



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 7, 1851.

RELATION OF RELIGION TO POLITICS.

It is often said, that "politics have nothing to do with religion." We do not know that they have; but we are very certain, that religion ought to have something to do with politics.

Some people quite scout the idea, that a nation or state may be guilty of sin, and bring down upon it the judgments of God. Nevertheless, it is an idea that receives too much countenance from the Book of Inspiration to be set aside lightly.

In a republic, where the sovereignty resides in the people, there is not a man of mature age who does not lie under responsibility. If government become an engine of oppression, every man is personally guilty who lends his influence, either directly or indirectly, to make it so.

That God visited his wrath upon the nations of antiquity for their sins, is a fact most plainly declared in Scripture. It was because they had provoked him by their wickedness, that he destroyed the Canaanites, and gave their possessions to the children of Israel.

They were prorogued in consequence; and since 1777 no Governments had deemed it wise to issue a license. The Archbishop of Dublin said he had never advised the restoration of Convocation, because he knew it would not be tolerated.

Reader, you are one of those in whom the sovereignty of this great Republic is vested. If not a Congressman, or a Governor, or a Justice, or a Commissioner, you are perhaps a voter.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill—Episcopal Bishops—House of Convocation—Reginald Donum. Glasgow, July 12th, 1851.

The telegraph announces that the Bill for modifying the Abjuration Oath, omitting the words "on the faith of a Christian" in the case of Jews chosen as members of Parliament, was last night again rejected in the House of Lords by a majority of 144 against 108.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th instant, Lord Redesdale urged the revival of the ancient Houses of Convocation for the government of the Church of England. He adverted to the danger likely to arise in such a case from the difference of opinion in the Church itself, but strangely spoke of her strength as, he said, her "only resort to which she went for ultimate decision was the Word of God."

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported by telegraph to have stated, that the grant called Regium Donum would not be continued after this year. This is a grant of money given to the Presbyterians in Ireland, and some poor congregations in England unconnected with the Established Church.

ADVERTISING FOR MINISTERS.

The "children of this generation" understand very well, that newspaper advertising is the highway to notoriety, if not to fortune. And it would seem, from the following advertisement which we find in one of our Baptist exchanges, that "the children of light" (those, at least, who ought to be such,) are learning the lesson.

A PASTOR WANTED.—A minister of the Baptist denomination, of sterling piety, possessing fair talents, and good preaching gifts, wishing an extensive field of labor and usefulness, in an important and pleasant location, and will obey the high mandate of Heaven, "Go preach my gospel," instead of reading his sermons, would ensure the approbation of God, and a fair remuneration for his labors of love, from the Baptist church of Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y. None other need apply.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL A SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST INSTITUTION.

I have read with much interest the Report adopted by the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, on the subject of Sabbath-Schools and Bible-Classes, and am pleased with many of its suggestions. While it ascribes, very properly, the origin of the first Sabbath-School to the early efforts of Ludwig Haecker, there is a want of definite credit due to him as a Sabbath-keeper, and to the denomination, for introducing and sustaining it.

ject of a sketch for your paper), were all ardent, active Sabbath-keepers, and were alike ardent and active in the Sabbath-School, as they were in every Christian virtue. More anon.

A RHODE-ISLAND PICKNICK.

On the 23d of July, (as we learn from the Literary Echo,) the good people of Potter's Hill, R. I., treated themselves and their friends to a delightful picknick in the beautiful grove adjoining the village. The idea was a good one, and if it were more frequently carried out in the neighborhood of every manufacturing town in New England, the result would be an improvement in the countenances, if not in the morals, of the inhabitants.

Where the spirit of Nature inspires to be free, Where each object around us the inner heart pleases, Thus wooing to goodness, while prompting to glee, This brings to the mind what we've read of a garden, Where a blissful pair in holiness, happiness dwelt, And fed on the fruit of the trees of their Eden, Where together they walked, talked, worshipped, and knelt.

But farther that record this sad thing narrated, That they highly offended the Lord of that place, By listening to one who their happiness hated, And their King drove them out from beholding his face.

ANNIVERSARY OF ALFRED ACADEMY.

In our notice of the Anniversary of Alfred Academy, published some three weeks ago, we were compelled to omit the list of graduates, with the themes of their essays and orations. Below we give them.

