EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

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# The Sabbath Recorder.

DEDICATION OF CHILDREN.

BY WILLIAM M. FAHNESTOCK, M. D.

Preliminary Remaks.

shall imitate the practice of my good friend, enth-day Sabbath—"the Sabbath of the Lord ance, which no Christian thinks himself at the Captain of the Steamer John Stevens, thy God." The Sabbath is a distinct and ex- liberty to neglect." thick fog, nor continues his trip, when out, religious ordinance, obligatory on all persons. tionary,\* religious example is defined, "A copy the shore; and as I have been interrogated lish this position—a position which, I presume. ordain, as a rite to be observed in his church, admit. Baptism is a contingent ordinance. that little children should be brought, and that | and the Lord's Supper is more inferred than hands should be put upon them, and praver absolutely commanded; but more of this pre- have a peculiar power above naked precepts offered for them," I shall have to premise my sently. Notwithstanding many persons are to dispose us to the practice of virtue and exposition of the Nature and Propriety of that great sticklers for the observance of "the holiness, may appear by considering, 1. That rite by some explanations of the terms, drdi- holy day," yet it is strange, passing strange, they most clearly express to us the nature of nance. rite, example, privilege, dedication, con- that they should disregard, so shamefully, the our duties in their subjects and their sensible secration, and duty, in their religious sense, to claims of the true Sabbath—the only Sabbath effects. General precepts form abstract ideas a clear comprehension of my comments to ordained of God-to leave his statutes and of virtue, but in example virtues are most advance addressed Mr. Girard on the subject appointment, for occasional observance, to reof the advertisement, and assured him that cognize it as a pure ordinance, but the indefiware, during many years service. Mr. Girard | cept, for its obligatory observance—"so often | the Scripture characters are drawn as enturned to the second person, and inquired his as ye do it, do it in rememberance of me"business with him. The man replied, that it | militates very much against making it a standwas not worth while to tell him his errand, for ing institution of fixed appointment. It is the other person was in first, and he could not deficient, as a positive ordinance, in an importgive half so good an account of himself as ant element, absolute, unequivocal injunction the former had, for he had been on every bar for its recurrence—the law for its regular or in the river. Mr. Girard, with the keen sa- periodical observance. It partakes as much gacity that always characterized his transac- of a privilege as of an absolute ordinance; tions, employed the latter at once. So in a yet so high and so holy a privilege, as not only disquisition, or a discussion, if we are adver- to make me willing to regard it as a special tised where the reefs and sand-bars lie, we may avoid much battology and unnecessary propriety of devoutly attending to it, on every

While the Roman Catholic Church enumerates seven ordinaces, or "sacraments?" on which there is not the slightest difference of opinion respecting their import or binding authority, yet, in the Protestant Church, where but two ordinances are generally recognized as attaching to the Gospel System, much diversity of opinion prevails amongst them, in regard to the nature and the character of the two-namely, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Thus Brown, in his "Body of Divinity," for so it is labeled, although the title page reads, "A Compendious View of Natural and Rewaled Religion," makes thirteen "Instituted Ordinances of the Covenant of Grace"-1. Reading the Scriptures; 2. Meditating on the Word of God; 3. Preaching of the Word of God; 4. Hearing God's Word read or preached: 5. Spiritual Conference; 6. Prayer 7 Ministerial Blessing in the name of the Lord 8. Singing Psalms; 9. Vowing; 10. Religious Fasting; 11. Solemn Thanksgiving; 12. as it is the most perfect, entitled to our im-Baptism; 13. The Lord's Supper while plicit and faithful observance. the learned Dr. John Gill denies that Baptism is an ordinance of the Church, although he concedes that it is an ordinance of God, and some of the very best writers on theology, to contends that its responsibility rests solely in the great confusion of some minds, and somethe heart of the Administrator; and the great | times to the most interminable perplexities in Robert Hall, while he upholds the law and the | theological discussions; for many, nay, most obligation of Baptism, does not regard it as persons treat them as synonymous terms, and the necessary initiatory ordinance into the cannot see the difference from the habit of re-Christian Church, but repudiates it as essen- garding them of like import. It therefore tial to enjoy the privileges of the Lord's Sup- | becomes necessary to settle this difficulty, that stances, before we send out our bark to sea, dren as a rite, I may the more easily remove to encounter the tempestuous billows of con- the confusion from those minds accustomed to troversial disquisition, to get a good Chart of look upon it as employed as an ordinance. all the dangerous promontories and delusive Rite is defined, in the "Encyclopedia of Reinlets, where there may be a chance that we ligious Knowledge," simply to mean, "A shall have to pass the Scylla and run the solemn act of religion—an external ceremo-Charybdis; and I therefore proceed to affix ny;" and Hammond represents it, truly, as some proper sense to terms, which are often "the manner of performing divine or solemn

1. Ordinance. Calmet, in his Dictionary of the Holy Bible, defines ordinance, "An

\* Loc. Cit., p. 517.

† Body of Divinity, vol. 2. p. 621.

‡ Works of Robert Hall, vol. 2, p. 51, 264; Vel. 3, pensation, the children of Israel were direct-429, London Edition. & Robinsot's Edition. Theology, vol. 4, p. 368.

g read againg

and in elucidation says: "Religious ordinan- it; and according to all the ceremonies there- the inherent wants of man's renewed na- 5: 13—there is not any thing partaking of a own soul. ces must be instituted by the great Institutor (of, shall ye keep it." Num. 9: 3. That, I ture. of religion, or they are not binding; minor believe, is the only place where the term is regulations are not properly ordinances. Or- employed in the whole Scriptures. So far as dinances once established are not to be varied my memory serves me, it is no where applied by human caprice or mutability. The origito another ordinance; and here it is employnal ordinance seems to have been sacrifice, to ed in the plural; intimating that such rites I embrace the earliest moment of limited which prayer and praise were naturally ap- and ceremonies are essential to the observance leisure from anxious responsibilities and dis- pended. Circumcision was an ordinance ap- of the one ordinance. To a clear understandtracting cares, to redeem my pledge to ela- pointed to Abraham and his family; Baptism ing of this matter, I transcribe the elucidation borate the few hints on the Dedication of and the Eucharist are ordinances under the that Crabb gives, in his work on "English Children, incidentally introduced into my arti- Gospel." Brown, in remarking on his thir- Synonymes"—(the most authoritative work cle on Motherheart, feeling that procrastination | teen ordinances, says, "In these divinely in- extant) -of several terms, oft-times indiscrimis, truly, the thief of time, and realizing, daily, stituted ordinances, God does not only come inately used and confounded, namely, form, newed heart, than can be defined in any form with and live the life of the righteous—while that whatsoever I find to do, I must do quick- near to us, as in his Word, but we draw near ceremony, rite, and observance. "Adminis- of words. All the most distinguished writers it is a privilege, the neglect of which, both in ly; therefore, at the risk of not doing my sub- to him;" yet Dr. Dwight, very properly, re- tering an oath by a magistrate, is a necessary and lexicographers, to whom we look for ject full justice, I sit down to write some gards the mass of them as "Means of Grace," form in law; kissing the King's hand is a clear views of the meaning of words and further exposition of that endearing rite, in instead of pure ordinances; but adds to the ceremony practiced at Court; baptism is one terms, particularly when used in a special such snatches of time as I may be able to two cardinal ordinances a third, namely, Christ. rite of initiation into the Christian Church, sense, give a very concise, as well as similar, ian Discipline.\* Noah Webster calls an or- and confirmation another; prayer, reading the definition of the term prayer. Thus, Shaks-Most of the difficulties in the discussion of dinance a permanent rule of action; and Tay- Scriptures, and preaching, are different reli- peare, Milton, Dryden, Sheridan, Hammond, a theological, as well as of a metaphysical lor, with much propriety, says, "Observance gious observances. As far as ceremonies, rites, Johnson, Richardson, Taylor, Stillingfleet, and subject, arise from the fog in which the parti- commanded." From these definitions and ex- and observances, respect religion, the first may Webster, render it by the same equivalents zans become enveloped, at the very onset of planations, I would, in the absence of a full be said either of an individual or a communi- "To make petition to Heaven—to entreat their tilt; and this, mostly, for want of a pro- definition of religious ordinance, deduce and ty, the second only of a community, and the to ask submissively—to supplicate—to imper understanding of terms vaguely employ- concentrate the following as the proper mean- last, more properly, of an individual, either in plore." Bailey defines it, A request or desire ed, or, rather, from the misunderstanding of ing: An institution established by the Law- public or private. The ceremony of kneeling to Almighty God. Prayer, according to the ideas connected with those terms; and as I Giver in Zion, of standing or fixed appoint- during the time of prayer, is the most becom- "Wetminster Catechism," is the "offering of taining blessings from God. To Prayer, as is, devoted to God. Crabb treats both terms

(appropriately dubbed the Commodore of the | plicit ordinauce, established by positive, scrip-Delaware,) who never leaves his moorings in a tural injunction, and is the only pure, general unless he can distinctly see his bearings on I cannot occupy space, in this place, to establior pattern in a moral sense, as either taken respecting the proof "that the Saviour did all the readers of the Recorder will readily tation." \* \* Or example as taken for our testimonies, and cleave to the beggarly ele-

> ordinance, but to acknowledge the obligatory suitable occasion, as the source of much comfort and blessing to humble, sincere disciples. More anon on this point. Still, while I believe that a peculiar blessing attends the baptism of a penitent Believer, and that a similar blessing accompanies the worthy reception of the symbolic elements of the body and the blood of the Crucified Redeemer, yet I cannot regard it, as some do, an ordinance for the remission of sins, but simply a means for growth in grace; unless indeed it attach, which

I do not now assert, to a rite of the Lord's

Supper, originally connected with it, yet en-

all the churches of Christendom, namely,

Feet-Washing—an essential matter, in my

Church, they are all, and particularly the first, before us for our imitation. All his ordin-2. Rite. The term rite, or religious rite is constantly confounded with ordinance, by It may be well for us, in these circum- on naming the dedication or blessing of chilconfounded and used indiscriminately for each service, as established by law, precept, or custom." While an ordinance may be a rite, yet a rite-all rites-cannot properly be an ordinance. An ordinance may be observed, or administered, by a single rite, or an ordinance may, as it generally does, consist of several rites. Thus, in reference to the Passover.

which was an ordinance under the ancient dis-

have no desire to bandy words, or afterward ment, for the observance of his Church; which ing posture for a suppliant, whether in public our desires to God for things agreeable to his this method, we are directed by our earliest in connection with devote and hallow; which enter a rejoinder, that might become neces- observance, being imposed, re- or private. The discipline of a Christian will, in the name of Christ, with confession circumstances in childhood. By asking, we I introduce to show the precise shades of sary from that cause; and having seen some of quires implicit obedience. And the first or- Church consists in its rites, to which every of our sins, and a thankful acknowledgment of originally expect to gain, and actually gain, meaning, as well as the relation in which they

> 3. Example. In Buck's Theological Dic for a type, instance, or precedent, for our imiimitation, or a model for us to copy after \* \* \* Examples (the same writer says,)

samples for our learning.

Example has been the prominent, if not the uniform, mode of teaching the observance of ordinances and rites, from the beginning of God's economy among men. God rested on the Sabbath long before he announced his law in reference to it. He taught his people by the example of withholding the manna in the wilderness, on the seventh day, that it was his holy Sabbath, prior to his teaching them, by precept or edict, that it was his will that man, generally, should regard that ordinance. Christ submitted to the Baptism of John, and thus set the example for others, long before he announced his commission to his disciples, to go and "teach all nations, baptizing them," &c. So with the Lord's Supper—with all and every rite and ceremony connected with it-rising from the spread repast, washing the feet of the disciples, blessing the emblems of his broken body and shed blood-all exhibited before there was any explanation of their nature—any intimation given of their design or their significance-before the precept to observe was given. These things die tirely discarded in the present day by nearly the Master for our edification and growth ir grace-for our example-for our imitation; and as he graciously extends his favor to our opinion, to the full administration of all the children, so should we witness, that he introrites and teremonies appertaining to the legiti- duced the tender and affecting example of mate administration of the Supper. If these blessing little children—to bring them into three, the Sabbath, Baptism, and the Lord's

consecrated association with ourselves and

ances and rites have been given to us as much

as precious privileges as obligatory duties-

as privileges not to be despised, but as absolute

blessings to us and our offspring; the which

can only be appreciated and enjoyed by yield-

Supper, be full ordinances of the Gospel himself-by imitating the example he set

ing implicit obedience to the Master's holy 4. Privilege. Religious privilege may be favor of approaching unto the Lord, and the not heard for our many words." What, then, from the relation of the circumstances. Crabb | selves. Prayer, to be of any avail, must be says, pertinently, on this subject: "Privileges are rights granted to individuals, depending either on the will of the grantor, or by Brown, in his "Body of Divinity," to susthe circumstances of the receiver, or both." This right we accord exclusively to the un- nances of the Covenant of Grace"-Matt. 7: merited favor of the precious Redeemer,

institution established by lawful authority;" ed to observe it, "according to all the rites of who gave it as a gracious offspring to meet 12; Col. 6: 2; Mett. 26: 41; and James ual improvement, and brings leanness into his While the observance of the Sabbath, and

the institution of Baptism, are the only absolute ordinances, imposed by positive command, many of the religious observances, usually regarded as ordinances, are, in fact, nothing more than distinguished privileges. I can enumerate but two, Prayer and the Lord's Supper, with a few remarks, lest I overrun all bounds to my article.

