comwith other districts is There is much distress survivors which the gove relieving. The Governme says wherever the storm w it is believed not a th population survived. The have now barely one four inhabitants. The stench putrefying bodies is in and a general outbreak of hourly expected. The 7 respondent says this fear not yet realized except in I where the disease has News from the districts threatened with famine i better. In Bombav the are still gloomy. Actual two or three districts probable. A CONVERT TO THE SA

A FATAL STORM WAY

patch from Calcutta to t

Times, says: Three larg

amely, Hattah, Sunkeer,

ITALY.-Bro. Jones wri self-supporting missionary braced the Sabbath in Na and that the French tran tract No. 15, is being put ian. The following para en from the Sabbath Mem tober, the quarterly issue Jones, we conclude is fur the missionary referred to "Sunday law does not nor is Sunday treated as rest, but as a feast, to horror of Methodists and I of _all denominations. (Sabato in Italian) is a fathere is no half holiday gland. Thursday is a ho schools and a half feast. It my mind, before receiving vour tracts. I was speak brethren on the profanati 'Sabhath' (Sunday) in th and referred them to the f mandment, saying-Ric giorno Sabato per santific it struck me at once that said what I had intended them to sanctify Saturda There it was in ian, and there was no gett it. I stopped short; fort one took me up on what, for I would not have kno reply. Shortly afterward was sent to me, and I saw thing at once. Armed weapons (Sabbath publi shall, asking God's direct best to call the attention tians here to the frue nat fourth commandment, fact of its universal perv haps the only corruption pacy that the Baptists looked."

BAPTISM .- The Chicag says that it is surprising baptist writers-who c also scholars-are not m than they seem to be of lastic reputation in deali questio vexata of baptism not hesitate to assert what they must, as philo to be untenable. - An ill this offers itself in our i ing in Dr. Willis Lord's recently published. doctor enters into an ela ment to refute the B that the word baptis means immersion, and ne in reference to which w the North British R Pedobaptist authority, ably!-pertinently an

No scholar will disp proper and primary s Lord makes rather a l of the practice of aprin on the grounds of mer question is not one whi gued on the narrow gro strict sense of the w He is quite as dogmatic tist as some of the Baptists were dogmat

The North Britis fling at the old school may be forgiven for in conceding a point many Pedobaptist polemists will persis themselves.

WORKINGS OF THE ENT OFFICE. The of Patents of Queen just made public th port, which will be i Parliament in a few document differing w similar publication i ago, by the United Office; but is, notwi of interesting inform Louis Bagger & C torneys, Washington compiled some table extract:

preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people

were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown. For Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrof

ula, Scrofulous Eruptions, Rheumatism Piles, Fits, Heart Disease, Dizziness, Liv

er Complaint, Kidney and Urinary Dis-

eases, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Lost Vitality, and Broken Down Constitutions,

these Root Bitters are universally admitted

to be the most wonderful discovery in the world. Their searching, healing proper-ties penetrate every portion of the human frame, soothing the lungs and strengthen-

from loss of memory, etc., caused from abuses in early life, and to delicate fe-

emedy, and particularly such persons as

have given up all hopes of ever being

Extract from Letters Received.

G. W. FRAZIER, Cleveland, Ohio.

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long as Protestants justify the sub. stitution of their Sunday featival in the place of God's Sabbath they can not consistently condemn Catholics for the other substitution. Think. est thou this, O man, that judgest them that do such things and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God! When will Christians awake to the fact that who can not they are, in their Sunday keeping, striking hands with the Mother of re employed Harlots against God? "Bro Hampton writes encouragshall have ing letters, and says that in the

in kind and Northern part of Ireland he can dis. in of what. tribute two or three hundred tracts like. We daily and attend to his business. I that human send him bundles of tracts every yet how now and then to different parts as f there was he directs. The fact that he does easily men this gratuitously and pays the express charges shows that his heart their own is in the work, and not on money. they talk If we had a few more such commernd follies as cial agents traveling all over Britain attached to as well as Ireland, we might soon cht to do as look for stirring results. May the Lord send forth more such laborers into the field. Sister Chisim writes e to bring There is a that the interest in Belfast is inment in the creasing continually, as shown by a larger number calling for tracts," the unwary

The examples given above, of Scriptural written, is zeal for the cause of truth, acceptforce ward | ing the privilege to work as compensation enough, ought to arouse ould have it many in this country. Now who nduct or at ences. At will supply themselves with publications and "go and do likewise?" iptures are ice, so that Any one wishing to engage in such were not to efforts will receive tracts gratuitous. teachings. ly by sending his order to the Depository. The warfare now waged by a few valiant and self-sacrificing e apostles thurch for spirits, should receive numerous volunteers, and be pushed unceasconfidence. asons are lingly until victory for the Sabbath alsity, and shall be conquered. J. B. CLARKE, Cor. Sec.

PRIVILEGE OR NECESSITY?

a variety "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." It seems a strange When blindness which, in the presence of such assertions as this, leaves men n reason hill, and to talk of holiness as a "higher ains to be | Christian life," or a "Christian privin the re- lilege." The very idea of Christian. improve is one who follows Christ, who lives m rest it as Christ lived. The life of Christ dness and was a holy life. Holiness, with its leath, but fruits, was the particular wherein n of the his life differed from the lives of the book other men. The signs of his missins and sion, and even his resurrection, were "according to the Spirit of holinot deness." To be in Christ, one must tell you be holy as he is holy, and, hence, le sinner must be a new creature—a new creation. The children of God are a ment by holy nation, a peculiar people.

That it is impossible for the old creature to be holy, we all know from experience. No man can be d rightenake you in Christ who does not first die to needful all worldly hopes, ambitions, and Il its ad | fellowships to sin and to self. No other man can be a Christian. "He that comes after me and forsakes not all that he has, can not be my at Gala disciple." Many come after him there, who do not forsake all. Many shall though strive and shall not be able. Many n by the | call themselves Christians; but only e of a they who have been buried with ied or so him by the baptism wherein they its glory. shared his death, and, even as Christ have to was raised up from the dead by the personal glory of the Father, do now walk warning in newness of life, having their fruit are de- unto holiness, are Christians.

There is no other life than ved, we we sow boliness. All else is - death. ruption. By sin comes death. He that ake, and sins has not seen him, neither known case will him. At the coming of Christ, it mortal will not be said. He that has bereaping lieved on me; or he that desires to rvest all be holy; or he that is a sincere professor, let him be holy. Holines will be the only evidence of saving belief, of sincere desire or profes be great sion. It will then be said: "He mocked, that is holy, let him be holy still; ar divine and he that is filthy, let him be filthy

TWEED'S RETURN.

William M. Tweed was landed in New York, Nov. 23d, and was taken in a carriage by Sheriff Connor to Ludlow street jail, where he was admitted through the gate and not his best by the office as usual. All he ree mines marked on being admitted to his cell by Warden Watson was, "I thought I would come and see you again." He will be treated precisely as other prisoners and allowed no hrough privileges. His rooms are much smaller than those previously occupied, being furnished with rigid simplicity. The windows open on ith him the court yard, and no access can be e again had to the apartment except through the Warden's room; while in the corridor a watchman is continuously on guard. Mr. Tweed's appearance iso conind can is much changed since his escape. impres. He has lost about seventy five pounds of flesh, and his former secretary and now counsel, Foster Dewy, is quoted as saying: "He is downcast, apparently crushed, and

greatly humiliated. You may remem his old and warlike and defiant attitude toward his opponents. There is none of that spirit left in him. He is like a child, nervous and apprehensive of danger." The officers of the Franklin were apparently glad to be rid of their charge.

THE WORK IN LEWIS COUNTY, N. Y.—We learn from a private letter that the revival work under Brethren Huffman and Burdick is progressing finely. Bro. Huffman baptized twenty-seven on the 19th of November, and the result of the month's labor was estimated at one hundred conversions. They commenced an effort at Lowville, on the the 21st, which it was expected would continue one month. Four churches were in the union. After the close God of the meetings at Lowville, Brethsthing ren Huffman and Bastick-intend to t not | visit Albion, Wis.

A FATAL STORM WAVE.—A disnatch from Calcutta to the London of the colonies) last year was 4,561, Times, says: Three large Islands. or very few more than, during the namely, Hattah, Sunkeer, and Daksame period of time, were granted hin Shahabazpore, and numerous in the United States to the residents smaller islands included in the in the State of New York alone. Backerguage, Nookholly and Chit. The revenue of the office was 110.-950 pounds sterling, or more than tagong districts, were entirely subsix times that of the Untied States merged by the storm-wave of Oct. Patent Office. Of the number of 31, as was also the mainland for five applications filed, 1,173 were for or six miles inland. These islands eited and became public property, are all situated in or near the estuary of the river Megna. The largest. required fees. Within the past Dahkin Shahabazpore, was 800 eightneen months, the London Patsquare miles in extent. It had a population of about 240,000. Hattah and Sunkeer together had about 100,000 population. Up to eleven this latter office being a new creao'clock of the night of the 31st there tion entirely, while the former office were no signs of danger, but before was merely transferred from the midnight a wave swept over the London Board of Trade. country to a depth in many places

ried thus across the channel ten miles

to the Chittagong district, but a vast

The country is perfectly flat and al-

to reach the trees. There is scarce-

ly a household in the island and on

the adjacent coast but lost many

members. The cattle are all

away and means, of communication

with other districts is destroyed.