- Introductory Essay—Impressions, S. E. Langworthy. America's Dead, S. M. Gilmore. What we seem to know demands a longer Learning, L. A. Pickett. Thy Name, O Life, is Happiness and Hope, L. M. Pickett. Light seeking Light doth Light of Light beguile, H. A. Burdick. M. E. Wells. M. R. Conklin. A. J. Campbell. E. Allen. E. C. Wright. What is the great object for which I live? S. Williams. Life's gayest Scenes speak Man's Mortality, B. A. Williams. German Metaphysics—German, E. Bartholomew. Primitive Simplicity, M. A. Hatch. Science a Stepping-stone to Happiness, Selma Dorr. Mighty Works and Mighty Minds, L. M. Graves. Concluding Essay—The Last Three Years, E. B. Potter. Gentlemen. Asa M. F. Randolph. A Globe from Nature's Laboratory, T. R. Cross. The World's Fair, Prosper Miller. The Responsibilities of American Youth, F. Babcock. The Student, D. Froeborn. Political Idiosyncrasies, J. C. Green. Success—How attained, A. D. Burdick. Our Venetian, N. M. Hubbard. Britain's Last Monarch, S. O. Thatcher. True Eminence, T. R. Williams. Hungary, Lorenzo J. Worden. Nail your Colors to the Topmast, N. E. Bernard. Roman Mythology—Latin, D. J. Peibone. The Kind of Men we want, T. D. Thatcher. Scientia pro Philosophia Fallax—Greek, J. H. L. Jones. The Intellectual Spirit of America, O. Allen. The Genius kindled for the Skies lights the World as it soars, A. R. Conwell. "To be or not to be! that is the Question," A. Allen. I Will, G. S. Burdick. Valdictory, Galusha Anderson.

THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION.

On the 12th of January, 1851, delegates from the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Virginia convened at New Salem and organized an Association to be known by the name of the Virginia Seventh-day Baptist Association, which is to hold its first Annual Meeting with the Church at New Salem, commencing on the fifth day of the week before the first Sabbath in September, 1851, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Perhaps it would be proper to say, that the minutes of the meeting in January to organize the Virginia Association, were sent for publication in the Recorder, but did not reach the office. JEPHTHA F. RANDOLPH, Sec.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Court of Appeals, during its recent session at Elmira, decided a case in favor of the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, by which the institution recovers the entire amount (not small) of the legacy left by the will of the late James Roosevelt. The next term of the Seminary begins on Fourth-day, Sept. 17. Students are received from all evangelical denominations. Suitable testimonials of religious character are required, and the candidate must also bring the parchment evidences of having pursued a regular course of collegiate study, or submit to an examination upon all the studies usually embraced in such a course.

ANTI-SLAVERY POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.—A National Liberty Party Convention is to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 17th and 18th days of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. During the following week another National Convention, called by Anti-Slavery men, is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio. Gerrit Smith, who is a leading man in connection with the Buffalo Convention, has written to Samuel Lewis, a leader of the Cleveland movement, urging him and his friends to attend at Buffalo and learn what the Liberty Party is—what it is not—"hopelessly intolerant and obstinate."

JENNY LIND AND THE SUNDAY.—When Jenny Lind was coming North from New Orleans, she refused, it is said, to start on Sabbath afternoon, lest she should be kept out over Sunday. This circumstance was chronicled by all the newspapers, and furnished a text for numerous homilies on Sunday-keeping in general, and Jenny Lind's piety in particular. Now it is announced, that Miss Lind left Albany on Sabbath evening last, about 9 o'clock, and came by steamboat 160 miles to New York, arriving at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning; after which she went down to the dock of the steamer Atlantic, to welcome Capt. West. Putting this by the side of that, there is room to question whether the Nightingale keeps Sunday more strictly than common people.

PETITION FOR CHEAP POSTAGE.—A petition has been laid on our table, asking "our National Legislature to establish the rates of postage on letters (all to be prepaid) at one cent per half ounce for any distance by sea or land, and the conveyance of newspapers and periodicals free of charge." This may seem at first glance a very radical change to ask for; but the reduction is less by far than has already been made, and that too with profit. Who knows but this change also would prove profitable? And what if it should not? Government may better spend some of its money for a few years on this object than in prosecuting Mexican and Indian wars.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.—Several numbers of the Christian Review have lately fallen under our notice, and have impressed us favorably. Though published under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, the work contains articles from distinguished representatives of other denominations, and breathes throughout a catholic spirit. For the variety of its topics, and the vigor and urbanity with which they are discussed, few if any quarterlies excel the Christian Review. We very cheerfully commend it to patronage.

A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.—The Roman Government has condemned one Pietro Eroli to the galleys for twenty years, for "having tried to dissuade a fellow citizen from lighting a cigar he was about to smoke." The Freeman's Journal, the Catholic paper published in this city, admits the fact, and gravely sets to work to show that such a punishment for such an offense was "the act of a mild and paternal Government." The Commercial Advertiser winds up its announcement of the facts, and their attempted justification, with the significant and appropriate exclamation, "Oh!"