writer,) respect all our circumstances as moral the temporary nature of our present existence." Christ himself, our great example, taught us Divine Benefactor. As this conduct is uni- low only in the spiritual sense. to pray, to show that thereby we honor God versal, it is justly concluded to be matural. and draw on our souls his favors and graces. For we have no higher proof that any thing elucidations, that the ancient people of God Paul, in most of his Epistles, entreats the is natural, than the fact that it exists in all dedicated many places and things to the Lord, flock to pray for him, or offers God his pray- men, of all ages and nations."\*

visible in their circumstances. 2. Precepts grace conferred on man. It is a high and preciate prayer—that a professor of the re- "Moses dedicated the tabernacle built in the the fog of polemic theology, and thereby losing ments of man's invention. The second or- instruct us as to what things are our duty, but holy privilege, far above any other favor, save ligion of Jesus Christ, who can depreciate wilderness, (Ex. 11; Num. 8,) and the vessels much time in waiting for the mist to blow off. dinance that I would enumerate, is Baptism. example assures us that they are possible. the gift of the Only-Begotten, to die for our prayer as part, as a prominent part, of a dis- set apart for divine service." Solomon dedi-And this becomes the more necessary, inas. Apostolic baptism I am perfectly willing to 3. Examples, by secret and lively incentive, rebellious race, that has ever been bestowed ciples, public and private worship, has yet to cated the temple which he erected, (1 Kings much as so little unanimity prevails among admit as a standing institution of fixed ap- urge us to imitation." This is clear and satis- upon the sons and daughters of earth. While learn the first rudiments, the first lesson, of a 8,) as did the Israelites, returned from captheologians in regard to the ordinances of the pointment—having its own peculiar laws and factory enough; but as Crabb makes delicate the Sabbath, Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, follower of the Lamb; but we are not re- tivity, their new temple, (Ezra 6: 16, 17.) Christian Church, and the great confusion, rites, for the implicit observance of every be- shades of distinction, I shall append his re- are distinguished favors—exalted privileges— quired to magnify any one duty, or thing, The Maccabees, having cleansed the temple, made by almost every theological writer, in liever seeking entrance into the Gospel marks on example, pattern, and ensample. precious ordinances—to promote our growth above the "Written Word." I regard prayer which had been polluted by Antiochus Epithe ambiguous use of the terms, ordinance Church; but it certainly has its conditions "All these words, says he, are taken for what in the divine life, neither of them, nor all of as all and every part of the worship of God, phanes, again dedicated the Altar. 1 Mac. 6: and rite. Unless we get a clear insight into and prerequisites attached to it, and may be ought to be followed: but the example must them together, are by any means so great a on this wise; a sermon is worse than useless 52-59. This is believed to be the dedicathis matter, on starting out, and a full knowl. an ordinance with Dr. Gill's phase of it; but be followed generally, the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart pray; tion which the Jews celebrated in winter, at a start of the start pray; the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart pray; tion which the Jews celebrated in winter, at a start pray is a start pray in the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart pray; tion which the Jews celebrated in winter, at a start pray is a start pray in the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart pray; the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart pray; the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart pray; the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart pray; the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart pray; the pattern must be privilege as prayer—the favor of audience when it does not make the hearer's heart prayer. edge of the perplexities we may have to encounter, we may, like sailing over shoals and dinance, in Robert Hall's view of it. Under the empty wind, when it does not solemnize temple rebuilt by Herod was dedicated with reefs, become completely arrested, before we the Old Dispensation, there were moveable as a guide to the judgment, the latter to guide tribulations, here below; for the man of pray- the mind, and make the heart pray; and all great solemnity.... But not only were sacred get much under way, for want of this pre- feasts; so Hall's view of baptism would ren- cur actions. The example comprehends what er may be accepted of God without the Sab- the ordinances and all the rites of the sanc- places thus dedicated; cities, walls and gates. caution. As an anecdote sometimes saves a der it a moveable ordinance—a sliding scale is either to be followed or avoided; the pat- bath, without Baptism, and without the Lord's tuary, are useless forms when they fail to raise and even the houses of private persons, were long discussion, to evoke a principle or fix a almost equal to that of our Pedobaptist friends tern only what is to be followed or copied: Supper, when denied the great privilege of our prayerful desires, and the votive offerings sometimes thus consecrated. Neh. 12; Psalm rule, so a pertinent one, here, may serve my -not essential, whether immersion, pouring, the ensample is a species of example, the enjoying them; but he cannot be saved, with of the heart, to Him who gave Himself for 30; Deut. 20." In consecration there is a purpose, to impress the propriety of this washing, or sprinkling. And the last institution between the course. The late Stephen Girard once ad. tion, partaking of the character of an ordi. style. The example may be presented either Communion, without a spirit imbued, deep- position, as the highest privilege bestowed consecrated and the object of the service. "In vertised for a Pilot. Next morning two sea- nance, I would name, is the Lord's Supper. in the object itself or the description of it; the ly imbued, with prayer. The oppressed heart upon the followers of the rejected, the despised the law, God ordained, that the first-born of faring men entered the Counting-House of I cheerfully grant, that it partakes enough of pattern displays itself most completely in the would oftimes break, and we should perish Messiah; and enforce the obligation from the man and beast should be consecrated; he conthe Mariner-Merchant together. The one in the nature of a standing institution of fixed object itself; the ensample exists only in the by the way, had we to await the return of the privilege and the example of the Master; as secrated, also, the race of Abraham, particudiscription. \* \* \* Our Saviour left us an Sabbath to pour out our distress of soul at I design, before I have done, to show that an- larly the tribe of Levi, and more especially the example of Christian perfection, which we the throne of Grace; Baptism can be enjoyed other matter sustains a somewhat similar re- family of Aaron. The whole Hebrew Comhe had never been "grounded" in the Dela- nite and imperative phraseology of the pre- ought to imitate, although we cannot copy it; but once, and the Communion may not be lation, in the Redeemer's economy of grace. relished for want of peace of soul-a distraction incident to earth—to earthly cares—which perturbation can only be southed by access to the Mercy Seat, in devout, fervent, wrestling ed, a most exalted privilege, than an absolute prayer: yet, with all its distinguished favors distinguished above all other forms and modes of intercourse with God-by which "He not only comes near to us, but we draw near to him"—surpassing every other favor—yet it is only a privilege, and is not imposed upon us as a sacrifice; beautiful as the figure may be in asking the Lord to accept our morning or our evening sacrifice. Jahn defines sacrifice, "that which is offered directly to God

and is in some way destroyed or changed, which is done, as far as respects the flesh employed in the sacrifice, by burning it, and as far as concerns the libation, by pouring it out."\* Notwithstanding David has declared, that "the sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise," I repeat, that prayer is not imposed as a sacrifice, although we have the terms "sacrifice of thanksgiving;" Psalms 116: 17, and Amos 4: 5; yet evidently used in both places in a figurative sense, precisely the same as in the passage, "I beseech you. therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God. that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Rom. 12: 1. Prayer is constantly commended to us in the Scriptures, but no where absolutely commanded by positive injunction. It is one of those matters or duties which we infer more from the privilege than as demanded by requirement. Although in perfect consonance with the spirit and the whole tenor of the New Dispensation, yet there is no requirement to pray at any one time-the privilege creates the obligation. The commendation of the blessed Master is: "Men ought always to pray;" and Paul exhorts us to "pray without ceasing." What means, "Men ought always to pray," defined—(for among all the lexicons and all and "Pray without ceasing?" Are we to the biblical cyclopædias, to which I have access | make long-continued prayers without inter-I cannot discover any thing like a good definition or explanation of religious privilege,

in the biblical cyclopædias, to which I have access make long-continued prayers without intertized and went on his way rejoicing. We of parents, which they cannot neglect withhear no more of him, whether he ever partook of the Lord's Supper or not. If he did, braces every act in our power, consistent with in brief, didactic language)—the distinguished structed in the Inspired Word, that "we are peculiar right of appropriating unto ourselves, do these passages mean? I conceive that they all and every mode of his own appointing con- mean, to cherish, at all times, a prayerful disnected with his means of grace, adapted to position, and to manifest a prayerful demeanour capacity and condition, "whereby God or toward God, in humble acknowledgment not only comes near to us, but we draw near for every favor, and every benefit we derive to him." I have said the favor and the right: from him, either through his kind providence, or it is strictly a favor, for we cannot merit any his liberal grace; and likewise to exercise the thing more; but that favor becomes a right same concern for others as we do for oura voluntary offering, not a constrained, reluc-

tant service. In all the passages referred to

tain prayer, as one of the "Instituted Ordi-

7-14; Eph. 16: 18; Phil. 6: 6; Rom. 12:

legitimate command, requiring it as a sacrifice. Prayer is only commended—simply recommended—but commended to us under such circumstances as to render its neglect criminal, if delinquency, in the absence of law, can be regarded criminal.

Prayer is better comprehended by the re- privilege, that no child of grace can dispense the divine service. our families and in the public service, would inflict much damage to our own individual spirits, and to the cause of our great High Priest; yet it cannot be found commanded or

I have already intimated, that I regard the Lord's Supper more a privilege, a distinguishinjunction; for, although we have, "Do this in rememberance of me," there is no requirement to observe it at any special period, but it was left entirely to the sense of propriety of the disciples. I freely admit that there is sufficient force in the peculiar privilege to entitle it to the rank of an ordinance; yet it lacks precept to make it command anything like uniformity of observance. It is not distinctly positive—definitely positive—but derives most of its authority from mere inference—is maintained more from inference and example than from injunction. We have to resort to privilege and example, in this matter, for precedent. But does the Christian Church, generally, follow the example? The Apostles communed daily, and the early Christians weekly; but how is the example followed in the present day? At most, once a month generally once in two or three months, and in some churches twice, and even not oftener than once, a year. As I regard the Lord's Supper as much a privilege as an ordinance, aud as partaking intimately of both, I think, like manyof the early Christians, that if partaken | lations we stand in to God or man; that which worthily, under a deep sense of the necessity a man is bound to perform by any natural or of living at the foot of the Cross, for daily legal obligation." "All duty," says Crabb, supplies of grace, that it cannot be enjoyed "depends upon moral obligation, which subtoo often, although, with "weak disciples," sists between man and man, a man and his its "familiarity may breed contempt." The Maker. \* We have duties to perform obligation of frequeut communion, not drawn, as parents, and children, as husbands and however, so much from Scripture as from a wives, as rulers and subjects, as neighbors sense of propriety, or, more particularly, from and citizens; the debtor is under an obligagued and enforced by Bishop Taylor, in his promised is under obligation to fulfill his promised land, Archdeacon of Middlesex, England; obligation; the obligation is not so larger as but this is not the place to consider that sub. the duty; our affections impelius to the disject to any further extent. If the Lord's Sup- charge of the duty; interest or necessity imper be an ordinance of fixed appointment, its pels us to the discherge of the obligation. seasons of recurrence would be specifically Webster correctly says, "The government" defined and enforced. The Eunuch was bap- and religious instruction of children are duties to to him; but if he did not; we have yet to our offspring within consecrated association learn, that it was any detriment to him, or that with our Divine Master. But more of this any denunciation was heaped upon him for the hereafter, when I shall come to define some neglect of that duty. That it is one of God's crated association, and apply some of the intermeans to sanctify the spirits of true believe; going definitions and distinctions, in discussing ers, so far from questioning, I firmly believe; the Nature and the Propriety of dedicating on and I repeat, that the oftener a disciple par- children to the Lord; which I hope to be takes, worthily, the better he or she shows able to pen in time to follow immediately after the forth the death of the Redeemer, and the surer this extended prolegoment. Long and the is their access to His presence vouchsafed to dious as it may appear, yet it that it them. Happy are they who share the unwill prove acceptable to make of my residers, speakable privilege, of enjoying that distinguished favor, that blessed opportunity! He tion it may communicate to them. It is not no who denies himself this privilege on all suitable occasions, thereby denies his Master, and does despite to the appointed means of spirit-

5. Dedication. Nosh Webster defines dedicate, to set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; and dedication, the act of consecrating to a divine Being. Calmet defines it, a religious ceremony by which any thing is declared to be consecrated Do not be startled, reader; I do not desire, to the worship or service of God; and Kitto and much less design, to depreciate prayer. adds to a similar definition; that it appears to I unhesitatingly affirm it to be the highest have originated in the desire to commence boon bestowed on man, by Infinite Wisdom; with public solemnity the practical use and w and while I regard it as a boon, a favor, a application of whatever has been set apart to

> As the words dedication and consecration are generally employed as convertible terms. t may be proper to consider them together.

Consecration, Calmet defines "the offering or devoting any thing to God's worship and required, as an ordinance, or an injunction. service;" and Buck, likewise, defines it, "the Dr. Dwight, after treating, in extenso, of the devoting or setting apart any thing to the wornature and the incentives to prayer, urges the ship or service of God." Webster, with greatobligation, as arising from the dictates of con- er clearness, makes it "devoting or dedicating science and common sense, and more particu- a person or thing to the service of God, by larly from the example of the Redeemer. certain rites and solemnities." Consecration "Prayer," says that excellent writer, "is the he adds, does not make a person or thing only method which Nature points out of ob- really holy, but declares it to be sacred, that the difficulties of steamboat navigation, as well dinance I would name as a standing institution member, either a layman or a priest, is obliging the difficulties of steamboat navigation, as well dinance I would name as a standing institution member, either a layman or a priest, is obliging the difficulties of steamboat navigation, as well as the difficulties of steamboat navigation and all the blessings which are given to us by our stand. There is, says that excellent discriming the difficulties of steamboat navigation as the difficulties of steambo thanksgiving. Crabb distinguishes, nicely, Parents. What they grant to our petitions, nator of words, something more positive in between prayer and petition. "Our prayers common sense directs us to hope from God, the act of dedicating, than in that of devoting; to the Almighty, (says that discriminating in answer to similar petitions. From analogy, but less so than in that of consecrating. Dediwhich is fairly presumed to be conclusive, we cate, he derives from de and dico, signifying to and responsible agents; our petitions respect determine, that the mode of obtaining good, set apart by a promise; and, consecrate, from which his Providence has formed for our di- consecro, or con and sacro, signifying to make And Calmet pertinently remarks, "Prayer rection with respect to earthly parents and sacred by a special act To consecrate is a directed to God is the ordinary conveyance benefactors, is the mode which we ought to species of formal dedication. To dedicate and of graces received from him. \* \* The pursue, whenever we seek to obtain good im- devote may be employed in both temporal. saints under both covenants prayed; Jesus mediately from our Heavenly Parent and and spiritual matters; to consecrate and hal-

> which in nowise conferred any holiness upon Before I leave this point, I wish to be dis- them, but only placed them in a special rela-Prayer, certainly, is the greatest favor or tinctly understood, that I do not desire to de- tion to holiness and holy offices. Thus, monwealth, however, was consecrated, on their arrival in the land of Canaan. Consecrecatious depended on the good will of men, who consecrated themselves or things, or persons depending on them, to the service of God. whether for the time only, or in perpetuity. Joshug devoted, or set apart, the Gibeonites to the service of the tabernacle. Joshua 9: 27. David and Solomon, the Nethinim, or remains of the ancient Canaanites; Hannah consecrated her son Samuel to the Lord. to serve all his life in the tabernacle. The angel who promised Zeckariah a son, (Luke 1: 15) commanded him to consecrate him to the Lord. \* In the New Testament, we also see consecrations. Believers are consecrated to the Lord, as a holy race, a choser people. 1 Pet. 2: 9." Christ himself introduced and instituted the tender, the touching privilege of consecrating our offspring to himself for his blessing, by the delicate rite of imposition of hands and prayer—thus showing the "better covenant" competent to all the wants of the regenerate heart—alike abounding in its gracious provisions, as well as ou-

> > 6. Duty. Buck defines duty, "any action. or course of actions, which flow from the rethe sense of the Church, has been ably artion to discharge a debt; and he who has Worthy Communicant," and by Dr. Water- mise. The duty is not so peremptory the it doubtless was a happy, a blessed privilege the divine government, to bring ourselves and

BORDENTOWN, N. J. Pabraty 13, 1858. eated to a work coostantly exemi-\*Calmet's Estimate of the Holy Bible.