There is much distress among the

survivors which the government is

relieving. The Government Guzette

where the disease has appeared.

A CONVERT TO THE SABBATH IN

ITALY.—Bro. Jones writes that a

the missionary referred to. J. B. C.

them to sanctify Saturday and not

Sunday. There it was in plain Ital-

The boats are swept

of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of THE CLOSE OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—The Christian States cocoanut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themman has the following on the close selves by climbing among the of the Centennial Exhibition. After branches, and some took refuge on speaking of the success of the Exthe roofs of their houses, but the hibition in many ways, the Stateswater burst the houses asunder and swept them out to sea. Some werecarman closes as follows:

"There is one regret which mars our pleasure as we write. The libmajority were never heard of again. erty which was enjoyed from the first by the holders of free passes most every one perished who failed to enter the grounds on the Sabbath as on other days, has been shameful ly abused, especially as the Exhibition drew to a close, and the increasing multitudes made it difficult to view objects of interest satisfactori ly on other days. On the last and two previous Sabbaths, many thouof persons spent the day in the inclosure. The example of President Grant in employing his privilege on that day, and the public says wherever the storm wave passed it is believed not a third of the population survived. The islands ity given to the fact, gave a great stimulus to this Sabbath desecra have now barely one fourth of their tion. While it was not a formal inhabitants. The stench from the departure from the rule adopted putrefying bodies is insuff-rable, by the Commission, which settled the and a general outbreak of cholera is question only as to general or paying hourly expected. The Times' correspondent says this fear is happily the moral value of that decision not yet realized except in Nookholly, and furnished the enemies of the Sabbath with a fresh argument News from the districts of Madras against all legal and social restraints threatened with famine is somewhat hich guard the sacredness of the better. In Bombay the prospects are still gloomy. Actual famine in two or three districts now seems

ARE YOU EXPECTING A REVIVAL? -Reader, permit us to ask you personally, Are you expecting a revival of religion in your church or self-supporting missionary has emneighborhood this Winter? It braced the Sabbath in Naples, Italy, | would be a blessed thing, would it and that the French translation of not? Well, do you know you may tract No. 15, is being put into Ital- have this revival? At least God is ian. The following paragraph, tak- | willing you should, and if he is willen from the Sabbath Memorial of Oc- | ing, what hinders? Perhaps you tober, the quarterly issued by Bro. a glow comes over the soul when "Sunday law does not exist here, such an expectation fills it. Expectnor is Sunday treated as a day of ing this you are working for it, being | boat. rest, but as a feast, to the great often before God in prayer for this horror of Methodists and Protestants blessing will never come unless he of all denominations. Saturday (Sabato in Italian) is a fast day, but | shall send it. You pray him to send my mind, before receiving some of | you pray his grace to descend upon your tracts. I was speaking to some the people; your heart goes out in prethren on the profanation of the labor for a renewal of God's people; 'Sabbath' (Sunday) in this country, you want to see them penitent, and referred them to the fourth com-mandment, saying—'Ricordati del humbled, and really made alive by giorno Sabato per santificarlo,' when you want a revival, pray and work Africa, says: "The Spanish have t struck me at once that I had not said what I had intended; I had told

PRAYER AND FASTING.—The reader will remember the suggestion of it. I stopped short; fortunately no one took me up on what I had said, Bro. Kelly in last week's RECORDER, for I would not have known how to that the churches composing the reply. Shortly afterwards a num-Yearly Meeting of the Southern Illiber of the Sabbath Memorial (No. 3) nois churches, set apart the last was sent to me, and I saw the whole thing at once. Armed with these sixth-day in December as a weapons (Sabbath publications) day of fasting and prayer. We are shall, asking God's direction, do my glad to see this. Whatever may be best to call the attention of Chris our views of the binding nature of tians here to the true nature of the fasting as a religious appointment fourth commandment, and to the fact of its universal perversion, perunder the gospel dispensation, no haps the only corruption of the Pa- experienced Christian doubts that a which no aid has been extended, pacy that the Baptists have overin this way will surely find a blessing. Should we see an intelligent BAPTISM.—The Chicago Standard Christian community enter heartily says that it is surprising that Pedoupon such a work as this, we should baptist writers—who claim to be also scholars—are not more jealous expect that the God of salvation memoralize the General Assembly than they seem to be of their scholastic reputation in dealing with the | should thus come before him with | questio vexata of baptism. They do strong crying and tears. What a not hesitate to assert polemically beautiful sight to see this suggeswhat they must, as philologists know | tion of Bro. Kelly carried out by | cessful missions in Egypt and Syria. to be untenable. An illustration of these churches. God grant them this offers itself in our instant read. | the blessing Bro. Kelly so longs for. ing in Dr. Willis Lord's "Theology," Yea, before they ask, may the rain recently published. The learned descend!

doctor enters into an elaborate argu-Son, Spare thy Father and thy ment to refute the Baptist claim MOTHER.—Son, spare thy father and that the word baptizo invaribly destroy not thy mother. Have you means immersion, and not sprinkling, in reference to which waste of words | considered the effect of your bad the North British Review-good life upon them? Save the God Pedobaptist authority, unquestion. who made them, there are none to parents like their children. They The Lieutenant Governor has issued ably!-pertinently and pointedly are their pride and hope. Also they are their stay and their staff. No scholar will dispute that the Especially and only is this true, howproper and primary sense is that of dipping, and we think that Dr. ever, of virtuous children. What a Lord makes rather a lame defense wound in the soul of the parent is a Capt. Lewey, from Swatow, Sept. of the practice of sprinkling infants | bad and disobedient child. On the 7th, from New Chwang and Amoy, on the grounds of mere philology. other hand, what health and strength question is not one which can be ar- to the heart is a loving, obedient, and The latter sank and six of her crew gued on the narrow grounds of the virtuous child. How, then, is it, steamer was slightly damaged. strict sense of the word baptizo. son, are your ways such as to please He is quite as dogmatic a Pedobap and honor your parents? What re- this year 74,651 members. The in-Baptists were dogmatic the other turns are you making them for all crease in twenty years has been 25,their pains taking with you? We 677, or a little more than fifty per The North British reviewer's have known children by their concent. During the year there has fling at the old school of Baptists duct to inch by inch wear out the may be forgiven for his frankness lives of their parents, prematurely in conceding a point upon which so bringing them to their graves. A Walters, of New Brunswick, have many Pedobaptist preachers and sad sigh this to see-parents dying of decided that Ellis, the absconding

WORKINGS OF THE BRITISH PAT-BIBLE LESSONS FOR 1877.—The inquiry begins to be made, "Is the | 80 far (eleven in all), has voted in ENT OFFICE.—The Commissioners of Patents of Queen Victoria have supply of Lesson Papers and of favor of the proposed convention just made public their annual re- Helps in the Lesson Department of for effecting a union with the Methport, which will be in the hands of the RECORDER to be continued?, odist church. Parliament in a few days. It is a For the benefit of all concerned, we document differing widely from the state in reply, that it is expected similar publication issued, not long | that there will be no interruption of ago, by the United States Patent the effort in that direction. The throughout the Ottoman empire. Office; but is, notwithstanding, full Sabbath-school Board of the Conof interesting information. Messrs. | ference have been requested by the | Chicago, has been appointed Gener-Lonis Bagger & Co., Patent At- Board of the Tract Society to con- al Secretary of the General Contorneys, Washington, D. C., have tinue the preparation of the Lessons States.

flicted by children tenderly loved.

should insist upon turning it over to other hands, arrangements needful for working it in the future will be should insist upon turning it over to by a band of Sioux, twelve hundred from bad blood or weakness of the system, in number, and only one Shoshone as if by magic. At last the demand because of statements of the system, and only one Shoshone as if by magic. At last the demand because of statements of the system, and only one Shoshone as if by magic. At last the demand because of the system, and only one Shoshone as if by magic. doubtless be entered into without delay. J. B. CLARKE, Cor. Sec.

"An International Sabbath Congress has been held at Geneva, Switzerland. Representatives were present from different parts of owing to the non-payment of the Europe, including delegates sent by the Emperor of Germany and the King of Wurtemburg. Rev. Leonent Office has had added to it the ard W. Bacon presented the report of office for registering designs, and the New York Sabbath Committee. also that for registering trade-marks; The Congress recommended the formation of an International Confed eration for the better observance in Europe of Sabbath. A constitution is to be drawn up for adoption by a

uture Congress. We suggest that this "Interna ional Sabbath Congress" pledge its support to the fourth commandment of the Decalogue, if their purposes of that instrument.

CAPTURE OF THE MONTEZUMA .-The Spanish steamer Montezuma was recently captured by a party of eighteen Cubaus, four of whom were women, who came aboard at Puerto Platta. A witness of the scizure says the men demanded the surrender in the name of the Republic of Cuba. The female passengers were apparently accomplices, naving made various demonstrations after the capture of the steamer in favor of the captors. It is reported Spanish war ship has gone in pur

It is reported from San Diego, via has collected a force and issued pronunciamentos declaring himselfGovernor. He has imprisoned Governor Villagrana and his secretary Rodigues, seized the custom house at Rio Juana, deposed Villagrana's collector, and restored Caballar who was removed some months ago. Many Mexicans from California have joined Moreno.