MISSIONARIES RETURNED.—The ship Minstrel, from Singapore, arrived at Boston July 29, bringing home Mr. J. H. Chandler and wife, of the American Baptist Mission at Siam. It is said that Mr. Chandler returns to assist in obtaining on behalf of the Siam Mission funds to replace its losses in the late destructive fire.

LUTHERAN MISSIONS.—Two missionaries of the Lutheran Missionary Society, Rev. Messrs. Cutter and Snyder, with their wives, are about to sail for Madras, where a station of this Church exists. The Society has also recently adopted one of the missionaries of the German Lutheran Society in India, and now supports him.

THE PRESS DENOUNCED.—The Archbishop of Rhodes, Malta, has uttered his Episcopal denunciations against three newspapers in his diocese, which are anti-Catholic in their tone, and he says that unless they mend their manners he shall pursue them with this spiritual weapons.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ITALY.—The Recorder has already chronicled the facts connected with the imprisonment at the instance of Count Guiccardina and five others for reading and commenting upon a chapter of the Gospel by St. John. The following remark upon the case is copied from the London Economist:—

"In Tuscany—the state in Italy which, till lately, we considered the most liberal and advanced—whose government used always to be quoted for its mildness and beneficence—in Florence, the city of Dante, of Machiavelli, of Galileo, of Michael Angelo, of Alfieri—the city which the wise liberality of Cosmo and Lorenzo surrounded with a halo of intellectual glory which can never fade—the descendant of the great Italian historian has been imprisoned and exiled for having ventured to read a chapter of the Gospel in a private house to five friends. Three things strange in this transaction may astonish us—that the Pope should have dared so far; that the Grand Duke should have sunk so low; and that neither should have been ashamed to publish his dishonor."

NEW TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—Prof. Conant, formerly of Madison University, one of the ripest scholars of the age, is engaged in preparing a new translation of the Scriptures, which is to be published by Lewis Colby of New York. The character and design of the work are thus set forth by the author:—"It has long been a favorite object with me to furnish a translation of the holy Scriptures for unlearned readers, which should accurately express the meaning by the original aids of modern scholarship, in the style and manner of the early English versions. This translation is intended, therefore, for the benefit of the common reader of the Scriptures, to aid him in more clearly understanding them, wherever our present version is for any reason obscure. In other words, it is intended to do directly by a translation what has long been attempted by the awkward and circuitous method of a commentary, viz: to make the Scriptures plain to the unlearned reader."

THE SUNDAY IN GERMANY.—In a notice of the Autobiography of Bretschneider, the eminent German Theologian, one of the editors of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following account of his Sunday habits:—

Though an effective preacher and most industrious student, he also took care to give exercise to the body, and for this purpose was exceedingly fond of bowling. At Gotha he was employed to preach in the forenoon, and as the bowling-alley was near the church, would go from divine service and spend the rest of the Sunday at his favorite amusement. This was noisy, and distracted the congregation, who in the afternoon were edified by another clergyman. They presented Bretschneider with a petition, not to leave off bowling on Sunday altogether, but to postpone it till after the services in the afternoon. The story, which is recalled to us by seeing the announcement of his autobiography, affords a curious illustration of the difference in the German view of Sunday from that of the more puritanic Christians of America."

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.—The U. S. Mail Steamer Atlantic arrived at New York from Liverpool on Sunday last, bringing 140 passengers and a very valuable cargo of goods. So deep and general was the interest in the event, that large numbers of people, (forgetful, perhaps, that it was Sunday,) assembled at her dock to welcome her with huzzas and the firing of cannon. Capt. West, who has remained with her while undergoing repairs, was heartily greeted by his numerous friends, and among them by Jenny Lind, who (forgetful also, perhaps, that it was Sunday,) had arrived from Albany the same morning. The Atlantic, after stopping three days at New York, was to sail for Liverpool again on Fourth-day, August 6.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Richmond Religious Herald publishes several resolutions of a church in Virginia, passed on dissolving a pastoral relation of more than thirty years continuance. One of these resolutions reads: Resolved, That we by no means feel ourselves absolved from the obligation to minister to his temporal wants by the cessation of those relations which have heretofore existed between us, but we feel ourselves bound by the fact that he has literally worn himself out in the service of the denomination, still to communicate to his necessities.

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Crescent is strenuously urging a better observance of Sunday in that city; in respect to which day it says, that very few of the citizens of New Orleans go regularly to church, a few more go occasionally, but a vast majority never go at all.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—We learn that on Sixth-day of last week, the bark Oriental sailed from Boston for Shanghai, China. Among the passengers were Mr. Alfred Hill, of Boston, Rev. Robert Nelson, wife, child and servant, and Rev. Cleveland Keith, of Virginia.