† Idea.

"Theology, vol. 4, p. 93.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 24, 1853.

### DESTITUTION OF OUR CHURCHES.

We wish to say a word or two respecting the scarcity of ministerial gifts in our denomi nation. The recent death of one of our best laborers brings up the subject anew, though we have occasionally touched upon it before. We want to say something, for our heart is oppressed; but what to say, and how to say it, we are at a loss. We write, under the painful consciousness that the apparent tendency of things is to "a famine of hearing the words of the Lord." We write, with a desire of saying something that shall stir up the churches to pray for an aversion of the threatened evil. We write, hoping to make our praying brethren feel that it is a subject worthy of a constant place in their prayers. We write, burdened with the conviction that, unless the Lord of the flock speedily send help, we shall "faint, and be scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd."

But in reference to this subject, we have insisted upon prayer heretofore. Whether any body considered what we wrote worthy of a second thought, we know not. Very likely it was read, and forgotten; a thing that we care very little about, so far as concerns ourselves. But when we remember that One infinitely greater has said, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest," we think the forgetfulness of our readers not much to their credit. They have not only forgotten what we said but what the Lord himself said. We, therefore, just hint the subject a second time, hoping that some, to whom Zion's welfare is dear, will keep it in memory. We commend the following form of prayer to every church destitute of a pastor: "Let the Lord, the God of the spirits of all flesh, set a man over the congregation, who may go out before them, and who may go in before them, and who may been elected from all branches of labor-replead them out, and who may bring them in; that the congregation of the Lord be not as sheep which have no shepherd."

judgments." We may reverently inquire into these things, and it will be to our advantage to do so.

nant entered into by every church organized was impossible to deny that the Old Testathat the ministers sent to them, and placed both law? It was admitted, that the Saviour mends itself. over them. shall "live of the gospel." God enunciated no such law; the Sabbath of has ordained it, and the church agrees to which He spake was the Jewish Sabbath of comply, to the full extent of its ability. But Saturday. Nor did the Apostles lay down our churches have broken this covenant. They any such injunction; and there was no evidence have required ministers to labor for them at that they ever regarded any other than the Jewthing? Let the guilty churches inquire.

they not disregarded his admonitions, and gone most of the religious magazines—all of them. prayer, and otherwise behaving themselves of what day God has commanded men to keep

them as one which tends to the salvation of ed her authority equally on both. The con- that they had good hope of success, could

it faithfully. But what is there to excite this can legitimately only fall or stand together; ture." feeling now? What do our young brethren yet we confess it seems an indication of prosee? What are they made to daily feel? gress, if not towards the adoption of the true churches, that are not satisfied with what the

and the ministry, we do not wonder that so plained of the non-observance of the Sabbath priety, enter into a solemn examination of him," are words as appropriate as ever. himself, and inquire whether it is not on his account that all this evil is come upon us. O Thou who hast ascended on high, and received gifts for men, furnish thy Church!

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday-Discussions GLASGOW, February 4th. 1853. made a public "Appeal for Funds," 'in the nected:expensive efforts they are now making," in "originating counter petitions from all parts of the country," against the Sunday opening of the Crystal Palace. They confess to "have supplied written forms of petition," and intimate that they have given away 140,000 of an ad-Meeting of the United Working Classes of London" was held there. It was avowedly Sundays. It was stated, that delegates have But why are the dispensations of provilings ever held;" and in the argument he em-

salaries altogether inadequate to their neces- ish Sabbath, the observance of which was besary wants. In too many cases, they have lieved to be obligatory on all, Jews and Chriscovered over the iniquity of this arrangement tians, till the destruction of Jerusalem." Mr. by pleading their own poverty, when they Mayhew thus, as taught by the Church, re- truth, demand more; and these must be sup- the Bible is a guide, all men do not examine the elements, which gives to each a fixed prowere actually living in plenty, and continually gards the seventh day of the commandment plied." enlarging their business. Ministers have seen (the only day having had divine authority) as it, and become sick at heart. God has seen new abrogated; and that, therefore, there is will illustrate our need of a "denomination- When this is done, we shall have something it; and is he not now visiting us for this no Sabbath as such, but only a holiday "for al literature." the improvement of the body and mind of the watch for your souls, as they that must give | which affirms "that the present Sabbath is a | and public preaching must be sustained by itself to honor his teachings. He may reason- were made upon the views of the Bishop of occasion. It is a clear, comprehensive illusably expect that the members will respect his London and the Rev. Dr. Cumming, and also tration of the need of a denominational literchurches broken this covenant? Have they clergyman," desiring to be allowed to address great desire of the faithful pastor. He can

Alas! Alas! In us who yet remain, bearing Sabbath, at least towards the assigning to the chilled by what they witness in us. Their the same ground for sanctification, although want thorough exegetical works on disputed high and holy aspirations become languid. for different degrees of sanctity. We feel no subjects, and are not satisfied to have igno-They are brought to undervalue the ministry. surprise when this is done by Papal partizans, They turn their attention to other callings, so that we had omitted even to direct attenand are in a great measure lost to the cause tion to the fact, that in a discussion in the Senate of Sardinia, on the 15th December last, Indeed, when we consider all the discour- M. de San Martino, Minister of the Interior, agements thrown in the way, both by churches remarked, that "some speakers have com- the soul. Let the wants of such minds in the few are seeking the holy office. We are all and holidays." If tradition have authority, tional literature," and they at once will take guilty together, and though not all in the let it be consistently submitted to; if it have their places as "lights in the world." and "pil same degree, we presume there is not an in- no authority, let it be rejected. "If the Lord lars in the church." Then will that light which dividual among us, who may not, with pro- be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow J. A. BEGG.

> DENOMINATIONAL LITERATURE. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--

ment made in my speech before the Publishing Society, at its Anniversary in Plainfield,

that "we never have had a denominational literature." That the object of that remark The London Society for promoting the Ob- may be understood, I copy from the printed to the contamination of the errors that are servance of Sunday rather than the Sabbath, has speech the paragraph with which it stands con-

"The Publishing Society is destined to harmonize and embody in a system of divinity the sentiments of the denomination. From The Sabbath has brought and bound us to their feelings. Not long since, a brother dress to the working classes. But their op- gether. From the Baptists, Methodists, and minister, who had been perhaps twelve years ponents have anticipated their efforts. The others, have the original Sabbath-keepers renight before last, a "Great Representative ceived accessions. These have brought with cal education; I must attend a theological have no acknowledged views as a standard. a small item of it could be find at home. Shall gation of the constituent elements and the an organized demonstration of their desire | The harmonizing power of the press, in the our young men come into the ministry unthat the Palace, &c., should be opened on hands of the Publishing Society, is to take the educated, untaught in biblical literature? heterogeneous mass of sentiment, and frame resenting the sentiments of 92,500 working unity. While our weekly, monthly, and quar- to become intelligent defenders of them. And men. Mr. Mayhew in the chair, who said terly publications, are to teem with the shorter | what assurance have we that young men that "it was one of the most righteous meet- articles, the bound duodecimos and octavos springing into the ministry in different parts dence ordered in a manner apparently so unfavorable to our prosperity? Why are the the friends of the true Sabbath have long Law. M. on the harmony of the Law and the They take what comes in their way, and substances passing off in smoke, leaving the watchmen taken from the walls, and their warned the church would be the result of Gospel, H.'s exegetical works, B. on Family launch forth into the broad sea of mind, to stations lest vacant? Why does He who re- their adherence to a traditionary Sabbath in- Religion, and one and another, now nameless, teach them the way of life; and become, or ceived gifts for men, leave our churches, for stead of returning to the day which the Lord is a religion. Report of the religion of the several doctrines, theoretical and practical and months and years, without spiritual guides? hath sanctified and blessed. The Chairman, these, on the shelves of each private library, world. The most learned of the Apostles "Righteous art thou, O Lord, when we plead at the very outset of his argument, took up bearing the imprint of this Society, may we said, "Who is sufficient for these things?" with thee; yet let us talk with thee of thy the theological objection to the object the yet see the poems of Mrs. C., the devotional The corruptions of the world are to be opmeeting had in view, as indeed the main ob- works of Mary, the metaphysics of Miss Sarah, posed. The suphisms and craft of designing jection to it. He maintained, that "they did School books by one and another. With all church are to be dissipated. He who undernot reject the authority of a divine command." these as a guide, and the Bible as a standard, takes this, needs to be warm in soul, clear in It is "ordained that they who preach the That was not the Sabbath, he affirmed, which the Publishing Society is yet to harmonize head, and well informed in all the doctrines gospel shall live of the gospel." The cove- Christians observe. "Without quibbling, it the sentiments of the denomination, and throw of the Bible. But will he be, if he is left unupon the Christian platform, is a contract ment Command referred to Saturday. What of Life. All this, and more, shall it do, under of religion, pure and undefiled—" written in a with God—a solemn pledge given to Christ— authority, then, was there for the present Sab- the fostering care of those to whom it com- book.

Books of a chaste, moral, or religious char-God says, "Obey them that have the rule laborer." "A Declaration," drawn up in acter, are among the best helps that the pastor accessions from others. These retain some over you, and submit yourselves; for they conformity with these views, was agreed to, has in his parochial labors. Pastoral visits of their peculiarities. Since my acquaintance account." When a church calls a man, re- social rather than a divine institution "-there something else. In this connection I can does not diminish the disagreement. And quests him to go in and out before them, and having been only seven dissentients. In the hardly forbear copying, "in extenso," the even now, were it large enough to divide. take the pastoral oversight, it virtually pledges speeches of some of the delegates, comments speech of Eld. Babcock, made on the same there would be danger of such an event. admonitions, seek his counsel, wait diligently upon the writings of Paley. After the Dec- ature. Read it, in the Recorder of Sept. 23d. rake over our sentiments, and save the good, upon his public ministrations, and show that laration had been agreed to, the Rev. J. T. If the feeling "of extreme reluctance to and embody them in a system, and publish they have confidence in his ability to direct Baylee, Secretary of the Sunday Observance reading at all," prevails, there will accompany them to the world, while the bad might be their spiritual affairs. But have not our Society, presented himself "as a working it extreme ignorance. To remove this, is the not been shamefully negligent about coming the meeting. He was not, however, suffered accomplish it in no way so easy as to present together to hear the word of the Lord? Have to proceed, as the meeting was confined to a denominational book. He could sell ten of speech made at Plainfield, or any part of it, they not neglected prayer and conference real working men and their representatives, such as often as one of another. Could he shall serve to awaken a greater interest in meetings, and left the minister to sustain The chairman announced an adjournment till have a respectable variety of such to select them alone? Have they not neglected to next week, when "the grounds for the social from, his task would be a comparatively easy seek his counsel? Have they not plunged observance of the Sabbath" is to be his theme, one. As it is, the "extreme reluctance to into business unfavorable to their spiritual in- The alarm occasioned by this movement of reading at all," must remain, with all its igno- know our sentiments, they can find them as a very abundant ingredient into the formaterests, without ever consulting him? Have the working classes has called forth articles in rance and imbecility. But "a clamorous ap- drawn out and illustrated, and that all who shall petite for the light and corrupting emanations on breaking the Sabbath, neglecting family however, carefully avoiding the consideration of the secular press," prevails still more. As the minister of Jesus Christ stands in the desk, inconsistently, till his heart has broken within hdly. Among other of these defenses of the proclaiming from the promptings of an anxious him? And is not God now visiting us for traditionary Sabbath, is one in the North Brit- heart the riches of the glorious gospel, some isk Review, which consistently enough attach- of his congregation are dreaming over, for the But perhaps the ministry itself is not ex- es a semi-sacredness to Good-Friday! This second time, the corrupting love legends of empt from blame. Let those who bear the Review has been regarded with favor by the the last novel. How can the sublime docoffice begin to inquire. To every minister, philosophical and literary members of the trines of religion find ingress to the heart pre-Inspiration says, "Give attendance to reading, Scottish Church, and is in special favor with the occupied by the bewitchings of romances. As to exhortation, to doctrine. Give thyself Free Church—some of whose ministers and he enters the family circle, to dispense the subject which it refers to, and is designed to wholly to them, that thy profiting may appear members have been contributors to its pages counsels of religion, and talk of the great fa- bring before the Christian public, is one of to all. Take heed unto thyself, and unto the but this article is giving great offense, as mily above, he often finds himself in an at- vital importance to the well-being of the imbibed either with the water, which holds it rona, N. Y., several persons were baptized doctrine; continue in them; for in doing this a departure from the Scriptural defense of mosphere so polluted, that he can leave no churches of all denominations. May the re- in solution, or directly from the atmosphere, last Sabbath. Within the bounds of the thou shalt both save thyself, and them that Sunday; for, to judge by their mode of good impression. Minds bewitched and behear thee." Do ministers keep this advice in speaking, Christians really seem as if they be- fooled by the current popular literature of the mind? Is it always before them? If there lieved that that day could be defended Scrip- satanic press, are so much like the "Augean were no cause of complaint in this respect, we turally. The ground for the observance of stable," that they call for the labor of a Christ for the advancement of his kingdom retaining the carbon, and sending off the oxy- Brookfield, N. Y., has lately been holding a think the good effects would soon be seen. Friday, and especially for Good-Friday, is second Hercules to clean them. That which in the world, and believing that the churches gen. It is a colorless and transparent gas at series of interesting evening meetings. Young men among us, seeing the ministry precisely of the same nature as that for Sun-loffers to his anxious mind the greatest hope assume that dignity and purity, that Apostolic day—the one is believed by the church to be of doing such souls any good, is to introduce faithfulness and zeal, which renders the office the day on which Christ died; the other, they books, "denominational books," that will dis-

satisfaction to the heart of him who discharges better established than it has been. They offer the new book of "denominational literator to enter other departments of life in preferation and vegetable substances, the carbon

There are many inquiring minds in our pastor can furnish them. They want elaborate the sacred office, they see but too little to en false one its true place, when thus a North discussions on theological science. They toral office a more inviting and productive afterwards carried to the lungs by the blood, courage them. Their desire to serve God is British reviewer puts Friday and Sunday on want critical biblical interpretation. They field of Christian labor. rance, as the shadow of death, brood over as of the Congregational, and of churches in minds prepared to receive the seeds of divine truth-ready to be occupied with sacred literature. These all call for divine aliment for churches be met by a valuable "denominasometimes seems as the last flickering of a dying taper, shine forth, clear and convincing; let such inquirers be compelled to resort to other sources for information, and they are at once exposed to the corruptions that lie con-In my former article, I reasserted the state-I cealed there. We have already lost enough of such from the embrace of our communion. Without the necessary sources of information furnished by ourselves, our youth will grow up pigmies in sacred literature, or be exposed embodied in the creed of others. May a chaste, a full, a sanctified "denominational literature" save us from the dilemma.