REVOLT IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.-

RESCUED SAILORS. - The British barque Nelson from Quebec, has arrived at White Haven with all hands of the Norwegian barque Raundrup, Capt. Bockman, from Baltimore Oct. 26th, for Laure, which answer that you are expecting a was abandoned Nov. 17th, after Jones, we conclude is furnished by revival. Well, this is good. What having collided with a floating wreck. The Raundrup sank soon after. The crew, when picked up, had been twenty two hours in their

A PASSENGER on the southward it had been robbed of \$1,700 during

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Nassau, writing to the children readers of the Philadel-God's renewing grace. Seeing, then, phia Presbyterian, from Corisco, divided the Island into two districts with a Lieutenant Governor for each. One of these is Injanji! Think of it! twenty years ago Queen Isabella threatened to drive our church from Corisco. Now her more liberal son. or rather her son's more liberal advisers, by his representatives, appoints as a ruler one of the elders of that church."

The Methodist Episcopal General Missionary Convention in the appropriation for missionary work 1877 has made material deductions from the appropriations of 1876 people heartily seeking God's favor which have no alternative but to help themselves or die. The whole amount appropriated was \$121,320. The United Presbyterian Synod of the West, at its late meeting in would answer the supplications that to transfer its missions in China and Persia to those denominations which have more fully occupied those fields, and concentrate its strength upon its well-known and very suc-At Faribault, Minnesota, Nov. 23d, the Younger brothers, better known as the Northfield bank robhers, plead guilty to the murder of Heywood, the cashier. Judge Lord utors, and the intestines the channels by imposed the only penalty in his nower-imprisonment for life. They will be removed to the State prison-

at Stillwater. The small pox has broken out at Grimli, a settlement of Icelanders on Lake Winnepeg, and twenty death have occurred in ten days. a proclamation warning people from contact with the settlement and the troops to enforce it. The British steamer Lenori and

the American brig Frances Lewey, or Swatow, have been in collision The Free Will Baptists report

been an increase of 118 ministers, 65 churches, and 2,523 members. The Police Magistrate and Judge polemists will persist in impaling broken hearts, the wounds being in- teller of Park Bank, New York, can not be sent back, as there is no Every Conference of the Metho

dist Protestant church that has me

A special to the London Standard, dated Constantinople, Nov. 23d, an nonnces that the Sultan has decreed absolute abolition of the slave trade throughout the Ottoman empire.

The Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., of Chicago, has been appointed General dated Constantinople, Nov. 23d, and a scrofulous disease which appeared on my face in pimples and blotches, and after doctoring with the best physicians and trying many hinds of advertised remaining many hinds of advertised remaining many bermañent cure, I experimented by compounding roots, using the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a new real control of the lungs, and a scrofulous disease which appeared on my face in pimples and blotches, and after doctoring with the best physicians and trying many hinds of advertised remaining many hinds of advertised re A special to the London Standard

vention of Universalists in the United me great relief, but after a lew weeks' time effected a radical cure. I was free

The total number of patents pied so well, and which very proper.

A Sheshone Indian village of five was in the habit of giving them away to hundred lodges, near Painted Rock, the sick. I found the medicine possessed by belongs to them. But if they have against the most wonderful healing virtues, of Utah, was attacked a few days ago

> Cardinal Simeoni, recently Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Antonelli as Secretary of State to the

The jury in the case of Walker. the murdered prize fighter, bas found the prisoners guilty of man slaugh-Spain continues to send troops to arrived on the island.

Cuba. Two thousand have recently The United States Fish Commis-Kansas River with shad.

ioners are endeavoring to stock the Governor's Proclamation. The unfailing mercies of God, of which another year has given witness, call us to renew our acknowledgment of him in

thanksgiving and prayer.

We are especially reminded of his pro-

tec.ion, in the absence of any great disaster or calamity throughou the commonare in harmony with the statements | wealth, and of his bounty in the large and Sores, Cancerous Formations, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Pus generous returns of nature. Let us rejoice in the spirit of order, and of charity and of hopefulness, which has pervaded all classes under the depression in the industries and trade, and in the tules, Blotches, and all skin diseases, so quickly as the Root Bitters. All diseases have their origin in bad blood. The Root Bitters lay the axe at the root of the tree growth of public sentiment toward wise and humane methods of dealing with want of disease, by searching and purifying the blood which will nourish and invigorand suffering. Let us give thanks for the ate every organ and part of the body and keep it in repair until a ripe old age. It is maintainance of our social and religious stitutions in their integrity, and implore my desire that the suffering all over the world should receive the benefit of my the divine blessing upon all efforts in be-half of good government and a true mo-

lity. In common with the people of the other States of the Union we recall, at this time the blessings which we hold by inherit omes us, with them, to grate fully and humbly acknowledge the God of our fathers, whose mercies have been rom generation to generation, best the nation of his planting, that he may that the steamer has been seen near not "deliver our glory unto another."

Tortugas Island, off the Venczuela coast, making for Lauguaygua, and a Thursday, the thritteth day of November, the company into the people that on the recommen ing to the people that on that day they putaside their usual employments, and in their homes and in their respective mighty God for his mercies to us as indi iduals and as a State.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Alba-

San Francisco, that Jose Moreno ny, this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun dred and seventy-six. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. [L. S.] By the Governor:

CHARLES STEBBINS, Private Sec'y.

The Old Story. "Bilious, weak, nervous, stomach dis rdered—could not rest vights, etc." Wel let us see how he got out of it. He didn't make himself disagreeable and spend all his time telling people how bad he was, and that he had no faith in medicines. Oh, he store and got a "bottle or two." and LAONA, N. Y., July 28th, 1872.

Dr. M. M Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir,-During the past spring I b came bilious, nervous, weak, stomach dis-ordered, could not sleep nights and felt constantly oppressed by a sense of imagusiness and tried several bottles of va symptoms, but all to no purpose. I finally procured a bottle of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic I thought I not only needed blood cleansing and liver medicine, but I knew my nerves were unstrung and needed toning up. This bound St. Louis Express on the New Powerful medicine stirred me up, and by Vork Central and Hudson River the time it was half gone, I thought I felt there is no half holiday as in England. Thursday is a holiday at all schools and a half feast. It is strange that this Italian word (Sabato) was the first that raised a difficulty in the grace of preparation upon you; the time is a possibly bein need of supplies from the first that raised a difficulty in for any work he may call you to do; it had been robbed of \$1.700 during the first that raised a difficulty in the grace of preparation upon you; the time and Hudson River Railroad, recently left the sleeping of the time that worse. But I persevered, and by the time time was all gone, I was all gone, I was all gone, I was decidedly better Another bottle completed the cure and I have been well and strong since. I was so bad that I could not feel better until the work of cleansing and restoring had gone on some days. This remedy was so active that I felt poorly the first few days while the work of cleansing was going on, till the most of it was accomplished, then mprovement was rapid and perma If I had stopped after taking the first half bottle and said the Remedy did me no good, because I felt stirred up by t, it would have been a great calamity ne and an injustice to what I consider

be the test remedy ever put before the people. I don't know what would have ecome of me without it. Yours truly, After reading this truthful recital, will any perversely irreconcilable invalid still refuse to believe and insist on keeping him-

For sale by dealers in medicine. Get circular describing all of Dr. Fenner's Pec le Remedies.

A Town Lot for Nothing .- We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Ohio, Kentucky, and exas Land Company, and to their very liberal offer. The Company is only carrying on, on a large scale, what is done ev where anything has been done, ery day in our large cities—selling alterwhile there are many districts to nate lots to induce set lers, and increase the value of the remaining lots-with this difference: that this Company gives away their alternate lots. Mineral City is a growing town, and will, undoubtedly, become a large city, when the lots that are now given away will be very valuable. The offer is bona fide, and only open for thirty days, as the demand will exceed the Allegheny City, Pa., resolved to supply, and the Company will not dispose memoralize the General Assembly of all their lots free. The Company is omposed of reliable gentlemen, and ou readers can be assured that they will, by complying with their instructions, receiv by return mail a warranty deed to a town ot, which can be held for further uso, o sold, or settled upon, as the owner may

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS -The Blood is the very essence of health and life. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, mus cle. nerve and integument. The stomac on the stomach and bowels, these med cines act simultaneously. 25 cents per

A GOOD PAPER. - Everybody knows leading, most enterprising, and, all agree, most readable and instructive of our numerous religious papers. It is not slow sion for Chromos has died out, and i makes the remarkable offer of any one volume of Dicken-'s Works, a handsom anybody who will subscribe and send the s equivalent to off-ring the paper for a collar and a half. Everybody wants some volume of Dickens, and everybody ought o want The Independent.