A COSTLY SMOKE.—The other day, says the Boston Traveler, a young gentleman of this city was enjoying a fine cigar, near the corner of Court street and the square, in defiance of the by law in such case made and provided. A person near by, whom he took to be a police officer, tapped him on the shoulder, and informed him that he was breaking the law. The young man plead ignorance without avail, the pseudo-officer, declaring that unless a \$5 bill was forthcoming, he should find it necessary to commit the offender to jail. Very reluctantly, and after a good deal of talking, he took out a \$10 bill, received \$5 back, and was allowed to depart. It was not long, however, before he ascertained that his quondam captor was not only no officer but, that the \$5 bill he received from him in exchange was a counterfeit, thus leaving him out of pocket just \$10 by the operation.



Miscellaneous.

The Wife's Appeal.

Oh, don't go in to-night John!
Now husband, don't go in!
To spend your only shilling, John,
Would be a cruel sin.

The Indians in Oregon.

The National Intelligencer says that the Indian Commissioners have recently completed four treaties with the Indian tribes of Oregon.

One treaty was with the Yamhill band of the Callapooya tribe, whereby they stipulate to become subject and faithful to the laws and regulations of the United States.

A second treaty is with the Luckamite band of the same tribe, having the same general stipulations as the foregoing.

A third treaty with the Santiam band of the Moolalle tribe, similar in general respects to the foregoing, cedes to the United States a tract abutting on Silver Creek.

The fourth treaty is with the principal band of the Moolalle tribe, and agrees in general terms with the former.

The reservation made in these treaties are, in the judgment of the Commissioners, well suited to the character and condition of these Indians.

the whites, retaining only the blanket. They evidence a strong desire yet more to assimilate themselves to their white neighbors.

With this deep-rooted, or rather ineradicable, principal the Commissioners had to contend, and only effected the favorable treaties they have by granting reservations.

Intemperance in England and Wales.

Every day throws fresh light on the fearful results of intemperance. At the last meeting of the Statistical Society, a paper was read by F. G. P. Neison, Esq., on the "rate of mortality among persons of intemperate habits."

Suicide in France.

The number of suicides in France from the year 1835 to 1845 amounted to 33,032. During the year 1835 the number was 2,305, and from that time it regularly increases.

Etiquette and Cheap Postage.

The system of prepaying postage is being generally adopted by the merchants. Very many general letters, however, are still sent through the Post Office unpaid.

entirely swept away by the operation of the new Postage Law. A letter which is not prepaid is charged two cents more than when prepaid.

Southern Chivalry Illustrated.

The following, from a paper called the Troy Palladium, published in Pike County, Alabama, is the greatest illustration of Southern Chivalry we have yet met with.

AN ABOLITIONIST SERVED RIGHT.—Our usually quiet little town was thrown into a state of some excitement on Saturday last, by the report that an Abolitionist was in our streets.

Death of "Mother Gertrude."

In Paris, an old lady, named "Mother Gertrude," known in all the distinguished families of that capital, lately died. Could she have written her life it would be a remarkable story.

Curing Clover Hay.

Clover makes a most desirable and nutritious hay, provided it be cut in season, and properly cured. As a general rule, it is not advisable to permit it to remain standing much after the period of inflorescence.

My plan of operation in curing clover is as follows:—As soon as the heads are fully blown I commence mowing, care being had to leave the swath as closely as possible.

Should the weather prove favorable, the making will proceed rapidly, and in two days from the time the grass is cocked, the hay will be fit to put on the mow.

Making hay in this manner is a practice not yet in much favor with the American farmers; but in England, Scotland, and other European countries, the "grass cock system" of curing has now nearly superseded every other.

Cutting Hay and other Crops. There appears to be sound philosophy and good sense in the following remarks from an English paper:—

The period at which hay is cut and corn (wheat) reaped, materially affects the quantity (by weight) and the quality of the produce. It is commonly known that when radishes are left too long in the ground, they become hard and woody.

Improvement of Parsnips, Beets, and Carrots.

By a little attention to the seeds of these roots, and to good cultivation, their size and quality can be greatly improved. Our plan is this: As soon as the umbels or spikes, as the case may be, begin to form for the seed, we carefully prune out the laterals and throw all the circulation into the central stalks.

Siamese Twins Outdone.