We occasionally have young men coming into the ministry, who look about them with Rhode Island on the east, to Virginia on the the greatest anxiety for intellectual and spiritsouth, and California on the west, there is ual culture. We who have come into the with us a uniform sentiment upon the Sabbath. | ministry without either of these, understand in the ministry, said, "I must have a theologi them to some extent their denominational seminary, if it is a Catholic one." He deeply peculiarities. Thus, on many questions, we felt the need of theological science; and but What can we expect of those who thus be from it a pure system of divinity, around come the guides of others? On the several which we are all to cluster, rejoicing in our doctrines of religion they need thorough study are to embody complete, clear, and satisfac- of the denomination will come with the same tory arguments, that all shall receive. We ideas of divine truth? We have no acknow- plant are disengaged from the minerals, as tical, of religion. Ranged side by side with of the religion that is to reform and save the and in each church the series of Sabbath | men are to be combatted. The errors in the in the pathway of the busy, bustling world, aided in his researches. Such a one needs the pure, the sublime, the unadulterated Word | the sentiments of the denomination—the truths

"It is thus that we are yet to have, and church, have no well-digested and established better understand the habits and structure of the proportion which the number of pupils must have, what we never have had, a denomi- system of divinity to preach. This arises national literature; and until we have such, we from the fact that there have been no deshall not have in full, vigorous, active use, the | nominational standards as a guide, and each medium which is second only to the Gospel has been left to frame his own system, or go oxygen thirty, and hydrogen twenty-six, in found in our libraries. These are cherished our standard;" for so say all denominations ones. But the progress of the age calls for and so said satan, substantially, when he quotmore; the claims of truth, and inquirers for ed scripture to Christ in the temptation. If it as such, to learn the several items of which I now propose to offer other reasons, which it is composed, and see their harmony. These need examining, classifying, and arranging. that will look like a denominational literature

Our denomination has received valuable with the denomination, it never has been unit ed in all its sentiments. The increase of i While we are small, we more feel the need of concession and union. Under such a state of the churches, it would be much easier to thrown away. Such an event would be almost sure to take place, if we had a full and reliable literature. But in the science of biblical hermeneutics, we are deficient. If the sacred learning—if from it our learned men shall set themselves to work to perfect a literature so meager as ours-then shall I have hopes that hereafter, when inquirers wish to hereafter unite with us, shall find a system of divinity that they can love, and a literature in which they can delight.

When I first commenced writing, I did not intend to trespass on your columns so much but I most respectfully beg leave to speak J. BAILEY.

PROPOSAL FOR A PRIZE ESSAY.

sult be an essay adequate to the subject.

may do far more than they now do to increase the number and to augment the usefulness of action in the performance of their sacred till actually employed in a service so full of and rejecting the other, would require to be satchel in hand, go through the church, and high-minded, cultivated and pious young men combustion, and digestion. In the decay of for offering read offering.

world will long have reason to regret it,pereby offers a Prize of Two Hundred Dollars, for the best essay on the means to be used by the churches for making the Pas-

The essay may be historical and statistical as well as argumentative or descriptive; pre senting the usages of other churches as well their minds. Among the young are many other countries as well as in this, so far as our common limestone rocks, through which these usages affect the present subject. It should cover the whole ground of the relation of the Pastor to his people, and show all the means by which an intelligent Christian so ciety may make him who ministers to them in Christ's name most truly and permanently useful to them. It is designed to be publish ed for general circulation among the churches; and should therefore be so brief as to be read without difficulty by those whose time is limited, while it should be long enough to treat correctly and with fullness the subject while a divine halo shall dance around it. But proposed. It should be written in a simple, perspicuous and attractive style, to convince the judgment and impress the heart.

Rev. Edwards A. Park, D. D., Abbott Professor of Christian Theology in the Andover Seminary, Henry White, Esq., of New Haven, Con., and Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., have consented to act in examinng the essay and adjudicating the Prize.

The article should be sent to either of the above-named gentlemen, anonymously, as early as the 1st September; each one being accompanied with a sealed envelop contain ing the address of the author.

### AGRICULTURAL LECTURES-NO. 3. BY PROF. GURDON EVANS.

Organic Elements of the Plant. In this latitude, April opens with warming suns, gentle showers, and growing vegetation The warm earth again revives the dormant energies of the plant, and the life-giving gases now float around its new leaves. Our attention would naturally be directed to an investilaws governing the growth of the vegetable

All plants are composed of gaseous and mineral matter, the latter of which they derive wholly from the earth, the great reservoir of mineral nutrition. By burning, which is a species of analysis, the gases in the mineral in the form of ashes. The gas holds an intimate relationship with the mineral, in the various forms of nature; each showing remarkable strength of attachment for the other in chemical affinities, or immoderate repulsion in its fixed antipathies. The mineral composes only a small portion, from one to ten parts of the dry vegetable. Organic substances are constituted of gases, which enter into combination and form a body, and may The latest is through a letter of the Bishop afterwards be dissipated by decay, burning, or animal digestion. The organic elements comprise four gases, viz: Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid, and Nitrogen. Let us in-It may appear that leaders, even, in the vestigate their properties, so that we may

for extending the truth. A few bound vol- without, or borrow from the writings of others. every one hundred parts. Nitrogen is not Suppose the public money to be expended in umes of a denominational character are to be It will not do to reply to this, "The Bible is found, except in grains, bulbous roots, tubers, a certain School District amounts to \$5,000, and a few vegetables. A beautiful and universal law pervades the combination of all portion in all its combinations with the other elements. To illustrate—it will be found Let every one who desires to do so, open a that oxygen eight parts always unites with hydrogen one part informing water; and hence, in every nine pounds of water, eight of them are composed of oxygen, and one of hydrogen. Thus we say that one is the combining number of hydrogen, and eight that of oxygen, which hold the same in their chemical union with all the other elements.

Oxygen is the great supporter of combustion and of animal life. It is a transparent, inodorous, and tasteless gas. It is a little ed, but the only progress made is in abolishheavier than common air. Its most distinguished properties are illustrated in the avidity of its combination with the hardest substances, such as iron, steel, platina, diamond, in the process of burning. It is the most abundant gas in nature, constituting one half of the undoubtedly have her Maine Law remodeled rocks, one fifth of the air, eight ninths of the water, which equals nearly one third the weight of the solid mass of the earth. The oxygen in plants is derived directly from the water, which, as you were informed in the last lecture, enters tion of vegetation. Plants could also imbibe oxygen from the atmosphere, or from carbonic Carbon six parts unites with two equiva

lents of oxygen sixteen parts and forms carbonic acid. Carbon exists as a solid, but by uniting 1800, and after all the varied experiences inwith oxygen it becomes a gas. Oxygen may be considered the solvent of carbon, the same as water is the great solvent of other substan-Most cheerfully do we comply with a re- ces. Charcoal and the diamond, which are quest to publish the following proposal. The different forms of carbon, yield to the solvent power of oxygen. Carbonic acid gas is the ed religious interest in several Seventh-day grand supporter of vegetable growth. It is Baptist Churches. At the first church in Vewhich is composed of one twenty-five hun- church in Hayfield, Pa., a number of conver-A Layman, believing that the living Min- dredths of it by measure, and one thousandth sions are reported, and a pleasant state of reistry is the chief instrumentality appointed by by weight. The plant then decomposes it, ligious feeling exists. The first church in common temperatures, and has a pungent of their ministers, by supplying them with taste and odor. It is once and a half times more ample and stable pecuniary support, heavier than common air; hence gathers in graphical errors in the article of Dr. Fahnesan honor to him who bears it, would be stirred believe to be that on which He arose from pel the delusion, and turn the thoughts to bet and with larger resources for the prosecution the bottom of wells, caverns, deep pits, &c. stock, on our first page to-day, which should be up [to desire, it. They would burn to be en- the dead. Tradition warrants the observance ter things. I know several pastors, who are of study and the preservation of health, and It is a non-supporter of combustion and of corrected. In the first column, 19th line, for gaged in a work constantly exemplified before of both; and the Church of Rome has stamp- doing something in this way, who would feel also by securing to them more entire freedom animal life. Its presence is generally tested heart read breast of administrator. In the duties,—believing, also, that unless some such by its extinguishing a candle placed in it. second column, 77th line, for imperative read

ence to the ministry, the churches and the in them is dissolved by the oxygen of the air. in combustion, it unites suddenly with oxygen: and in digestion the carbon is taken into the system, appropriated to its particular use, and where it unites with the oxygen of the air in the process of respiration. Carbonic acid gas is absorbed by porous substances, as the soil and water. In connection with lime, it forms the water percolates and dissolves it: then the water, on reaching the surface of the ground, is deprived of this gas, and deposits the lime in tufa beds. In this way the caverns in limestone rocks are formed. But from these sources carbonic acid is taken up by the roots of plants. It escapes from the soil in which it is formed by decay, and is absorbed by the leaves of growing plants.

> Hydrogen combines with the other elements in the proportion of one. It is fourteen times lighter than air. Though it will not support combustion, yet by uniting with oxygen it burns and forms water. It composes oneninth by weight of water, and united with oxygen forms more than one half of the vegetable. Its sources to the plant are water and watery vapor.

Nitrogen has the combining number of fourteen. It is a little lighter than common air, and will not support combustion. It composes fifteen one hundredths of the gluten of grains, albumen, &c. Many animal and vegetable substances in which it exists easily decay, producing offensive odors. Its source in nature is the atmosphere, of which it composes four fifths. It probably does not enter the plant directly from the air, but is taken up by the roots in combination with some other substances. These are supplied to the plant in the form of ammonia salts, or nitrates found in the soil.

It will be seen in the discussion of oxygen and carbonic acid gas, that vegetable growth, and respiration of animals, are complementary processes—the plant taking in carbonic acid and throwing off pure oxygen. But this oxygen is taken into the lungs, and combines with carbon, and is thrown out in the form of carbonic acid, which in time would vitiate the whole atmosphere, rendering it destructive of absorb it, and apply it to the necessities of its own growth.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND COMMON SCHOOLS. -The purpose of the Roman Catholics of this country to break up the system of Common School Education, by withdrawing the children of their flocks from the Schools as now constituted, and demanding separate education instead is shedowed forth in various ways. of Pittsburg to the Governor of Pennsylvania, in which he proposes to make every school in which a parent has confidence a public school, and give every teacher a share of what is appropriated for education in each district, in entrusted to his care bears to the whole num-Wood is composed of carbon forty-four, of children educated in the district. He says:

> The system would would work as follows: and that there are 1,000 children to be educated in the district. This would be \$5 expended on each child. Instead of appointing a setof officials to procure teachers, agree for salaries, exercise supervision, &c., I would say, School; let each parent send his child to any school he pleases. Every teacher would then be entitled to the sum of \$5 for every child that he can show to have been in regular attendance at his School during the year."

> PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW MOVEMENTS. Michigan has passed the Maine Law through both branches of the Legislature by large majorities. The People are to vote on it in July. In Illinois the subject has been agitating all License Laws. Vermont has voted to sustain her stringent prohibitory law. In New Jersey a bill is before the Legislature, based on the Maine Law, and there are hopes entertained of its passage. Rhode Island will forthwith to meet and obviate the objections of Judge Curtis. Maine and Massachusetts are morally certain not to touch their Prohibition Laws this winter, unless to strengthen them; while Connecticut looks hopeful. There are encouraging aspects in Pennsylvania and

HALF-CENTURY MISSIONARIES.—During the year 1852, there died in South Africa two venerable missionaries, Rev. William Anderson of Pacultsdorp, and Rev. Mr. Read of Kat River, both of whom left England in the year cident to a missionary life, deceased within a few months of each other. The period of their united labors exceeded a century!