WHAT NEXT? -- A CONSUMPTIVE CURED -When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP, which cured his only child of consumption. now gives this recipe free on receipt o two stamps to pay expenses. HEMP also cures night sweat, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1,032 Street, Philadelphia, naming this

To Consumptives, Weakly People, and all Persons Suffering with Scrofula, Catarrh, Scurvy, Syphilitic Affections, Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas, Ring Worm, Tetter, Pimples and Blotches, on the Face, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Liver, Kidney, and Urinary Disease, Nervous Debility, Heart Disease, Fits, Broken Down Constitutions and every kidney Humor in stitutions, and every kind of Humor in the Blood. Having suffered more or less for many rears with catarrh, weakness of the lungs

dence of her son-in-law. Miles Ten Eyck, Mrs. MARY KHNYON MAXSON widow of discovered a most wonderful Blood Search-er or Medical Bitters, which not only gave compiled some tables from this report, of which the following is an extract:

States.

States.

Jefferson Davis was a passenger from catarrh; my lungs became strong and sound; my appetite goed, and the scrofulous sores had disappeared. I then prepared a quantity of the Boot Bitters, and some tables from this reference is reducted a radical cure. I was the elected a radical cure

J. B. Clarke 2, W. C. Titsworth, F. H Williams, Daniel Sheldon, F. Mills, J. G. Burdick (all out), Wm. Williams, J. H. Chester (all right), P. M. Green, W. H. Clarke, J. F. Randolph, Mary Lumphere E. R. Clarke, Arza Muncy, Mrs. A. A. Ellsworth, A. R. Cornwall, H. Stillman, Geo. D. Chester, Geo. R. Wheeler, T. Barber, V. Hull. to supply patients with medicine far and wide, and I was compelled to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the Root Ritters in large quantities for use. Root Bitters are strictly a medicinal

RECEIPTS. All payments for the SABBATH RECORDE are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowlreceipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of

A. Shaw, Alfred Centre, \$3 13 32 52 eter Burdick. 2 50 33 52 Vells Burdick, Alfred. E. B. Stillman, Verons, 775 F. D. Chester, Niantic, R. I., 250 ing the stomach, kidneys, and liver. For weakly, nervous young men, suffering S. A. Champlin, Westerly, 2 50 33 52 H. W. Glaspey, Farina, Ill., 2 50 32 52 E J.Stillman, Stony Point, La., 50 33 8 G.S. Burdick, Jr., Milton, Wis., 1 25 32 52 recommended. No other medicine will cure Scurvy, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, Boils, Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Sore Eyes, Running of the Ears, Ulcers, Fever W. H. Clarke, Edgerton, Mfs. T. A. Perry, "Cancerous Formations, Dropsy, " D.Sheldon, Ward's Cor's, Iowa, 200 32 26

> WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET. Review of the New York markets for but ter, clieses, etc., for the week ending Nov. 25th. 1876, reported for the RECOR DER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired

BUTTER.-Receipts for the week were

for export, and the poor parcels remaining

make butter sells at same prices as same

tion of commercial interests everywhere

and the improbability of a people being

active absorbents of property in a time of

Debris of the market...... 15 @ 20

96.571 boxes. Exports 37.004 boxes. Gold

ceipte, prices upon fancy September fac

" fair to good..... 12 @ 18
Western choice flat and chedder

Western fair to good early make. 10 (a) 124

Skimmed, sour, off flavor cheese. 4@

and sell quick. We quote

EGGs-Fresh eggs are in light arrival

Fresh eggs, near by marks 2 doz..28 @ 30

 Canada
 25 @ 28

 Limed eggs
 20 @ 25

DRESSED POULTRY .- Week after next

will be Thanksgiving. Poultry for that

market should be shipped the Saturday or

Ducks

BEANS are very firm: the bean districts

were all burnt up last summer, and high

r prices are the sequence. We quote

GREEN APPLES -- We quote:

Western N.Y. selected varie-

ties, per bbl......

oice Marrow, per bush., .2 25 @ 2 50

Common river stock 50 @ 75

DRIED APPLES.—The market is in full

supply, and there is a weak market with a

Choice, bushel crates...... 2 50 @ 3 0

Cape Cod, regular barrel......8 00 @ 8 50

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Market your produce faithfully at market rates and promptly for cash.

For 25 years near our present location, and for the last 15 years engaged in the

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of the certificates' having been used, suitable for any church, for sale at this office

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50 Snow Flake Cards for 25cts. 50 Glass, 40cts., 50 Tinted Bristol, 15cts. 50 Marble, 35cts.

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85 & 87 Broad St., cor. South William,

NEW YORK.

tendency to inside price. We quote:

State apples, sliced..... 6 @

Quarters.....

CRANBERRIES.—We quote:

GAME.—We quote:

Quail, per doz.....

mixed...... 1 25 @ 1 50

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were

No time to write copy this week.

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK!

commercial distress: We quote:

Finest Orange Co. and Fancy

at 14 @ 18 cents. Choice fresh Iowa

FOR LESSON LRAVES.

Palmiter, Hartsville.

fary Lanphere, Ceres,

F. Mills, State Bridge, H. Stillman, Woodville, R. I.,

PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE.

Dr. Frazier: Dear Sir,—I have been 30,621 packages. Exports 3,450 packages. flicted for over three years with a scrofu-Fancy Fall stock is quick at 25 cents, and lous affection on my face, which broke some superb creamery make may go, in a weak, with no appetite. I never found resmall way, at 36, 38 @ 40 cents. Good to lief till last summer. Your Bitters being highly recommended as a blood medicine, counties half firkin Fall tubs sell at 31 @ procured a supply, and in a few weeks they effected a cure. I now enjoy better 33 cents, and choice dairies entire, from health than I have for ten years. My the same section, at 30 @ 31 cents, case was one of the very worst. I can honestly recommend your bitters to all. and for some fancy ones, 32 cents. North ern county Welsh make sells well for the MISS LIZZIE ('ORNWALL, Cleveland, O. Sold by Druggists, and at country tores. Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5. exceptionally fine stock, at near above prices : but the bulk of Summer dairies of Show this advertisement to your medicine Northern Welsh are only valued at say dealer. Ask for Frazier's Root Bitters, and accept no substitute. Send for my 25 cents, and are not much sought for. large circular filled with certificates of wonderful cures (published in English and butter sells readily at a range from 20 @ erman). Sent free my mail.
G. W. FRAZIER, Cleveland, Ohio. 25 cents, as in quality, and is the best thing on the list. Desirable lots of early Western make have mostly been taken

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the are only saleable to West India packets. eRuyter, Cuyler, Lincklaen, Scott, Pres on, and Otselic churches will be held Northern Illinois, and Michigan creamery with the church at Otselic, commencing Sixth-day evening, Jan. 12th, 1877. Ser. descriptions of State stock, say 36 @ 37 mon that evening by T. Fisher, followed cents. The butter market rests upon the y prayer and conference, conducted by English export demand, and from thence W. Coon; Sabbath morning, prayer the tidings are of nominal high prices, meeting at 10 o'clock, conducted by D. K. | but with only a dull trade which absorbs Davis; at 101 o'clock, sermon by J. Clarke; stock slowly. Markets there seem to be Sabbath afternoon at 1 o'clock, sermon by working about like our own-from hand A. W. Coon : evening, sermon by D. K. to mouth, and in the dark as to the future Davis, followed by prayer and conference, of values. We had a great drought conducted by H. Stillman; First day morn- through the Eastern State and Canadian ing at 10 o'clock, sermon by D. K. Davis; dairy districts, last Summer, and there afternoon at 1 o'clock, sermon by T. Fish- was a hot, dry season in Europe: and if er; evening following, sermon by J. prices keep low, stock may become used Clarke, followed by conference, conducted up so as to let the market out handsomely

requested to do so at once, as the money is greatly needed to adjust the financial accounts of the Association. By reference to the minutes it will be seen that in sev eral churches two years, apportionment is unpaid. Remittances should be forwarded by Post Office money order or registered A. C. BURDICK, Treas.

Alfred Centre, N. Y. packed 20 @ 26 Good to fine State firkins 25 @ 86 SABBATH-KEEPERS spending the Sabbath in Chicago are invited to spend the hour from 11 A. M. to 12 M., in the Ladies Room out of Upper Farwell Hall. Entrance 148 Madison St.

QUARTERLY MEETING .- The Rich urgh, Scio, Friendship, West Genesee, 1092. Notwithstanding the heavy re Portville, and Stanard's Cornners Seventh av Raptist churches will hold their next tories advanced full one dollar per cwt., egular Quarterly Meeting with the church and the whole list is very strong. We nRichburgh, commencing Sixth-day evening. Dec. 1st, 1876. Prayer meeting Sixth-State Factory, fancy, Sept. and day evening, at 6 o'clock. Preaching Sabbath morning at 10.30, by Eld. Charles Rowley, followed by Eld. W. B. Gillette Preaching evening after the Sabbath at 6 o'clock, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, followed by conference; and on First-day morning, 1630, preaching by Eld. Jared Kenyon. All are invited to attend.