The La Grange (Ga) Reporter of the 11th inst. says: On the night of the 3d inst. a servant woman belonging to R. A. T. Ridely gave birth to a child having two perfect and distinct heads and necks on one body.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

- NEW YORK: Adams—Charles Potter; Alfred—Charles P. Langworthy; Allen—John B. Burdick; Allen Center—B. W. Millard; Berlin—John Whitford; Brookfield—Andrew Babcock; Clarence—Samuel Hunt; Delaware—D. G. Stillman; Durhamville—John Parmelee; East Edinboro—E. Maxson; Framingham—R. W. Uzer; Geneva—W. P. Langworthy; Honesdale—Wm. Green; Jamaica—J. F. Livingston; Leavenworth—W. B. Maxson; Luncheon—Daniel C. Burdick; Lockport—Lemuel Adams; Newport—Abel Stillman; Peterburg—Geo. Crandall; Portville—Albert B. Crandall; Pottsville—E. B. Eddy; Pottsville—Geo. P. Burdick; Pottsville—C. M. Adams; Richmond—John B. Cottrell; Scotia—Thomas Gilbert; Scott—James Hubbard; St. Brookfield—Herman A. Hall; Verona—Christopher Cramer; Watson—Hiram W. Babcock; West Genesee—T. Maxson; Wrentham—J. P. Greenman; Waterford & N. L.—P. L. Berry.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

- RHODE ISLAND: Pawtucket—H. W. Stillman; East Providence—Daniel Cook; Fall River—Charles Spicer; Weymouth—Wm. A. Woodin; Wickford—Wm. A. Woodin; Wrentham—Wm. A. Woodin. CONNECTICUT: Bloomfield—Charles Clark; Bristol—J. B. Burrill; Danbury—J. B. Burrill; Hartford—J. B. Burrill; Meriden—J. B. Burrill; Middletown—J. B. Burrill; New Britain—J. B. Burrill; Waterbury—J. B. Burrill.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET, STILL under the editorial charge of FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, and filled with the choicest gems for the young, commences a new series with the issue of the number for July, 1851.

The great reduction in postage goes into effect on the first day of July. From and after that day, the postage on a single number of the Cabinet (paid quarterly in advance) will be, for any distance not over 500 miles, 1 cent; over 500, and not over 1000, 2 cents.

Variety.

The Washington Telegraph says the first application for a patent from California will shortly be presented at the Patent Office. The model, which is of a double-acting force-pump, is all of pure solid gold.

The Parisians are diverting themselves with a lively little farce, respecting the adventures of a Frenchman in London during the Great Exhibition. The disagreeables of tough beef, heavy pudding, sombre skies, and stiff manners, throw them into convulsions of laughter.

Sabbath Tracts.

- The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: No. 1. Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 32 pp. No. 3. Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day. A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5. A Christianian Covenant to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp. No. 6. Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7. Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coins. 8 pp. No. 8. The Sabbath Controversy. The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9. The Fourth Commandment False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10. The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11. Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative enactments. 16 pp. No. 12. Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13. The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, by George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pages. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennot. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UZZE, Care of the Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

As the sun doth not wait for prayers and incantations to be prevailed upon to rise, but immediately shines forth and received with universal salutations, so neither do you wait for applause, and shouts, and praises in order to do good; but be a voluntary benefactor, and you will be loved like the sun.

A slave woman at New Orleans, who committed brutal assault upon a white girl, has been sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes immediately, and twenty-five on the 16th inst., two weeks solitary confinement and to wear a three pronged iron collar for nine days!

A law has been passed in Kentucky, which gives to widows having children of the proper age to attend the public schools, the right to vote in the election of school trustees, &c.

The son of the great Mozart lives at Milan on his pension as retired Austrian official, and his earnings as a teacher of the piano-forte, a capacity in which he has a great reputation.

New Era for the "Best Youth's Magazine!"

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Each number contains 32 pages, and some 8 or 10 beautiful engravings. The reading matter is just such as is best adapted to amuse, entertain, and instruct the young mind.

Persons desiring an agency will please address the publisher (post paid) with appropriate testimonials as to character and ability. No time should be lost, as now is the time to subscribe. Every particular respecting the agency will be immediately forwarded on application. Specimens of the work sent gratis.

Agents Wanted.

The publisher wishes to employ several gentlemen, in different parts of the Union—North, South, East, and West—to act as agents for the work. Their business will be to travel, and to obtain subscribers. They will receive a commission on every copy of the Cabinet, monthly, for two years, on their sending to the address of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet" copies of the papers containing the advertisement; or, if preferred, they shall receive one volume of the Cabinet gratis, with a copy of "Woodworth's Stories about Animals," illustrated with 40 engravings. Those who prefer the latter, must signify such preference and inform us how the books are to be sent.

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