Religious Interest.—We hear of increas

ERRATA.—There are two or three typosouls and the glory of God; nor could they rest sistency of Protestants, in accepting the one they once in three months, with well-filled means are used to arrest the tendency of The natural sources of carbon are decay, inoperative. In the fourth column, first line, nto the

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to the light derived from that revelation -so their soul's salvation. long will the Christian nations of the parth watch with jealous vigilance every movement that the disgust of the world has been so plainly expressed in the case of the Madiais, and would deter Tuscany, or Austria, or Rome, from any attempt at such tyranny over an present Congress rises, it will declare, by resolution, its abhorrence of this religious tyranin the strongest terms that international comi- 40. ty will allow."

and conveniences allowed to Rosa Madiai in her prison :-

sailcloth; then she wears a knitted worsted garment, over which is a brown duffle robe, such as is worn by the Franciscans. Over all is worn the livery of the prison, i. e., a broad noble act and highly creditable to the city | 8 yellow and white striped coarse linen material, where once was mobbed a man who dared to the Emperor's private apartment. Suspicion wears a close skull-cap of the same, fastened by a tape under her chin, no hair being seen. scribing her cell, that her seat was a round | him accordingly. stool like a milking stool, chained to the wall in a corner of the room; and in the opposite corner is a small footstool, also chained, so that poor Rosa, when at her work on the stool of repentance, cannot make use of the second once to Lucca, they kept her a night and a half day in the common prison at Pistoja, which shessaid was a most filthy place, and

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—Some two years ago Trustees appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York opened an asylum, near, there have been, during the past year, sixteen they give a good title to the purchasers. pay pupils in the Asylum, of whom two have been removed on account of sickness, one has died of an old disease, and one removed to make room for a State pupil. There are now twelve pay pupils. The full number of State pupils authorized by law are in the institution. viz., thirty. Of them, there are four from each of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts, and three from each of the Fourth and Sixth Districts. The Trustees think that there is in this State one idiot to every 1,070 inhabitants, and that the present number of that class is about \$, of several schools in convenient localities,

sault made on Mr. R. M. Titsworth, of Plainfield, N. J., by a member of Congress named McMullen, while on board of a steamboat near Philadelphia. At the time Mr. McMullen was held to answer for the offense before the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelia phia. The case has been pending until quite recently, when Mr. M. appeared before the Court, and plead guilty. But when it was proposed to pass sentence, his Counsel petitioned for a writ of certiorari, to carry the case up to the Supreme Court. After some delay, the petition was denied; consequently nothing remains for Mr. McMullen, but to receive his sentence, and pay the penalty of his brutal assault by undergoing the prescribed imprisonment.

Mr. Sabine on the Fisheries.—Hon. Lo renzo Sabine has persented to Congress through the Sec'y of the Treasury, an elabor rate report on the "Principal Fisheries of the American Seas." In the month of December, Mr. Sabine entered into investigations with a view to compute the damages which our fishermen sustained the last summer from the interruption of their business by the Brit. ish fleet sent among them. It led him to the conclusion, that they were not less than d men, notwithstanding the extraordinary hardships and hazards they undergo, does not gross earnings, to a man,

keepsie as an alledged Fugitive Slave, brought propriation for the expenses of the two Houses negro blood, was sent back to South Caroli- from the President, accompanied by a comna into Slavery. His friends, rather than have munication from the Secretary of State, in him wear out his life in unrequited toil, raised relation to the Mosquito Territory question. about \$2000 to buy him, although he would not have brought his claimant on the auction block more than six or eight hundred dollars. This was thought to be paying pretty dear the transaction of a variety of private business. for our connection with Slavery. But it now &c., was further debated and several imporappears that in addition to these two thousand fant amendments offered. An amendment prodollars, "Uncle Sam" had to pay a bill of posed by Mr. Shields, providing that no part \$872 62 1-2 for conveying the slave and his three attendants from New York to South Carolina. "What has the North to do with

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Special interest on the subject of personal religion exist in Florence, Pa. A letter dated an imprisoned witness of Papal tyranny-so communion. There are now some twentylong as he suffers meekly and uncomplaining. | five more who entertain a hope that they have ly the penalty of believing that he ought to experienced a change of heart; and many, read his Bible, and worship his God according very many, are more or less concerned for

It is said that the Vestry of St. Stephen's of the Papal power, and become more and New York, have granted to their pastor, Rev. more firmly resolved, that no such authority Dr. Price, leave of absence for one year, in shall ever be exercised over their citizens or order to enable him to travel in Europe for subjects. Such a declaration would benefit the benefit of his health. They have also deour Government, would be seasonable, now termined not only to continue his salary, but to supply his place at their own expense while mitigation of sentence, &c., Mr. Justice Cole-

The Prairie Herald gives a list of churches American citizen; and we repent the ex- in Chicago: 1 Jewish, 7 Catholic, 5 Episcopression of an earnest hope, that before the pal, 3 Lutheran, 4 Presbyterian, 2 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 7 Methodist Episcopal, 1 do. Protestant, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, 1 New ny, and empower the Government to express Jerusalem, 1 Sailor's Bethel, 1 Spiritualist, 1 such a sentiment to Roman Catholic powers German, 1 African M. E., 1 Disciples; total

The annual contributions to the cause of Foreign Missions have been made by the Or-COSTUME OF ROSA MADIAI,—A correspond- thodox churches in Boston. The Old South ent of an English paper describes the costume | Church contributed nearly \$4,000; the Essex-street church has raised nearly \$3,000; about the same amount has been given by Rev. Mr. Kirk's church: Deacon Safford con-"Her chemise is of coarse material like tributed \$1,000.

up at Alton, has been purchased for \$1200 by XIV.

ELD. LEMAN ANDRUS is preaching to the She has coarse hose and great thick shoes. I Church at Richburg, Allegany Co., N. Y. am not sure that I ever told you, when de- and requests his correspondents to address 300,000 francs are offered for their recovery.

#### Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, FEB. 14.

In the Senate, numerous petitions were small stool to keep her feet from the cold brick presented, among which was one from a Mr. floor. She told us that when she was brought | Morehead, praying an appropriation to make from Florence, instead of being conveyed at experiments with his improved patent for carrying cars up inclined planes without danger. The Deficiency Bill was taken up, and severthe food they gave her was too loathsome to al amendments agreed to, but no vote taken on the bill. The "Monroe doctrine" was She was placed in a calaboose at New Orleans then discussed by Messrs. Douglass, Cass, and for safe-keeping, and for the inspection of pur-

In the House, a discussion on Swamp Albany, to try the effect of proper training out of which the discussion grew, provides upon nominal idiots. The second Annual that in cases where the Government has sold Report of these Trustees has just been pre- swamp lands granted to certain States, the sented to the Legislature. They state that money shall be refunded, on condition that whip and dealt her a blow, which she caught

Aften a variety of private business, the SEN-ATE came to the Deficiency bill, and the proposed amendment to grant to California \$300,-000 of the revenue collected there before her admission as a State, passed; a proviso attached to the appropriation for the extension of the Capitol, placing the funds in the hands of the Commissioner instead of the Architect. caused some debate, and also passed. The Garay grant came up again, but nothing came of it but talk, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill relating to the 800. They recommend the establishment smaller silver coins of the United States, after some further discussion, and two attempts to where pupils may be sent from different sur- table it, passed. The bill to prevent frauds rounding districts. These schools would in upon the Treasury, the Post-Office Appropritime be furnished with practiced teachers, ation, and the Civil and Diplomatic bills trained and prepared at the central institution, came up, and in connection with the latter, by which uniformity and economy would be Mr. Venable undertook to show the cause of the delay in the proceedings of Congress, which is now exciting so much dissatisfaction A Congressman in a Fix.—Our readers in the country. He assigned the defectivewill doubtless remember the aggravated as ness of the rules as the cause, which idea, however, found little favor with other members.

## FOURTH-DAY, FEB. 16.

The Senate spent nearly the whole day upon the Deficiency Bill, the particular point being to strike out the provision which raised the salary of the Superintendent of the Census from \$2,500 to \$3,000

The House passed the Post-Office Appropriation Bill, and talked lengthily upon the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 17.

In the SENATE, after the transaction of va rious items of private business, a large number of important reports were made. Among them was one accompanied by resolutions in favor of demanding religious rights for American citizens, in future treaties. Several resolutions of inquiry passed, and Messrs. Bell and Smith spoke upon the Pacific Railroad

In the House, the provincial reciprocity bill was taken up and debated until the close of the morning hour. The civil and diplomatic bill followed, and all sorts of amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to, others ruled out of order, and then the House adjourned.

## SIXTH-DAY, FEB. 18.

In the House, after some private business,

SABBATH-DAY, FEB. 19. In the SENATE, the Pacific Railroad bil the States, was carried by two majority.

and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

### European News.

European dates to Feb. 5th (one week later) have been received. With the exception 21st ult., says :- "We have had a glorious of the details of the marriage of Louis Napowork in our church for some two months; leon, there is scarcely anything of interest or "So long as this Francesco Madiai remains twenty-seven persons have been admitted to importance in the advices. Cotton had ad- lutionary war, in the 93d year of her age. and other articles generally unchanged.

The deaths of Viscount Melbourne and the Earl of Tyrconnel, with that of the Earl of

The refusal of the Court of Queen's Bench to grant a new trial in the case of Achilli vs. Newman, has been announced. On Monday, ter had a daughter-all living. 31st ult., the case came up for judgment. After various affidavits handed in and read in ridge delivered the judgement of the Court

The Paris Moniteur announces that on the occasion of his marriage, the Emperor has pardoned more than 3,000 persons who were implicated in the events of December, 1851.

There seems to be no limits to the Emperor's profuseness. Among other things he proposes purchasing, out of his private funds, a diamond necklace worth 600,000 francs, and which the Empress declined to receive from the City of Paris. He proposes to build a at each alternately, commencing, next summer. with Versailles, where, on account of the ex-

The London Morning Advertiser says that rested on Mrs. Howard, and the letters, which having for its object the construction of a Railto be in the possession of the Orleans Princes.

'A SHORT ROMANCE.'-Under the above caption Mrs. Swisshelm's paper of last week tells the following:-

"Among the freight which passed through this city last week on the underground railroad was a daughter of a 'wealthy and influspirit and intelligence. She had been well brought up and kindly cared for by her father; but a creditor levied on her for debt. chasers. Among those who thought of buyupon her right arm and shoulder, and which rendered them quite powerless. That night -the night before the sale-some one came into her prison, gave her a suit of boy's clothes. bade her dress quickly and follow. She did so, and was placed by the unknown friend on a steamboat bound for Pittsburgh, her passage paid, and here she arrived safely."

COPY RIGHT.—We have rumors from Washington, says the N. Y. Times, that a Treaty has been concluded between England and the United States,—and now awaits the action of the Senate,—giving to the authors of each country the control and sale of their each; that an English author may control the sale of his books in this country without having them reprinted here; and that the object and effect of the Treaty will be to give authors that complete and absolute monopoly of their books, which has been claimed by many as their natural and indefeasible right.

and suggested by Uncle Tom's Cabin. They have been set to music by Stephen Glover, and llustrated by sundry artists:-

Eliza's Song—" Sleep, my Child."
George's Song—" My Wife, my Child."
Eva's Parting Words—" Come near me all.' Poor Tom-" Mas'r, I can tell you nothing."

Sambo's Lament—"Keep the Wife and sell the Husband." (Music by Tully.) Duet-Tom and Eva-" The Sea of Glass," Duet-Emeline and her Mother-" Mother are you weeping?"

Also, now ready, the Fourth Thousand of Tully's "Topsy's Polka," with the Portrait by Louis Corbaux.

" Tully's True Topsy Quadrille."

Excursion of the "Ericsson."—The ca-In the SENATE, Mr. Brodhead's substitute loric ship has left New York for Norfolk, ject of which is to be the "moral, mental and for the Pacific Railroad bill, namely, to whither she has been requested to repair by physical improvement of the youth of the city, quarter of a million of dollars. Mr. Sabine strike out all after the enacting clause, and the Secretary of the Navy and the Chairman of the State, the country, and the world. estimates that the pay received by our fisher- insert provisions for a survey of the various of the Committee in the House on Naval Af. The site selected for the building is bounded Nathan Whitford, Adams Center \$1 00 to vol. 9 No. 52 routes, was veted down; Yeas 22, Nays 34. fairs. We understand that an offer has been by Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Third Av-The bill meets with strong opposition, and made to the Government, on behalf of her own- enue and Seventh Street. amount to over eighteen dollars a month, was still under discussion at the time of ad- ers, to construct two or more vessels of the largest class for Government service, at the Cost of Slave-Catching.—In August, the Civil and Diplomatic bill came up again 1851, John Bolding was arrested at Pought in Committee, when it appeared that the appeared that the appeared that the appeared to the consumption of not over eight to the consumption of not over eight to the consumption of the consumption of not over eight to the consumption of the consumption per hour with a consumption of not over eight tons of coal per day, guaranteeing that all their machinery shall last four years—as long as the during that time has saved ten thousand dolfrom Poughkeepsie to New York, went of Congress reaches upward of \$1,186,000, boilers of a steamship—and offering bonds in through the form of a three days trial, and all for stationery, and \$10,000 for folding. The though proved to have only one-twentieth of Speaker laid before the House a message have the form of the form of the though proved to have only one-twentieth of the form of the form of a three days trial, and all for stationery, and \$10,000 for folding. The though proved to have only one-twentieth of the form of the form of a three days trial, and all for stationery, and \$10,000 for folding. The though proved to have only one-twentieth of the form of a three days trial, and all for stationery, and \$10,000 for folding. The form of the form of a three days trial, and all for stationery, and \$10,000 for folding. The form of the form of a three days trial, and all for stationery, and \$10,000 for folding. The form of the form of a three days trial, and all for stationery, and \$10,000 for folding. The form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of the form of a three days trial, and all form of the form of the form of the form of the for been very favorably received by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and it is for Michigan Legislature, for changing the comthe purpose of giving them an opportunity for mon school system, so as to permit any qualipersonal inspection, that the ship has been fied teacher to establish a private school, and, summoned to Norfolk. Besides Capt. Erics. on presenting a certificate of the number of son and the officers and crew, Commodore children taught by him, he may draw his pro-

Several weeks ago, the bank of the Ohio

### SUMMARY.

The Frederick (Md.) Examiner records with reverential sorrow the death, on the 5th inst., of Mrs. Catharine Mantz, relict of Major vanced, breadstuffs were dull and declined, She was born on the 16th day of October, 1760, under the reign of George II., King of England, and has lived a witness to the whole history of the United States, from the Declar-Oxford, make no less than three peerages that Union of the thirty-one sovereign States. The terious disappearance of Honora Cochrane, erations, being a great-great-grandmother, and had a daughter, whose daughter's daugh-

The decease of Col. Samuel Starkweather noticed. He was a native of Connecticut, but at an early age removed to Otsego county, in which was that Newman pay a fine of £100 this State, where he commenced the practice to the Queen, and be imprisoned until it is of law. He acquired great eminence at one time in his profession, and there was hardly a criminal suit of importance in the middle counties of the State, in which he was not retained. He was also at one time very prominent in politics, representing his county in the State Legislature with distinguished ability, and fre- the man just rendered notorious by his corn quently stumping the State during important political contests.