J. SUMMERBELL. DEDICATION OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST-MEETING HOUSE AT ROME, N Y.—Providence permitting our good meeting house at Rome, N. Y., will be dedicated. Sabbath and First day, Dec. 9th and 10th. We expect our people from all | Monday previous. We quote: parts of the State. We invite our Sev- Dressed Turkies, per lb.......... 12 @ 16 enth day Baptist brethren from the Verona churches and others, to meet with us. Ample provision made for all who come. Meetings begin Friday evening.

D. M. CANRIGHT. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS who are n New York upon the Sabbath, are most ordially invited to meet with their brethen of the New York Church, in the hall of the New York Historical Society, cor ner of 2d Avenue and 11th St. Services at 10 45 o'clock A. M.

TO THE DONORS OF THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL FUND.—The Treasurer of the Board is ready to receive principal or interest on notes or pledges given for the benefit of the different Institutions and Societies. Also, to receive new subscriptions for the same. Please be prompt in paying, as the funds are needed Any information cheerfully given. E. R. POPE, Treasurer.

Plainfield, Union Co., N. J. SABBATH LECTURES.—The friends of the Sabbath cause, in any locality, who desire lectures upon the Sabbath doctrine, are requested to make their wishe known to the Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society. Address J. B. CLARKE. West Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y.

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In Albion, Dane Co., Wis., Nov. 18th, 1876, by Rev. V. Hull, S. C. SMITH, of In Albion, Dane Co., Wis., Nov. 18th, Price by mail, postage paid, per dozen 1876, by Rev. V. Hull, S. C. SMITH, of 20 cents; per quire, 35 cents; per hun-fraina, Ill., and CHARLOTTE M. SMITH, of dred, \$1 25. Church Clerks will find Albion. At the residence of the bride's parents, in Edgerton, Wis., Nov. 21st. 1876, by Rev. A. B. Cornwall, Mr. A. WALLACE

BENTLY and Miss CARRIE B. SHANNON. DIED. In Irvington, Ill., Nov.8th, 1876, at the resi

David Maxson. She was born in Charlestown, R. I., in 1806, from which place she removed with her husband to Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., about the year 1830. In 1856, they removed to Washington county, Ill., where she has since resided. in Irvington at the time of her death, and WILLIAMS & TITSWORTH'S

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other stocks of broken down dealers, I will sell at my store in Hornellsville, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., regardless of the usual cost. I will send two pairs of steel bow Spectacles, with leather case, to any address in the United States and the to any address in the United States, on the receipt of 60 cts. One pair for 35 cts., post paid. Geneva Periscopic Crystals in fine steel tempered common make, \$1 25.

Rock Crystal or Pebble in Accommodat. ing Bow, fine steel, \$2 50. If you wish Gold, Silver, or Shell, send for price. Send the time since your sight first failed you, and I warrant a fit. No charge for ex-BLY'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL

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cents each). A GENTS WANTED—IN EV-ery county of each State, for a new National Book. (The Lives and Por-traits of the Presidents,) with fac simile copy of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and hery county of each State, for a new National Book. (The Lives and Portraits of the Presidents,) with fac simile copy of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and Washington's Farewell Address, with 19 fine steel plates. For Circulars and Terms address JOHNSON WILSON & CO., 27

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Your Children

19. Now they which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen, traveled as far as Phenice, and Cyprus and Antioch, preaching the word to none but and Antioch, preaching the word with the Jews only.

30. And some of them were men of Cyprus and (yrene, which when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus.

31. And the hand of the Lord was with them: and a great number believed, and turned unto and a great number believed, and turned unto the Lord.

22. Then tidings of these things came unto m. Then durings of those things came unto the ears of the church which was in Jerusa-lem; and they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go as far as Antioch.

33. Who, when he came, and had seen the grace of God, was glad, and exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord. unto the Lord.
24. For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith: and much people was added unto the Lord.
25. Then departed Barnabas to Tarsus, for to seek Saul:
26. And when he had found him, he brought ist. And when he had found that he could have him unto Anticot. And it came to pass, that a whole year they assembled themselves with the church, and taught much people. And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch.

27. And in those days came prophets from Jerusalem unto Antioch.

28. And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit, that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Casar. orid: which came to pass in the days of laudius Cesar.
29. Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto he brethren which dwelt in Judea.
30. Which also they did, and sent it to the 30. Which also they did, and sent it to the olders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul.

TOPIC.—The church of Christ com-orted in mutual faith and sympa.

TOPICAL READINGS.
Persecution anticipated. Matt. 10: 16-28.
Overruled for good. Gen. 45: 5-11.
The fruit of tears. Psa. 126: 1-6.
The work of the Lord. 1 Cor. 1: 18-31.
By the apostles' hands. Acts 5: 11-16.
Mutual labors. Rom. 15: 1-14.
Common joy. John 4: 30-38.

GOLDEN TEXT. — "They went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them."—Mark 16

OUTLINE. I. The results of persecution. v. 19-2 1. Preaching everywhere. v. 19, 20. Many converted. v. 21. II. A faithful ministry. v. 22-28.

. The church at Jerusalem. v. 22.

2. Barnabas, v. 23, 24. III. A labor of love. v. 27-30. 1. The warning. v. 27, 28. 2. Timely aid. v. 29, 30.

QUESTIONS. L v. 19-21. Give the location of all the place mentioned in this lesson. Give the connect State what you know of "the persecution tha arose about Stephen." 8:1-4. Who was the leader of this persecution? What was the ob ject of it? Who were "they who were scattered abroad? What did these faithful brethren do as they traveled? Who were the Grecians mentioned in verse 20? What remarkable results followed this preaching of the 'Lord Jesus?" What lesson does this teach to all Christian men and women? How doe this paragraph teach that God rules in the affairs of men? See v. 30.

II. v. 22-26. How was the church at Jerusalem affected when they heard of the conversion of the Gentiles? What ministry did they at once propose? v. 22. Was it right for them to do this? What kind of a man was Barnabas? v. 24. 4:36. Tell what he did. v. 23. What is meant here by "the grace of God? By "purpose of heart?" By "cleave unto the Lord?" To whom were these exhortations addressed? Is there any lesson in this sult of this earnest preaching to Christians? v. 24. For whom did Barnabas seek as a com-What is the meaning of the word? For what urpose was it at first given to the disciples? Is it a disgrace now to be a Christian? Are you ashamed to bear the name of Christ ? See

III. v. 27-30. What days are meant in verse 27? What shows that Agabus was a true prophet? Was his prophecy a kindness to the church? Who were the disciples in verse 29? em? (See II. above.) What does Jesus say

Miscellaneous.

HARD TIMES CONQUERED. BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Without being really conscious of it, every one depends, more or less. on the kindness and co-operation of others for happiness or success in make them afraid. whatever is undertaken. But in the

present state of financial affairs, whoever looks for the helping hand in any business pressure, is likely to find a "lion in the way," which retards, or entirely prevents the fulfillment of their hopes. "Hard times" is no imaginary obstacle. To be sure, the term may be sometimes employed too readily as a reason or excuse for refusing kind deeds, farm would doubtless soon come not with the sick, smoked and read yet no one doubts its reality. Its pressure is felt in every department of business all over the country. We can scarcely number the times

we have listened to the piteous! moans of young people, whose parents, by heavy losses, are compelled to reduce their expenses, and call denial-children who, like "the lilies of the field," till now were never called upon "to toil or spin." Their spirits and resolute wills cheerful we think he designed these children death, was pressing heavily upon to use the strength and talent given, to do all they can for themselves, looking to him to bless and hring their efforts to perfection-" out of seeming evil still educing good." About seventy years ago, a physias all good husbands find it prudent ties were cut to to do, bought a large farm in one of for "braiding." T be trained to industry and frugality sufficiently bleached, and ready for so thoroughly as on a good farm. to "run in debt" for this property, prepared tied in pound bundles for and give a mortgage on the place. The payments were to be made quarterly, and promptly, or the

physicians were not likely to become llionaires in a hurry, and though

The creditor was the doctor's fathing of that proportion up to the ther-in-law, through his first wife, eldest. and while the good old gentleman

CONNECTING LINKS. he course pursued by Peter among the Gentiles; and when he came to Jerusaom, "they that were of the circumcision contended with him. But Peter rehearsed the matter from the beginning, and expounded it by order unto them." The matter" was the visions of himself and Cornelius, and the wonderful work of the Holy Spirit among the Gentiles at Cesarea, concerning which we have already learned. Then follows our lesson, in which we have further accounts of the love of God in him?" 1 John 3: 17. spread of the gospel, by persecution which scattered the disciples abroad, and through the labors of Barnabas and Saul.