A few days since, a Mrs. Palley was walking along Main-st., Rochester, near the New England House, when a runaway horse came in question is about \$20,000. Mr. Metcalf, palace at Marseilles, and they say one in each along the sidewalk. She tried to escape, when Agent of the Post-Office Department, has of the principal towns of France, and reside a man seized her, under pretext of protecting been sent to conduct the office. her from the danger, and robbed her of a gold watch, chain and pencil. In her consternation The slave Amanda, who was recently given pense, no Sovereign has resided since Louis she did not discover the robbery till it was too late. This was done in open daylight, and is as cool a piece of rascality as we ever heard

> A Corporation is in course of formation, implicate the first men in France, are thought road from Kingston, on the Hudson River, west through the Counties of Ulster, Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, and Cayuga, and connecting with the road direct from Canandaigua to Buffalo and Niagara at Charleston, S. C., the Mercury announces convince those who give us a call, that they can please Falls. The road is to be of the wide guage, that Mr. Gadsden sold a gang of 58 negroes, themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any and the route is expected to reduce the dis- several of which were old, for \$24,780, being other place in the City of New York. tance from this City to Buffalo about 60 miles.

A convention was held at Delhi, Broome County, last week, to consider the propriety of constructing a railroad from Syracuse to way to Canada, it is said, to build a similar ential' citizen of Louisania, a young lady of Newburgh. About seven hundred delegates bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal. were in attendance. A Committee of Fourteen was appointed, seven from Syracuse and seven from Newburgh, to raise funds for surveying the routes and deciding upon the most proper and feasible one.

A new Steamship Company has been or- diana. Rye Flour 4 87. Corn Meal ing the article was one gentleman, who wish- ganized to open a route via Panama with Aus- Jersey. ed to learn if her bust was indebted to pad- tralia, which will thus be brought within about ding for its form; but the girl, resenting this thirty-five days of New York. The first ship for Jersey, 46 a 48c. for State. Corn, 62 a 65c. for pursuit after knowledge as a personal insult, of the line (the Golden Age) will leave this dashed him from her; whereupon this repre- port for Australia and return to Panama, besentative of Southern chivalry drew a heavy tween which port and Australia she will continue her regular trips. The capital of the company will be \$300,000, with liberty to increase to \$4,000,000.

> As an instance of the improvement in agriculture now in progress, it may be mentioned that the makers of steam engines for agricultural purposes in England have in some cases increased eight-fold within the last three years. One house made in 1848 only 15 engines, ETHAN M. STILLMAN, of Scio, to Miss SARAH L. COATES, but in 1851 finished no less than 294. The same results hold good with respect to other improved agricultural implements. One burg. maker turns out 5 threshing machines a week; another, who made only 56 machines in 1849 John R. Miller and Miss Caroline R. Messenger, and 1850, turned out 192 in the last 21 months.

The Commercial Advertiser states that it learns from a credible source that Madame N. Crandall, both of Westerly. books in both. We have no reliable informa- Goldschmidt has signified her determination tion as to the precise stipulations of this ar- to pay another professional visit to this counrangement; but we hear that they are very try. She will sing at various places in Ger- G. CRANDALL, of Westerly. broad, and cover the whole ground hitherto many during the present year, and the followclaimed by the advocates of international copy ing season will appear in opera at London. right; that they give authors the same rights Afterward, she will come to the United States, in both countries which they now enjoy in and give opera in all the principal cities, remaining here probably two or three years.

Ex-President Van Buren, it is said, will start for Europe next month. He will accompany his son, Martin Van Buren, Jr., whose impaired health, it is thought, will be benefitted by the European tour. Mr. Van Buren, himself, retains all his vigor of mind "Uncle Tom" Songs.—The Birmingham The Ex-President will be the only one of the and body, and his constitutional cheerfulness. (Eng.) Journal of Dec. 11, advertises the fol- Chief Magistrates of the Republic, we believe, lowing list of songs, written by Charles Jeffrey, that ever visited Europe after his retirement

Major Win. Willis, a hero of the Revolutionary War, died at Union, Monroe Co., Va., on the 28th ult., in his 99th year. A brief biographical notice of his death, in the Farmers' Friend, states that he beheld the first flow of American blood and the sacrifice of the in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, first martyrs to our liberties, at Lexington, in Topsy's Song—"I am but a little Nigger 1775. He was afterward at Concord and Bunker Hill, where he fought bravely.

The West Jerseyman says that New York speculators are in Burlington Co., N. J., contracting for poultry of the "capon" breed to be delivered in May at 25 cents per pound. Anticipation of a throng in the city during the World's Fair, is the reason of this exorbitant price for poultry.

Peter Cooper, Esq., has made a donation of \$300,000 for establishing in New York an institution to be known as the "Union," the ob-

There is an army of at least five hundred Elizabeth F. Brown

A bill was recently introduced into the G. S. Bennett, Farmington. Ill. 475 came up, and after a short postponement for Sands was the only person who went with her. portion of the public money devoted to educational purposes.

The Legislature of Michigan has adjourn-Life Insurance Company, at Cincinnati, paid ed, after a session of forty days. The most of the appropriation should be spent within about \$15,000 on forged checks presented by important bills passed are those for the con-Sophia Maxson a man dressed as a drover. Last week a man struction of the Saut Ste. Marie Canal and Azor Estee named Gage was arrested in New York and the law forbidding the traffic in ardent spirits, The House spent the sitting upon the Civil identified by the paying teller as the quasi which is to be submitted to the people for Josiah Witter their adoption on the third Monday in June.

A dispatch from Providence, R. I., dated

Feb. 17, says: The Anti-Liquor Law passed the Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 16 to 13-some little alteration having been made. The act goes into effect immediately, but it is to be submitted to the people at the April election, and in the event of their voting not to sustain it, it is to be repealed ten days after the rising of the next General Assembly. The House will concur.

A good deal of excitement prevails in ation of Independence to the fruition of the Charleston, Mass., in consequence of the mys deceased was the representative of five gen- pretty and intelligent Lish girl of 16 years of age, who has lately become a convert from the Catholic to the Protestant faith. It is suspected that she has met with some unfair treat

The Green Mountain Freeman says: Three Fugitive Slaves passed through the place last week, and were supplied with means to prosecute their journey to the Land of Freedom -the Fugitive Slave law to the contrary notwithstanding. How God makes the wrath of man to praise him!

A telegraphic dispatch, published in a Liverpool commercial circular, states that Pries, speculations and forgeries, has been tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

The report of the defalcation of the Postmaster at Mobile is confirmed. The amount

The Kingston (N. Y.) Journal, favors a road on the west bank of the Hudson, from Hoboken to Albany, through the Counties of Jister, Orange, Greene, and Albany. cost is estimated at less than \$4,000,000.

On the 16th inst., President Pierce passed through New York on his way to Washing- branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on ton. His health at the time was not good, and on that account he declined any public fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they

an average of \$436 each.

Mr. Stephenson, the builder of the Britannia Bridge over the Manai Straits, is on his

### New York Market-February 21, 1853,

Ashes-Pots \$4 62 a 4 68; Pearls 5 75. Flour and Meal-Flour, 5 12 for Canadian, 4 87 8 5 00 for State, 5 25 a 5 44 for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Rve Flour 4 87. Corn Meal 3 37 a 3 44 for

Grain-Wheat, 1 20 for white Ohio. Rye 89c. Southern white and yellow, 67c. for old Western, Provisions-Pork, 15 50 for prime, 17 00 for mess. Beef, 5 50 a 7 25 for prime, 9 50 a 11 25 for country mess. Lard 101c. Butter 13 a 15c. for Ohio, 16 20c. for Western dairies. Cheese 8 a 9c.

Feathers-44c. for Ohio Live Geese. Hops-20 a 23c. for Eastern and Western. Seeds--10 a 101c, for Timothy.

Wool-49 a 60c. for domestic Fleece-extra 65 a 70c

On the 8th of January, by Eld. Leman Andrus, Mr.

On the 12th of February, by the same, Mr. ELIJAH

In Otselic, N. Y., Jan. 27th, by Rev. A. Knapp, Mr.

In Charlestown, R. I., February 14, by Eld. A. B. Burdick, Mr. George S. GREENMAN to Miss PATIENCE

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Ros-ERT P. BURDICK, of Charlestown, to Miss Frances A.

## DIED.

In Milton, Rock Co., Wis., Oct. 1, 1852, ELECTA STILLMAN, consort of Clarke G. Stillman, M. D. Sister Stillman was 44 years old. She died of an affection some twenty minutes of her death. She was a member of the 1st Church of Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y. in Milton, but from the inclemency of the weather as from attending church. Before she had another opportunity, she went to join the church triumphant She seemed to enjoy much of her Master's presence for several months before her departure. She was most beloved by those who best knew her. In Sharon, Pa., Feb. 9, Mrs. Amorila Phelps, wife

of Isaac Phelps, and daughter of Abel Maxson, of Wisconsin, in the 25th year of her age. She united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Friendship, N. Y. when about 15 years of age. As death drew near, she was enabled to rejoice in the prespect of soon meeting her Saviour in glory. Her last words were "I am going to Jesus." The text chosen by herself as the foundation of the funeral discourse, happily expressed her state: "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." Rev. 14: 13.

At Panama, New Grenada, January 15, of yellow fever, Mrs. Mirian G. DE Bonneville, formerly of Westerly, R. I., aged about 34 years. Mrs. de Bonneville sailed from Philadelphia, on the 15th of De-

Thomas R. Williams, James White, S. S. Marson, L. Andrus, J. Cottrell, M. Maxson, J. H. L. Jones, W. M. Fahnestock, J. Whitford, Wm. B. Maxson, J. Maxson. J. Bailey, N. V. Hull, Lester T. Rogers, Wm. F. Ran-dolph, Dennis Saunders, Charles Potter, E. Konigmacher, C. D. Langworthy, J. M. Allen, L. R. Babcock. RECEIPTS

Alexander Campbell

2 00 3 00 2 00 Ellery Crandall, Little Genesee J. M. Jennings, Plainfield, N. J. Luke G. Maxson, Milton, Wis. S. S. Maxson, Cuba, Ill. Maxson Greenlee, Cussewago, Pa. 2 00 Jas. Lewis, Sagerstown, Pa.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Hamilton Clarke, Petersburg L. R. Babcock, Wellsville Dennis Saunders, Farmington, Ill. A. A. F. Randolph, Sagerstown, Pa.

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Wm. I. S. Allen

Eastern Association—Executive Committee THE Executive Committee of the Seventh-day Bap tist Eastern Association will hold a session at the conference-room of the Pawcatnck Meeting-House, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey EW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare, \$1 75 .-NEW YORK TO EASION, A AND Fall Arrangements, commencing November 15, 1852. Leave Pier No. 1 North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P. M. Returning, eave Phillipsburg at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Hudson River Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave Chembers at. daily, for Albany and Troy— Express Train at 6 A. M., through in 4 hours, con necting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8

o'clock same evening.

Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 1 P. M.

Express Train 5 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Tarrytown at 2 P. M., and an Evening Train at

For Poughkeepsie at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Peekskill at 5.30 P. M.

The Terrytown, Peekskill, and Pough Reepsie Trains Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher,

14th, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-st. at 7.30 A. M. for Poughkeepsie, and at 5 P. M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

THE subscribers invite the attention of all persons who desire a cheap, brilliant, and safe light, to their Safety Phosgene Lamps and materials for burn-

They are also manufacturers of Burning Fluid and Jamphene, together with the various kinds of Lamps, all of which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the best terms.

Call and see, at 117 Fulton-street. CHAS. STARR, JR., & Co.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. DUNN & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing we a the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or Among other auction sales of the 8th inst., amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust,

> A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. WILLIAM DUNN. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS Constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron okes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable efter some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Beli's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of

An experience of thirty years in the business has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largestever cast in this country. Transit Instruments, Levels. Surveyors' Compasses; Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and verti cal angles without the needle.

ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852.

## American Baptist Register.

THIS Volume, now issued, contains 496 pages; or, L reckoning the 26 engravings as two pages each 548 pages. It is printed on beautiful paper, and embraces (including the ornamental stamp on the cover) engravings of 27 church and college edifices. The sketches of State Conventions, Associations alphabetically arranged, names of churches, dates of constituion, counties in which located, pastors, the baptized ages. These are followed by the American Indian mary tables of the Associations in each State, (the most omplete we have ever seen.) fill 26 pages. These are followed by valuable tables, embracing a comparaof churches, ministers and members to the whole population, Baptist periodicals, ordinations, churches constituted, new church buildings dedicated, and obituary notices. Then follows the educational department, embracing theological seminaries, colleges, academies Societies. Next we find tables of the Baptist churches in ether countries, British Provinces, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The concluding pages contain an account of the Anti-Mission, Free-Will, Six-Principle, Seventh. day Baptists, &c., with a grand summary of baptized

Christians and religious denominations. No description of the volume will do it justice. It nust be seen to form a correct idea of the expense and labor bestowed apon it. In view of the expensiveness of so many statistical pages, its engravings, &c., t is one of the cheapest volumes ever issued. It contains 200 pages more than was anticipated when the

Price, bound in cloth or sheep, \$1 50; five copies, \$6. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, for \$2. Published by the American Baptist Publication Society. Orders for the Register should be directed to

### Rev. B. R. Loxley, 118 Archetreet, Philadelphia. Just Published.

cember last, for California, for the purpose of joining her husband, but was taken sick at the Isthmus, where she died after an illness of about a week.