BIBLICAL COMMENTARY. . Results of persection. v. 19/21. scattered abroad went everywhere preach. story of Simon the sorcerer, the baptism ing the word. . . . And Philip went down of the Ethiopian, the conversion of Saul, to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ | his early ministry at Damascus and Jeruunto them. . . . Then Philip opened his salem, Peter's mini-try at Lydda and Jop mouth, and began at the same scripture | pa, his vision, and the conversion of Corand preached unto him (the ennuch) nelius and his company at Cesarea. Jesus." Acts 8: 1, 4, 5, 35. "When they These events stretch out through a pepersecute you in one city, flee ye into an. riod of six or seven years. Verses 19-21 other; for verily I say unto you, ye shall of the present lesson give us a brief renot have gone over the cities of Israel till sume of all the work of those years, the Son of man be come." Matt. 10: 28. Scattered abroad. See ch. 8: 1 Lord added unto the church daily such as raneau coast which, commencing a little should be saved." Acts 2: 47. 1. The church v. 22. "The multitude to Antioch."-J., F. & B. Cyprus. An of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul." Acts 4: 31. "Peter home of Barnabas. Acts 4: 36. Antitherefore was kept in prison; but prayer och. In Syria, situate very near the was made without ceasing of the church | northeast coast of the Mediterranean. "It | The whole of a given country in distincunto God for him." Acts 12: 5. "Being was almost an Oriental Rome, in which tion from its parts, or 3. The whole, or brought on their way by the church, . . . nearly all the forms of the civilized life of some part or province of a country. they caused great joy unto all the breth | the empire found a representative." ren." Acts 15: 3. himself to the disciples, but they were all of those who were scattered abroad by afraid of him. But Barnabas took him and persecution. Cyprus. Note, v. 19.

speaking to them, persuaded them to con. | from the Greek speaking countries named tinue in the grace of God. . . . But the above declared to them the gospel of Jews . . . raised persecution against Paul | Christ. If we suppose that the visit of and Barnabas and expelled them from Peter to Cornelius occurred between the their coasts." Acts 13: 43, 50. "Barnabas | point of time indicated in v. 19 and that of took Mark and sailed unto Cyprus; and v. 20, this latter interpretation will be Paul chose Silas." Acts 15: 39, 40. quite admissible. The above supposition, 3. Saul. v. 25, 26. "At midnight however, seems a little unnatural. In Saul and Silas prayed, and sang either case, the blessing of God attended praises unto God. . . . And sudden- the preaching of his word, and multitudes ly there was a great earthquake, . . were converted-turned to the Lord. and all the doors were opened, and So much was accomplished for the cause every one's bands were loosed. . . of truth, chiefly through those agencies and the keeper would have killed himself. | which were designed of men for its destruc-But Paul cried. Do thyself no harm, for we tion. are all here. Then he fell down before

Paul and Silas and said. Sirs, what must I do to be saved? And they said, believe on new converts. Then. Probably about the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." Acts 16: 25-31. sel of God." Acts 20: 27. "Then the cities. Compare 8: 14, 15. Barnabas. chief captain came near and commanded for Christians now? What was the re- him to be bound with two chains," Acts 1. A native of Cyprus near to Antioch, he 21: 33. "And when they came to Rome, was doubtless well acquainted there, and ... Paul was suffered to dwell by him- especially with the language of those to bas and Saul. This is Saul's second any previous knowledge of him? 9: 27. How self with a soldier that kept him." Acts whom he was sent. 2. A man of considerations of the self with a soldier that kept him." long did they continue this ministry at Anti- 28: 16. "I am not ashamed of the gospel erable influence, (9: 27.) and 3. A man of of Christ." Rom, 1: 16. "I am persuad- great spiritual power. v. 24. Was ed that neither death, nor life, nor angels, | glad. So is every good man when the

III. A labor of love. v. 27-30. 1. The warning. v. 27, 28. "There were in permanent one. He exhorted . . . What did they do for the brethren in Judea? the church that was at Antioch certain with purpose of heart. Words work prophets and teachers." Acts 13: 1. which imply the formation of an intelli-"There came down from Judea a certain gent, settled, determined course of action, prophet named Agabus. And when he Under this earnest ministry, multitudes duty.

> "hard times" were often found money millionaires bequeath their prowling about, to the great terror sons and daughters—an education of our hard-working New England which prepared them in after life to farmers. But little by little the be courageous and self-helpful. heavy debt, was - diminishing, and It is this kind of training that has they were looking forward, hope | made New England's sons and | fully, to the year of Jubilee, when daughters strong and self-reliant, they could sit under their own vine and the lack of it which makes these

died. He had had but two children struggle for better times. -daughters. The younger, the nity of remarking that Dr. Mason's her large family. The doctor, if

family he must fail by and by. The financial troubles which the dle of the room where lay the schoolwar of 1812 had caused, as all wars | books and straw all ready muchined are sure to do, were hot yet ad- for braiding, while the old fire place, justed. Money was scarce and pay- heaped with blazing logs of hickoments very difficult. Ten children ry, oak, and fragrant birch, made now filled the old house with merrithe room warm and cheerful. Here, to be clothed and educated.

their parents.

among other crops, rye was extensively raised. It was used for food equipped to meet and conquer adamong the farmers quite as much versity. For several days Dr. Maas wheat, but was also valuable for son had been unusually grave and oian, with a young family springing other purposes. When full-grown, silent. All noticed it, but no reup around him, consulting his wife, but still in the milk, large quanti- marks were made until evening, our New England States, where were used for "fodder;" the that his wife inquired if he was not every farmer truly earns his living stalks, after being soaked in strong, well. by the sweat of his brow. Both felt hot soap-suds, were spread on the

Bonnets, then, meant something more than a small bit of silk or velwhole would be forfeited and revert vet with a flower or feather atto the original owner. In those days | tached, and the "straw braid" for making them was in great demand. Boys and girls were alike taught to sickness about, that, as you know, I his practice was large the pay was braid, and the long winter evenings small, and not always sure. He were not spent idly. Dr. Mason therefore looked to the farm to raised large crops of rye, and each bring forth the means to release him | child almost as soon as weaned, was from the bondage of debt; and the taught to braid, and was soon able dared, still hoping that those who struck one. Then all retired for a children, even to the youngest, were to do much by it toward clothing taught to labor for, and look for himself. At six years of age, a dolward eagerly to the time "when we lar a week was easily earned; at important it is that you have the son for breakfast, and his wife ineight, three dollars; and in some-

Does any one think such a life, a 'slip,' and we need expect no merlived, if by any mishap or over press with such an object in view, was cy at his hands. Under our hard gone again all day, and neither son of business the quarterly payment hard or cruel? Never was there a labor and good care this farm has nor team could well be spared from had been delayed, it would have greater mistake. It was of immense risen greatly in value—too much so important work at home. But a been kindly excused. But for the value to these young spirits. They for him to spare us an hour, if he strange thing followed this implied ten or fifteen years that he lived had something real, that they could can once get hold of it. I am about refusal. Mrs. Mason, who never allowed by plant or the lived had something real, that they could can once get hold of it. I am about refusal. ten or, fifteen years that he lived after the sale of the farm, there shad not been one delay in payment, though now and then there would come a time when it was very hard work to secure the needed sum in time, for even in the olden days to page; over—which was time, for even in the olden days to page; over—which was ten bearing to the page; over—which was ten bearing to the page; over—which was ten bearing followed this impited discourage and true hero discourage and true hero the horder ten bearing followed this impited discourage and true hero discourage and true hero the horder ten bearing followed this impited discourage and true hero discourage and true hero the horder to page; over—which was the darkest spot to taking Patents, over the horder to plant and outit free to Agents. Some rough time, for even in the olden days worth more to them than all the lime, for even in the olden days worth more to them than all the lime the page; over—which was ten business and nour, it ne discourage and true hero discourage and true for was life and court from the horse worth and discourage and true hero discourage and true for the horse and discourage and true for the horse and discour

was come down he took Paul's girdle and were still converted to the Lord, until Thus saith the Holy Ghost, So shall the assist him in his peculiar work of in their mysterious errand. Their busi-Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that tructing the Christians, went over, to ness accomplished they returned owneth this girdle." Acts 21: 10. 11. And Joseph said unto Pharaoh, Behold there came seven years of great plenty; years of famine." Gen. 41: 25, 29, 30. have need, and shutteth up his bowels of Lord. They were probably interrupted in compassion from him, how dwelleth the this work by circumstances related below. NOTES AND SELECTIONS.

I. The results of persecution.

. 19-21. In some of the lessons immediately preceding the present one. St. Luke has given mainly the history of single a designation that is destined to last Preaching everywhere. v. 19, 20. "At persons and events. Beginning back as hat time there was a great persecution in far as chapter eight, we have the part Christiane at Antioch. the church; . . . therefore, they that were | Saul took in the murder of Stephen, the 2. Many converted. v.21. "And the Phenice. "That part of the Mediter north of Cesarea, stretches northward H. A faithful ministry. v. 22-26. upwards of one hundred miles, half way Island west of Phonice. Probably the 2, Barnabas. v. 23, 24. "When Saul | the instructions given the twelve in Matt. was come to Jerusalem, he assayed to join 10: 5-8. Some of them. v. 20. Some brought him to the disciples." Acts 9: Cyrene. A province and city of Libya Casar. During his reign as Roman 26. 27. "The Holy Ghost said. Separate me in Africa. Spake to the Grecians. Barnabas and Saul, for the work where Most probably Greek speaking Jews, or unto I have called them." Acts 13: 2. Jewish proselytes, (see v. 19,) though some Many of the Jews and religious prose- suppose that these persons were Gentiles, lytes followed Paul and Barnabas; who, and that the Christians coming to Antioch