Analysis of the Diode and Region of the principle of democracy. By Wm. Goodella tion to the principle of democracy. By Wm. Goodella tion to the principle of democracy. Sold also by William Harned, 48 Beekman-street, New York. The first Analysis of the Bible and its Doctrines, in their relavolume is occupied with an examination of the Old restament; the second volume carries the investigation nto the New, shows the bearing of the leading doctrines of the Gospel upon the principle of democracy, examines the institutions of the New Testament, traces the progress and the influence of Christianity in promoting human liberty, to the present time, and, in the ight of Scripture prophecy, as illustrated by the signs the times, unfolds the future prospects of humanity. Tive work is designed to promote liberty, both in the Oh erch and the State, and to show that the cause of hum an freedom is identified with the Christian religion Pr. ce \$1 50 at retail, \$12 per dozen, or \$90 per hun-

> SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY: A History of the Great Struggle in Both Hemispheres; with a View of the Slawery Question in the United States. By WILLIAM GOODALL, author of "The Democracy of

This work is designed to embody a great amount of historical information in a single volume, conveniently arranged for reference. It contains fifty chapters on as many distinct topics, embracing the most important facts in the political and ecclesiastical history of the contest, together with an account of the Anti-Slavery agitation in England and the United States up to the present time; the divisions among American Abolition present time; the divisions among American Abolition ists, and the various measures advocated among them; and closing with a brief discussion of the question; "What ought to be done?" The book is an abstract of several volumes, besides the Anti-Slavery history of the last twenty years, a great part of which has never before been collected into any volume, but lies scattered in the newspapers of that period. The Table of Contests and a copious Alphabetical Index will facilitate a reference to particular facts, and to dates when desirable.

It is a large royal 12mo, volume, of about six hun-

It is a large royal 12mo. volume, of about six hum-Allen \$1 00 Dennis Saunders \$1 00 to peleg Saunders 1 00 per dozen, or \$65 per hundred, to per doz

### Miscellaneous.

#### The Lawyer's Story.

I was busy looking over old files, one bright, shiny day in November. Hoping for a little leisure, for my office had been filled all the morning, I had just taken my seat, with the

I begged her to be seated, at the same time bowing to a new comer, who stepped quietly to the window, and busied himself with a newspaper. For some few moments there was considered, the affair was a plan contrived to silence, save the rustling of the lady's silk dress, and the movement with which she hastily threw back her green veil, displaying, as she did so, mild, prepossessing features.

In a low, tremulous voice, she commenced what I supposed from her manner would be an affecting narrative, and truly it proved so.

"Some fifteen months since, sir, I was sitting with my family in a retired part of the house; it was too late to expect callers, so we were somewhat startled at the ring of the clared that some body had entered, and that rified wasshe that she sank back half fainting in a my child, mam, Mrs. Merrin knows, mam.' door, like a dog crouching down, and so terchair. Mustering courage, I seized the candle, and with my husband ventured toward the entrance, and saw there a wretched looking basket, which we both immediately lifted, and carried into an adjoining bed-room. The odor issuing from it was of so sickening a character, that it was some moments before I could venture to inspect it, but at length, nerving myself with resolution, I lifted the cover, and the tattered fragments from the you ten thousand times;" and after paying make 4 pounds per week, making in all 268

Here I noticed that the gentlenman comer was holding a new paper, which he had just taken from the file, upside down, while with an absent glance that denoted intense interest (in ularly interested, particularly as I observed the woman wiping the tears from her bright eyes, and my little red-headed Irish office-boy kept his lips puckered to the tune he had been whistling, but which seemed now ar-

'Well, sir," continued the lady, "I gained courage to look within, and, O! sir," she continued, bursting into tears, "I shall never "I wanted Darley at my elbow to sketch

see how it could possibly live.

a little while before, I had laid my own dear only misled, mislabeled and unrecognized.

it, and O! if you had seen the little bones that is to say—but the main supply of ligh stricking out at its back, and the little claws came through the door. Near this stood the of fingers and shrunken limbs, it would have tall erect, majestic form of the schoolmaster made your heart ache."

any thing affects me it is the sorrows of help- I had yet seen in my travels. How so hand less childhood. My friend winked his eyes, some a man could see himself in the glass but it would not do, so he held the paper up once a day, and keep that school for the pay to his face, and let the tears run. The little I presume Providence knew and provided red-headed Irish boy was making circles on but he seemed to me to have nature's ticket the floor with his boot-toe.

"Next day, while the poor child was sleep- minds." ing, a woman who lives in the neighborhood, and whom we occasionally employ, came in, and affected great surprise to see the babe lying in my lost Edward's cradle. She is a ly: The Chesnut, both on account of its timvery dissolute woman indeed.

to her, you know it was left here, and I thoroughly dry. Those having been kept in shouldn't wonder if you knew also who was quantity in the stores would probably sprout. its mother; for I thought she was wicked They should be kept slightly moist through enough to do any bad deed.

knew nothing about it; called Heaven to thick coat of leaves; but it is probable that witness, and was very vehement; and this large numbers of those spared by the boys and beautiful speeches in Boston the other evenpersons who are ready to testify.

with his great laughing eyes, and white skin, ductive hill side, and planted it with chesnuts, meaning - a latent, practical pholosophy, of a hat. his pretty curls, and fat arms and fingers all in fows, four feet apart every way. The first Some one was asked whether he would be dimpled over, you wouldn't wonder we take sprouts coming up rather crooked and scrub- willing to take care of all Mr. Astor's properthe recollection of his beauty.

then claim it, sir; besides, hadn't the other part of Massachusetts, but does not readily make nothing else out of it."

not know any thing about the child, and then ate neighborhood of the sea. perjured herself? Oh! I didn't I couldn't Michaux says Chesnut copses are considermore, of our lost one.

Commanding my voice as best I could, I asked her several questions, relative to the assumed mother, and after a patient investigation came to the conclusion that, all things extort money or charity of some kind.

heart! I'd go to law a thousand times—un- | yearly income is only \$15. less!" she interrupted herself quickly—"unless | Now suppose that the cow would give milk

pathy, if nothing else, she left the office. that my own.

### A Kentucky School.

We take the following from one of Willis western letters, lately published in the Home

forget the sight. It was a little baby, a little the interior of this school. Unconsciousness skeleton baby, not more than a few weeks old; makes beautiful pictures—the remarkand tanned lighter at the curves, and the russet | quire into. "I sent right away for a doctor, who, when red of her cheek was beaming with tranquil he came, shook his head gravely and told me I health—eyes large and steady, hand plump had better send it off to the poor-house, for it and dirty, shoulders and back bare, and frock would certainly die on my hands; he did not | ragged. There she lay, learning to spell; and meantime more beautiful than she will be "Oh, sir, my heart yearned to it, and I when the spelling is learned, and better worth the Seminole Indians. The writer says:couldn't do that, indeed I couldn't. Misera- admiring and loving than when her heels are ble looking object as it was, my heart yearn- kept down and her rags changed to the pettied to it, for it was a little helpless, innocent coat of womanhood. How out of time and baby. And I had buried my own child," she place come the things we most want in this continued, with a fresh gush of tears, that act- world! I am inclined to think Eden is stil ed instantaneously on mine own eyes, "only around us. Its loveliness and happiness are

infant in its grave, and night and morning my Of the troops on board the bench providheart called for it; so I said to the doctor, No, ed for the jacket and trouser department of doctor, I won't send it to the poor-house. If the school, one half, at least, were picking the it lives it will take the place of my own dead | clay from between the logs, and so getting a baby; if it dies, I'll soothe its last hours; do look at the open air outside; and they had so all you can for it, doctor, as if it was really far succeeded that the four walls let in the light like a honeycomb. There was one win-"So I washed the poor thing and dressed dow-a hole sawed through one of the logs -certainly the largest supply of dignity for My heart was aching all the time; for if the money (twenty-five dollars a month) which on his brow for the government of older

## Plant Chesnuts.

.The New England Farmer says, very truber and the fruit it produces, deserves more "'Was it left here, at your door?' she asked. attention than it receives. The nuts intended "'You know all about it,' I said, turning for planting should not be allowed to become the Winter and planted in Spring. Nature "She turned pale, but cried out that she plants them in the Autumn and covers with a

close to the ground, which caused new shoots for his board and clothing.

spoken about before. What do you think, Emerson, in his Tress and Shrubs, says the of others." "But he has the income, the his heart sick, when the welcome announcesir ?-they wanted to take that child, that dar- Chesnut tree is found on the banks of the rents of all this mighty property." "Yes, but ment that the ship had arrived reached his ling child, away from us. They did, indeed, Mousum river, in the county of York, Maine, he can do nothing with his income but build ears. He immediately proceeded to meet sir, and the young woman said it was her baby. a little beyond the 43d parallel of latitude, more houses and warehouses and ships, or and greet his loved ones, and convey them But O! sir, I don't believe it; I can't believe and thence southward as far as Florida, and loan more money on mortgages for the con home; but was met by the terrible announce-

woman taken oath, as it were, that she did and abundantly ripen its fruit in the immedi-

give up that child, sir. Our very heart-strings ed in France as the most valuable species of tages of the newly invented caloric engine a are wined about him, he is the light of our property; every seven years they are cut for follows:home; positively, were he taken away, could hoops, and the largest branches serve for vine nd longer see his blue eyes and sunny smile, props; at the end of fourteen years they furit would kill me. I am almost crazed now nish hoops for large tubs, and at the age of a caloric ship of the largest size may circumat the thought, (her tears fell freely,) my soul twenty-five years they are proper for posts object of my search in my hand, when the is bound up in him; he fills the place, and and light timber. The Chesnut grows well on rocky hills, and other lands hardly rich enough for cultivation.

### Statistics for Farmers.

Among farmers there are a great number "Oh! sir, you are so good. Then you think of cows kept which give milk not more than I can, that I had best keep the child-O! I about eight months in the year, and during this am so thankful, sir-you can't tell how I love time would not make, on an average, more him! my whole soul revolts at the thought of than two pounds of butter each week. Thus giving him in into such keeping—and he so a cow would fall short of making 75 pounds of noble and beautiful-besides, I cannot think butter in a year. The average price of butthat woman is the mother, for sir, she never ter, in the country, is not over 16 cents, taking once asked to see the child, and would a mother one year with another. This would give for a true mother, have done that? O! no, no, the butter \$12. Add to this \$2 for the milk bell, and a strange, smothered noise in the him; flown to him; covered him with kisses, the calf at three days old, and you have \$15 no. I I would have searched the house for after the cream has been taken off, and \$1 for and cried out that he was my baby, and no as the proceeds of the cow for one year. Now she saw a dark looking object near the hall power should keep him from me; but she for her cost. Call the cow worth \$15 to turn just sobbed a little, and said, 'O! sure, it's into beef. The interest of \$15 is 90 cents. (Omit tax on the cow.) Her keeping in sum-And I may keep him, then, you think; mer \$5. In winter \$12. Time and labor in retain him at all risks," she cried, joyfully ris- milking and taking care of milk and butter ing from her seat—" why, sir, I'd lose all I'm | \$8. This would make the sum of \$25 90 for worth before I'd give him up-bless his the yearly expense of the cow, while her

to his own mother-but I have my thoughts 10 months in the year, and for twenty-five that that mother is dead, and till I know cer- weeks would make 8 pounds of butter per tain he shall be my child. Thank you, thank week, and for seventeen weeks more would me my fee, which I had earned by my sym- pounds, (which is far below the product of many good cows,) it would amount to \$42.88 I know that, when I looked at myself in cents. Who will find a difficulty in seeing my little glass, I was startled at the peculiar that one of the cows is a dead loss of nearly tical men in the east country, and for which tinge about my eyes, and my friend, turning \$11 in a year, and would eat her body up, unhalfaway, said, in a subdued voice, "Affecting, der such circumstances, in less than a year the story, not the paper,) he was looking at one isn't it?" But I managed to get sight of his and a half, while the other would give a clear eyes, and—they were as red as, if not redder profit of nearly \$17 per year, allowing the same expense of keeping, &c. But, making \$5 allowance for extra expense of interest. keeping and tending, and there would still remain a clear profit of about \$12 per year, or 300 pounds or more of butter yearly.

The old horse that does not earn more than and its thin rags, its little blue, pinched fin- grotesqueness of real life grouping ather ad- a half dollar per week, the year round, will tween four and five tons in weight. The raisgers, made it one of the most pitiable objects ding than otherwise, to their effect. While cost for keeping and shoeing not less, certain ing of the shrub vertically from its bed was crat, writing Jan. 22, says: "Yesterday, in with a crust of dirt, its blue eyes, sunken way, awkwardhood, had their heels on the benches worth \$20, and see how the gain or loss will tion of a screw turned by two men. The suc- who had been for six years prosecuting a way down, and the lips, as white as snow, and sat with their chins on their knees, feel be. Interest on \$20 dollars for one year will cess of the operation was deemed highly satis- claim on Congress, in the name of her mother, kept trembling as its little gasping breath ing of their toes, there were three or four of be \$1 20; taxes we will call 10 cents; cost of factory, and must have been very gratifying a woman 89 years old, was the occasion of came through. I bent down to it as closely the younger ones, with grace and beauty keeping and shoeing \$50; making a total of to Mr. M'Glashen, the inventor. The invenas I could, for it seemed drenched in opium, enough to equip angels—the heaven they \$51 30. Service of the horse at 50 cents per tion is applicable to all departments of gardenor some such poison, and I could not help were leaving behind them still radiant in week, \$26. This subtracted from \$51 30 ing, and in its various forms can raise with crying, indeed I could not, sir, to think how their delicious little faces. One I could have leaves a bill against the old horse of \$25 30. the same facility the florists' flower and the cruel and heartless the mother of that baby taken to my bosom with a hug and stolen (to This is \$5 30 more than the horse was worth largest tree. must be, thus to neglect it, and leave it to the adopt and to add to the 'Orion's belt of at the beginning of the year. The old horse care of strangers when it was dying, perhaps three,' who form my constellation at home;) has eaten his body up, and is ready to go a little fairy lying flat on her stomach on the about doing it again. Pretty soon he will of the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad Com- tions of her heart were stronger than her A thrill passed through my veins, for the top of a sloping desk, and with her heels in swallow down a calf or a yearling, or perhaps pany, and Messrs. Mann & Watson, Directors strength, and she fainted and fell insensible touching manner of the narrator struck all the air, and her cheek in her hand, too busy a small cow, besides eating himself up. of the Company, have recently examined por- on the floor. The claim, amounting to some my heart's chords, and my friend of the news- with her spelling-book to notice our coming | Whether farmers will continue to keep such | tions of McKean county, Pa., on the line of | \$2,000, was put through instanter. Never did paper was making queer faces out of the win- in. Her heaps of curls were masses of brown, kinds of creatures is a matter for them to in- the above-named road, for the purpose of ac- woman faint in better time. There was hard-

## Barbarous Suggestions.

A barbarian in the Jacksonville News sug gests the following method of getting rid of

"The plan which I propose is one that I suggested three years ago, and which, if it had Government at least a million of dollars. It matter in its own hands, and offer high rewards for killing and capturing them. If \$12 be offered for each warrior captured alive, reled guns and revolvers, provide themselves opinion in Boston that it will be successful. with dried beef and cold-flower, and "stillhunt" for weeks at a time, with the double object of ridding their State of its greatest curse, and earning, at the same time, a few thousand dollars."