II. A faithful ministry (v. 22-26) was then undertaken in behalf of these the time that the churches had rest, and were edified, &c., after Saul's departure "All they which dwelt in Asia heard the from Jerusalem to Tarsus. Acts 9: 30, 31. word of the Lord Jesus. And God Compare v. 25 below. The church wrought special miracles by the hands of which was in Jerusalem took a Paul." Acts 19: 10, 11. "I have not lively interest in these new and somewhat A man in every way fitted for this mission. . . . nor any other creature shall be able work of the Lord prospers. He was not, to separate us from the love of God which | however, content simply to rejoice in that is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Rom. 8: which had already been done, but addressed himself earnestly to the task of helping to make the work a thorough and

and fig tree with none to molest and | hard times such a horror, that we hear of so many who seek death by At this period the father-in-law their own hands as preferable to the In the long winter evenings, when

elder married a hard, close, schem- children home from school, and the ing man, who, knowing that his wife "chores" all finished, the candles ing man, who, knowing that his wife and children would inherit this property, in case the payments were lighted and the evening work began. The mother in her corner But to relighted and comfortable. But to relighted and comfortable began. The mother in her corner but to relighted and the evening work began. not promptly-met, lost no opportu- was busy making and mending for to let me try to clean, mend, or make iuto his hands; as with his large opposite her. The children gathered round the long table in the mid-

upon their children to aid them, at ment and gladness; but they were with their books fastened open before them to the next day's lessons, Let us see how successfully they the children, with nimble fingers, had been taught to make their high | plaited the straw and studied their "Heavenly Father," no doubt, "car- auxiliaries in lifting the burden dren taught to be industrious usualeth for them," but, unlike the lilies, which, since their grandfather's ly carry the principles thus developed into the school-room, and are to keep silent. But the reply, when ambitious to keep as near the At the time of which we write, | head of the class as possible.

Such a family as this was well used when he came to supper, so unmis-The heads takably worried and despondent,

that nowhere could their children grass for the sun to whiten. When I have so far been unable to collect money for our quarterly payment. use, they were cut at each joint, the So much is due me that I had no Of course the Doctor was obliged husk stripped off, and the straw thus fears but that enough would be if cut, would bring in something. promptly paid to save me any troub-

"How is much lacking?" "Not quite a hundred dollars; but it might as well be thousands for any chance I now see of getting it in season. There is now so much have had no rest, and little time to collect money. If not ready before midnight to morrow, we are ruined. ought to pay me would do so."

"No; I did not wish to speak of t. Mr. H. is watching greedily for dispose of some braid for the chil-

bound his own hands and feet, and said, Barnabas, feeling his need of some one to Tarsus to shek Saul, who seems to have at | well satisfied, and ready for supper once obeyed the summons and returned with him to Antioch. For a whole year and there shall arise after them seven they jointly continued this work of instructing the disciples, establishing them 2. Timely aid. v. 29, 30. "Whose hath in the doctrines of the gespel and encourthis world's good, and seeth his brother aging them to continue in the way of the So gloriously did the Lord bless their work. and so persistently did they hold up the name of Christ as the center and substance of all their preaching, and all their life, that there was then and there given them

through all time. They were first called III. A labor of love. v. 27-80. An pportunity was soon given the Christians Antioch to show their appreciation of the labors bestowed on them, and to make some kind of substantial returns. The church at Jerusalem had ministered to them in spiritual things, why should they not minister to the mother church in tem: poral things ? 1 Cor. 9: 11. Prophets. Spiritual teachers, sometimes endowed with the power to foretell events, as in the case of Agabus mentioned below. This, however, is not absolutely essential to the New Testament idea of prophets. They are classed next to apostles. 1 Cor. 12: 28, 29; Eph. 4: 11. By the Spirit. Under the direction or inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Dearth, famine. All the land. A word variously signifying, 1. All the habitable or inhabited country. Which came to pass. The prophecy Housen. Jews only. Following still having been fulfilled before the history was written, enabled the writer to state both the prophecy and its fulfillment. This is not a common thing in the Scrip tures. In the days of Claudius Emperor, which began A. D. 41, there occurred four famines, the first of which was particularly severe in Judea and is hands make quick work; I sold it doubtless the one spoken of here. It seems to have followed very closely upon its pre-

diction. In verse 30, it appears that the labors of Barnabas and Saul at Antioch were interrupted on the account of their being chosen to convey the contributions of the people to Judea; in verse 26, we learn that they labored at Antioch a full year, and in verse 27, the prophecy was spoken in these days. According to his ability. This is the measure of the divine requirements. Matt. 10: 8: 2 Cor. 8: 12. Paul afterwards evidently thought it an excellent principle on which to do business, (1 Cor. 16: 1, 2,) which religion, both to will and to do. Relief. diakonia. The same word employed in the choice of the seven in Acts 6, and from which comes our word deacon. Sent it

those needing it. This is the first time elders are spoken of in the New Testament as being part of the Christian church Some suppose it here to refer to an shunned to declare unto you all the counstrange movements in the surrounding lished somewhat after the order of office in the church, already estabthe Jewish synagogue. More probably, as Barnes and others think, it here refers to men of age, experience, and trustworthiness in the church. Barna-

> visit to Jerusalem after his conversion. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. 1. Faithful disciples carry the "word" 2. Let us ever be "glad" when we see

displays of saving grace. 3. "A good man, and full of the Holy Ghost," is fully equipped for missionary 4. To give according to one's ability for

the relief of needy brethren is a Christian bad cases that I may not find one

hour to try and make up the little that is needed." For a few minutes after the doc tor left, the children stood silent and | count of this most mysterious Abduct sad, watching their mother. At last she said:

"Children, we can help father through this, and save our home, if you are willing to submit to some ittle self-denial. No; I should have said to great self-denial. Each of you has worked diligently to buy new doctor's wife, died childless. The the labor of the day was over, the garments for winter. You need them, and deserve them, and] over your old clothes, and use what this dark day? The braid you have on hand, and what is now due at the store, is all your own, or to be expended for your own clothes, and f each one of you is not perfectly

willing, I don't wish you to give it It was a beautiful sight to see those eager faces watching their mother, ready to answer the moment she had finished; for in the olden time children were taught

that it was disrespectful to interrupt any one when speaking, even when, as in this case, it was difficult given, was prompt, enthusiastic, and what she had confidently looked Thanks, dear children! Now, then, hasten. First bring me all your braid, and let us see how much

will come to." The braid, in ten yard rolls, was brought, and its value estimated. "With that which is now due us at the store, we have nearly sixty dollars! Well done, for all these little fingers! But now we must devise a way to make up the remain-He will be away all night. If you work well, we can cut many pounds

before midnight. Now girls, help me wash the dishes, while your brothers bring, before dark, the and September straw we can cut to night." By the time the candles were lighted, all was ready to begin. The younger children were ex cused at their usual bedtime, but the others worked with their mother

quired if the eldest son could drive her over to the neighboring town to

few hours rest.

The doctor went his usual round, and the mother and son departed on

when the father arrived. A deeper gloom was on his face when he entered; but no word was spoken till all were seated at the table. Too word shorted in his but having heard the Veytine spoken of ble. Too much absorbed in his so highly, was determined to try it, and troubled thoughts to notice the sup-pressed excitement plainly visible stonic, (which every one needs at some on every face, or if he noticed. knowing they understood his fears, he did not wonder. Then, in a slightly agitated voice,

his wife inquired: "Have you been successful in ob taining the money?" He shook his head, but remaine silent. Each young, quivering face was turned first toward him, then

with earnest, questioning glance, to the mother. "Do not be discouraged, dear, even at this late hour." "Are you wild, Lucy? There are but six hours between us and uin. Can you talk of hope now? l have none, none."

With a warning gesture to the shildren, she rose, stepped to her husband's chair, and, passing her arm around his neck, said, gently, caressingly: "Yet still hope on, my

God will not forsake us." He moved impatiently from ur der her arm; but as he did so, she dropped a roll into his bosom and turned toward her chair. "Lucy! Lary I what is Where did you get it?" All was wild excitement. child laughing, sobbing, shouting, -but one glance from that strong

but gentle mother quelled the confusion, and she replied: "It is our children's offering, and sufficient to make up the needed sum. I persisted in going away this morning against your wishes, because I saw no other escape. We cut the straw last night - many willing

and their braid added to it, with what was already due them, completed the sum." Those who witnessed that scene will never forget it. Dr. Mason with his arm around his wife, and both in tears, calling her all happy names; the children clinging about their parents, so joyful that home was saved, and they had

helped to save it. "Put Charlie into the wagon quick. If he fails me not, the six miles between here and M- will be the shortest I ever rode. I shall be they did, tangible sympathy, practical all. I can not now. I hope we shall home before bedtime to thank you never come so near ruin again." And they never did. vears the last dollar was paid, and then Dr. Mason vowed he would to the elders for distribution among never owe any one a cent. He kept his vow.—Christian Union.