## The Poor Man as Rich as the Richest.

### The Caloric Engine.

The Boston Transcript sums up the advan

1. The caloric engine burns about onetenth as much fuel as a steam engine; hence, navigate the globe without stopping to take in coal; hence, not a sail will be seen on the ocean in fifty years after the success of the new principle is certain; hence, machinery will be applied to a thousand arts which now require manual labor; hence, the possibility of that long-desired machine-plough; and hence the coming of that good time when arduous manual toil will absolutely cease under

2. The cost of the caloric engine is about the same as the steam engine, minus the cost 3. Only one-fourth as many engine-men

will be required on board a coloric ship as are necessary for a steamer. 4. No smoke whatever will issue from a caloric furnace when anthracite coal is used, of attending public meetings and creating dis and consequently no huge, unsightly smoke-

be as clean as that of a sailing-ship. 5. There can be no bursting or collapsing of boilers, for the simple reason that there will go to the State Prison, but clemency was be no boilers to burst. The worst accident shown with the hope of reform. All the boys that can happen to a caloric engine is for it to belonged to respectable families, and had enstop; nor is watchfulness imperatively requir- joyed, as is believed, excellent home privi-

6. Owing to the extreme simplicity of the caloric engine, the wear and tear will be very slight, and the duration of the engine propor tionably long.

### Patent Transplanting Apparatus.

The transplanting machine of Mr. M'Glashen, of Edinburgh, now well known to prache has received a first-class certificate of merit from the Caledonian Horticultural Society, was tested on a recent afternoon on the grounds of Mr. Campbell, of Blythswood, in presence of a large party of ladies and gentlemen and practical men. Mr. M'Glashen having everything in readiness to proceed with the operation, a fine laurel, the branches the interest of \$200, and a difference in the of which were twelve feet in diameter, was profits of the two of about \$25 per year. A raised with the ball of earth, five feet seven good cow, and good keeping, ought to afford inches square, and three feet deep, attached ed humanity, gave the man a quarter, and he and placed on a truck for removal in less than sought once more oblivion in the fatal cup. a quarter of an hour. The laurel, with the soil adhering to the root, was calculated to be be-

> quiring information with regard to the coals of ly a show of opposition." that region. They determined the position of gas; the seam is of good thickness.

CAST IRON PAVEMENT.—Workmen are en-\$1,000 for each warrior killed—and \$500 for gaged in paving Howard-street, Boston, with each woman or child captured alive—but few cast iron. The pavement is of a novel char-'still-hunted," the whole expense would be other substance, such as a composition of asbut \$400,000, and that the General Govern-phaltum and sand or gravel, may be found ment would be bound to refund. One great more suitable. The surface of the pavement nor captured, there will be nothing to pay—
its expense will only be commensurate with its
success—and as all other plans, though attended boxes, thus binding the whole firmly together

is grooved, to prevent horses from slipping, and two water mills are already under way, and everything about the settlement indicates energy and prosperity.

Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy, already under way, and everything about the settlement indicates energy and prosperity.

Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy, already under way, and everything about the settlement indicates energy and prosperity.

B. W. Millard, David C. Green with vast expense, have signally failed, would | The thickness of the outer rim and the inner it not be wise to give this one a trial? That divisions is about an inch. The street will it would fail, appears to me incredible; for be covered with a net work of iron, filled in there are more than enough Floridians who with a substance to produce a smooth, durable two bed-spreads of pieces of silk and satin, would promptly organize in parties of sixty surface. The inventor of this plan is Mr. or eighty, arm themselves with double-bar- | William D. Terry, of Boston, and it is the

AN OLD ANECDOTE REVIVED.—Some have not yet learned that" brevity is the soul of wit, and for their benefit we repeat a favorite story of Franklin, which shows how much verbiage may be pruned away by those who study the art. A hatter setting up business consulted The Hon. Edward Everett, in one of his his friends on the inscription for his shop :-"John Thompson, hatter, makes and sells was all before my daughter, and three or four squirrels never germinate, for want of being ing, (at the dinner to Mr. Baring,) argued in hats for ready money," with the sign of a hat. placed under favorable circumstances of light his felicitous style, that there could be no The first friend suggested that "hatter" was "Well, sir, she went away, and after that and warmth. It is said that they need pro- anatagonism between capital and labor. The superfluous—the second that it was better not came seldom to our house; but once, when tection the first Winter, as there is danger of owner of capital, he said, in England or to mention "ready money," for it was some she did come, she was intoxicated, and point-their being killed by freezing. In transplant- America, really reaps the smallest portion of times prudent to give credit—and a third, that ing to the baby that had grown beautifully, ing the next Spring, they require much the the advantages which flow from its possession the purchaser of a hat cared not a fragment of and was a lovely little creature, she declared same attention as other trees, but without so -he being but a kind of head book-keeper, nap who made it. The inscription was abridgshe knew all about it—a downright contradiction a soil as is required for fruit trees. In or chief clerk to the business community. He ed in obedience to these suggestions to "Thompdiction to what she had sworn before, you Italy, Chesnuts grow to the size of small ap- may be as rich as Cræsus, but he can neither son sells hats." "Sells!" exclaimed a fourth, eral and Postmaster-General: and Jackson sir.

Fifteen months went by; our darling, O!

At a farmers' meeting, in New York. Mr. tion. Mr. Everett said he remembered have At a farmers' meeting, in New York, Mr. tion. Mr. Everett said he remembered hear- away?" Upon which the last two words were sir, we do love him so dearly, had grown to Rice, speaking of planting Chesnut timber, reling a jest made about Mr. Astor's propety, expunged, and all that remained of the original be such a sweet boy! If you could see him marked, that he plowed up a tract of unpro- which contained, he thought, a great deal of device was "John Thompson," with the sign

A SAD CASE.—An industrious Irishman, to him;" and she smiled through her tears at by, he went over the field and cut them down ty-eight or ten millions of dollars-merely residing in Boston, had accumulated and say ed money enough from his earnings, to secure "Yesterday I was sitting in my parlor, the to spring up straight and vigorous. The trees "No," was the indignant answer; "do you and furnish a snug little tenement, and to send died a few miles west of Murfreesboro, (Tenn.,) dear little fellow sometimes clinging to my are very thrifty, completely shade the ground, think me a fool?" "Well," rejoins the other, for his family to come over and occupy it, at the advanced age of 120 years. Also in knees, sometimes toddling round the room, and grow more and more rapidly as the soil "that's all Mr. Astor himself gets for taking They took passage in the ship Moses Wheeler, the vicinity of the same place, a negro woman (for he has just learned to walk, sir,) when I begomes strengthened by the annual deposit care of it; he's found and that's all. The which arrived last week, after a stormy and aged 113. was called into the kitchen. There stood two of leaves. So well satisfied is he with the ex- houses, the warehouses, the ships, the farms tedious voyage, having been long and anxiouswomen; one a very young one, but wild and periment, that he is now placing other worth which he counts by the hundred and is oblig, ly expected. Day after day he had watched County, died on the 16th ult., at the advancewicked looking, the other, the person I have less lands in a similar course of improvement, ed to take care of, are for the accommodation for their coming until hope deferred had made that any one can be so cruel to a child, and in the Western States. It is found in every venience of others. He's found, and you can ment that his wife and six children had died New York on Friday, Feb. 11, for the mur-

YOUTHFUL CRIME.—A Fitchburg correspondent of the Boston Traveler states that four boys have been arrested in that city for store-breaking and larceny. One of them, the son of a highly respectable mechanic, was arrested in the High School, of which he was a member. The writer says: "In the progress of the examination it appeared that they had regularly prepared themselves for thieving, and had fitted up a small room in a barn ceptacle for stolen goods. On examining this room, a large number of articles, which were ascertained to have been stolen, were discovered. A book was also found, in which was a long list of houses and stores that had been entered, and an account of all the articles taken. A ledger was also found, in which each boy had an account, and was credited on one side with the amount he stole, and on the other side was charged with the amount he received of the stolen property. A large shops in town, were also found. The boys had regular signals, and have been in the habit

16 pp.

No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative turbances. Two of the offenders were senpipe will be necessary, and the rigging will tenced to the State Reform School during No. 14-Delaying Obediance. 4 pp. their minority, and the other two were fined \$10 each and costs. They were all liable to ed, as in no case can a dangerous accident leges and instruction. The oldest was but 16 years of age, and the youngest 13.

> "My LAST SKETCH."-A week or two since, the newspapers of this city published a paragraph in which it was stated that a gentleman justly celebrated as a portrait painter, had been sent to the House of Correction as a common drunkard. A few days before this occurred, the unfortunate individual, suffering all the horrors of the mania a putu, went into the reading room of a hotel in this city, and observing in one corner a gentleman with whom he formerly had some acquaintance, went up to him, and taking his hat from his head, pointed to the inside, and said, "Colonel, will you be so good as to look at my last sketch?" The Colonel complied, and saw written on the inside of the crown of his hat, "For God's sake, give us a quarter!" and this was the poor inebriate's "last sketch." The Colonel, with a heart beating for wreck-

FAINTING AT THE RIGHT TIME.—A Washington correspondent of The Concord Demoquite a scene. The bill, at last, after so many days of hope deferred and anxious poverty, was brought up. The lady herself, who was the indications that the bill would pass became | the Recorder shall rank among the best. NEW COAL FIELDS.—Mr. Allen, President too evident to be doubted, the long-pent emo-

several seams of excellent bituminous coal of Common Schools of New York.—The considerable thickness, quite accessible above expenditures for teachers' wages during the water-level, on the banks of streams very near last year, amount to \$1,681,316.01. Expendand on the line of the railroad, within eighty ed for libraries, and other school purposes, miles of Buffalo. These gentlemen also pro- \$2,249,814.02. Whole amount of public cured specimens of coal from several places moneys received \$1,384,367.09. Ditto disnear the line of the Erie and Sunbury Rail- bursed \$1,242,916.10. Leaving unappropriroad, and not far from the point where the ated \$105,450.99. The Comptroller reports been adopted, would have removed every In- Buffalo and Pittsburg road will connect with that there are in the State 862,507 pupils atthat road. One of the specimens is a good tending public schools; 1,767 attending priis this: that the State of Florida shall take the article, known as cannel coal, desirable for vate schools; 105 colored schools, with 4,416

## VARIETY.

Ole Bull's Norwegian settlement, in Pennsylvania, is going on well. Since the snow of them will be either killed or captured be- acter, being composed of circular boxes of fell they have been as active as before, andfore the rest will hasten in and surrender at cast iron, about twelve inches in diameter, and they are now busily engaged in making roads, discretion. Supposing, however, that it five inches in height, divided into six compart- building houses, mills, and other works. Sevemight be necessary to kill 40 of the warriors ments, so small as not to admit the hoof of a ral new houses have been entirely completed (one-third of their whole number) before the horse. In the present experiment, these already since winter set in, and the prospect rest become terrified at being waylaid and spaces will be filled with gravel, but some now is that preparations will be made by spring for receiving a large addition to the settlement. At Cartee Camp a new school house has been erected, and school opened in Alden. Rowse Babcock. advantage in this plan is, that if none be killed is grooved, to prevent horses from slipping, it. A steam saw mill and two water mills are

The New London (Conn.) Chronicle, under the head of "A splendid specimen of female task," states that a lady of that city has made two bed-spreads of pieces of silk and satin, "One of them containing 8,000, and the other Government of the Covernment of the task," states that a lady of that city has made 12,052 pieces, the whole combined with a taste almost equal to that displayed upon the Leonardsville. W. B. Maxson. Lincklaen. Daniel C. Burdick. Gobelin tapestry, and sewed together with so Newport...Abel Stillman. much art as to equal the finest mosaic work."

The Shippensburg (Pa.) News, Jan. 29, says that the Broad Mountain Vein at Coal Castle, which took fire on the 13th of Dec., thirteen years since, still continues to pour forth its sulphuric gases, and in wet weather steam may be seen rising in volumes. For a distance of half a mile, this large vein has been entirely consumed above water-level!-how far below is not known.

The Counties of Van Buren, Ingham, Eaton, Branch, Berrien and Barry, of Michigan, were named after Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet, formed in March of 1829: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-Gen-\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions.

The people of the United States pay as much for imported cigars as they receive for exported wheat; and drink in the form of French brandy, the whole proceeds of the Indian corn exportation.

On the 18th ult., a negro man, named Harry,

Dr. Benjamin Vale, of Guilford, Chenango ed age of 102.

Abraham Miller, who was with Wolfe, at the postmaster, store, or tavern-keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment until he returns the papers, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office. at the age of 115 years.

A man named Joseph Clarke was hung in during the passage over, and he was left alone ! der of a Police Officer in April, 1851,

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Fourth Comman ment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
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the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the ing, and had fitted up a small room in a barn Sabbath. 28 pp. adjoining the house of one of them as a re- No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day. A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab

batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

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No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the

Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works o 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

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet.
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