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Dear Sir,—My daughter, after having severe attack of whooping cough, was of in a feeble state of health. Being ad.

page 639, on the 12th day of July, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., which said mortgage was, on the 12th day of July. 1867, duly as signed by the above named Alfred Lewis to Josiah Sherman, of the town of Alfred. county and state aforecaid, by written as signment, which assignment of mortgage Clerk of Allegany county, on the 19th day of August, 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M., in Liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, at page 283, and entered in Liber 29 of mortgages, at page 639; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the time of the first publicaf this notice is the sum of four hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-four cents, to wit: Four hundred and twenty cents, to wit: Four hundred and twenty one dollars and fifty-eight cents of the principal, and forty dollars and ninety mortgage. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale, contained in said mortgage, and duly recorded as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the said nortgage will be fore provided, the said mortgage will be fore-closed by a sale of the premises therein the village of Alfred Centre, in the county of Allegany, in the state of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; the said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz., all that tract or ing one of them. The two volumes which parcel of land situate in the town of Scio, county of Allegany, and state of New York, being a part of lot number three, range first, of the Morris reserve, in the find to be worth more to me, as a preacher of the gospel to the people, than all the books of theology in the world. And the latter contains not only the germs, but the expressed wealth of all English literature. the first day of April, 1857, and recorded in Liber 56 of deeds, at page 399, reference being had to said deed for a more minute description of said lot, and containing fifty

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STATIONS.	No. 8†	No. 12*	No. 4	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley	3.85AN 5.04	1.05PM 2.47		7.05A 8.48
Cincinnati	11.00AM	9.50PM		
Cleveland	9.35PM	7.00 _{AM}		
Salamanca Olean Cuba Genesee Andover Alfred	5.37AM 6.15 " 6.42 " 7.32 "	3.30PM 4.05 " 4.80 " 5.20 "		9.12A 9.58 10.80 11.42 12.05P 12.27
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at	8.50AM	6.85ры	1.32AM	1.50p
Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	10.38 " 12.26PM 4.45 "		8.37 " 5.43 " 10.22 "	4.30 ° 7.30 ° 3.38A
New York	7.55Pm	7.25AM	1.40PM	7.25A
ADDITIONAL	L LOCAL	TRAINS	EASTV	VARD.
4.50 A. M., kirk, stoppis ville 5.39, Sn	ng at S	herider	1 5.15.	Fores

8.42, Dayton 7.03, Cattarangus 8.00, Little Valley 8.52, Salamanca 9.55, Great Val ley 10.07, Carrollton 10.35, Vandalia 11.15. Allegany 11.47 A. M., Olean 12.15, Hinsdale 12.45, Cuba 1.22, Friendship 2.10, Belvidere 2.40, Phillipsville 3.05, Scio 3.33, Genesee 4.20, Andover 5.40, Alfred 6.30, Almond 6.55, and arriving at Hornellsville at 7.20 P. M. one dollars and fifty-eight cents of the principal, and forty dollars and ninety eight cents of interest, and which is the whole amount due and unpaid on said mortgage. Now therefore notice is 133 A M Selement 114, Little Valley

dover 4.51, Alfred 5.25, Almond 5.42, ar- Other works soon to be published. dale 8.32, and arriving at Cuba 9.11 P. M. 9.15 P. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stop ping at Sheriden 9.30, Forestville 9.42 Smith's Mills 9.54, Perrysburg 10.17, Day ton 10.25, Cattaraugus 10.55, Little Valley

WESTWARD.

11.20, and arriving at Salamanca at 11.48

No. 1 No. 5 No. 3* No. 9 Hornellsville 8.55PM 3.00AM 8.25AM 12.80PM Arrive at alamanca 11.50PM 8.02 " 11.25 " 3.52 " Cleveland 7.40AM 7.20PM .. Cincinnati . 5.00PM 5.30AM

Leave Little Valley 12.22Am 6.27Am 11.57Pm 4.15Pm Appire at 2.20 " 7.50 " 1.30 " 6.45 " ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. The 3.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Hor nellsville, also stops at Belvidere 4.24, Friendship 4.34, Hinsdale 5.07, Allegany 27, Vandalia 5.39, Carrollton 5.48, Littl Valley 6.27, Cattaraugus 6.42, Dayton 7.03, Perrysburg, 7.09, Smith's Mills 7.24, For estville 7.32, Sheriden 7.40, arriving at estvine 7.32, Sheriden 7.40, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50 A. M.

3.15 A. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 5.46, Olean 9.22, and arriving at Salamanca at 11.00 A. M.

4.30 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.25, Andover 6.10, Genesee 7.00, Scool 2011, 111, 2011 7.35, Phillipsville 8.05, Belvidere 8.27, Friendship 8.54, Cuba 9.50, Hinsdale 10.45, Olean 11.25, Allegany 11.47 A. M., Van dalia 12.11, Carrollton 1.07, Great Valley

1.27, Salamanca 1.55, Little Valley 2.47, Cattaraugus 3.30, Dayton 4.17, Perrysburg 4.37, Smith's Mills 5.20. Forestville 5.45, Sheriden 6.07, and arriving at Dunkirk at 6.80 P. M. 12.30 P. M., daily, from Hornells ville, stopping at Almond 12.43, Al-fred 12.55, Andover 1.15, Genesee 1.34, Scio .42, Phillipsville 1.51, Belvidere 2.00 Friendship 2.10, Cuba 2.32, Hinsdale 2.47 Olean 8.03, Allegany 3.13, Vandalia 3.27, Carrollton 3.42, Great Valley 3.48, Sala-manca 8.57, Little Valley 4.15, Cattaraugus 4.32, Dayton 4.53, Perrysburg 5.00, Smith's Mills 5.17, Forestville 5.25, Sheriden 5.35 and arriving at Dunkirk 5.45 P. M.
1.10 P. M., dally, except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 2.38, Belvidere 3.24, Olean 4.45, Carrollton 5.19, Salamanca at 5.38, Little Valley 6.03, Cat taraugus 6.25, Dayton 6.54, Perrysburg 7.03, Forestville 7.85, and arriving at Dunkirk 8.00 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.25, Alfred 4.45, Andover 5.38, Genesee 6.37, Scio 6.55, Phillipsville 7.15, Belvidere 7.33, Friendship 7.55, Cuba 8.37, Hinsdale 9.09, Olean

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Lighting the hills fat;
Not radiance isolemn and tender
Of moonight or glimmer of sta But be it o'er mountain or meador

But be it o'er mountain or meador

Before us the path shall be light Not light with the glow of the me Flooded with sunshine sweet!
Not e in the faint gleam of the de

The Sabbath Beco

Nay only a lamp to the feet!

If all the long read stretched in wide fields smiled to the d Should we move swiftly on in the Or linger and dream by the was He knoweth, who, guiding the st Safely in darkness and light. Has hidden the glory and danger Alike from our wandering sigh He knoweth, who, walketh before Bearing the glimmering lamp, How somber the shade that hang ow we shiver and shrink in t For His locks are wet with the ni His feet are bleeding and torn. As, wearying under our burden, He treads in our pathway the Though his lamp light one step, There's the mark of His foot i Though the way be thorny and It ends in the bosom of God. -Christian THE CHRISTIAN CITIZE His Relations to Divine and Governments. A Centennial Sermon preached field, N. J., Nov. 18th, 187 BY REV. D. E. MAXSON, "Render . . unto Cosar the that are ('B'ar's; and unto God t that are God's."-Matt. 22: 21. I offer no apology for intre

this too much neglected "Christian citizenship," the and solemn responsibilities poses. The public teacher does nothing to either imfor self or help his people to it tion on a subject so vital, reaching, is the one from wh have a right to demand apolo withstanding the persisten wicked effort to silence the on this subject. With parti itics. I have nothing to do discourse, except as the principles I may seek to e may afford safe basis for act organization for any party. Trinciples of government as cies of nations which I dedu my text and from the whol ing of Scripture on the subj of all parties may agree, agree, and I hope, in the go coming, will agree; princi ward the realization of w lightened conscience and (culture are bringing us. the special studies of revela religion, I have devoted mo to law and government, economy, and the history of tion, than to any others. may say, though imperfect will not be altogether cr

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truth, that human governm divine government, human divine law, were but part grand procedure, by w original and supremely auth Lawgiver is disposing of events, so as, along down t of history, to bring all th for his own glory. Then I Christian citizenship and citizenship so met and min make up one grand society both God and men, divine man authority, come to their true relations to each which just what things be Cæsar were rendered to just what belonged to 6 rendered to him. And it ing out as nearly as I can prerogatives and limits governments, and so the d dangers of citizenship, citizenship in our own R government, that I shall de study in this discourse. I titled the discourse Citizenship," because I do cerely believe that citizens republic can only be truly and its duties truly perfor the standpoint of Christi ples. Without one word ment you grasp the tho divine law, such the etern of all law, that he who have high and sacred rega divine law, can be neither gent nor safe legislator, a tor, or advocate of human me repeat this proposition it for the main practical ward which my discour "He can neither be an inte

safe legislator, administra vocate of human law, wh base all his actions, in su ties, on a supreme regs pre-eminent and sovereig the divine law, as the pr ple and authoritative so law." Young man, ye study law. That is a lau I am glad you do, and I the opportunity to help of your first lessons. observation will soon rethe truth of what Gerrit said to a young minister arguments for Sunday, convention. Said he, ". there is a vast difference

est professions, one in

Pettifogger I have a larg for a lawyer I have g The legal profession, k

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