

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.  
THE BIBLE IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.  
Number Three.

When I commenced this series of articles for the Recorder, I intended to have continued them without interruption, through the successive numbers, until they were completed; but ill health and great pressure of business, being at the head of a very numerous school, prevented me. I will now proceed, with as little interruption as possible.

When I speak of the poetry of the Bible, and the themes it affords for the poet, I approach a subject perfectly enrapturing. To the pious soul, there is certainly nothing more delightful than the songs of Zion. Homer and Virgil, and even our own angelic Milton are outdone by this wondrous book. This is saying much for the poetry of the Bible—more so than most critics are willing to admit; but there is such a majesty and simplicity, so charmingly mingled in the songs of the shepherd bard of Israel, as completely defies rivalry.

Poetry is the language of the imagination. The intellect sends abroad the fancy, over the boundless fields of thought that the universe affords, and it gathers up materials, and brings them and lays them at the feet of the imagination. The imagination seizes upon them, broods over them, warms them by the fires of immortal genius, blends them together in just symmetry and proportion, and sends them abroad to enrapture and charm. Thus, objects, the most opposite in their nature, by the molding power of this faculty, are so blended together as to produce the most agreeable emotions; and objects having no real resemblance, but possessing the power to produce similar emotions, are brought together, and their union is exceedingly agreeable. Take an example from Job.

"Hast thou given the horse strength?  
Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?"

There is obviously no real resemblance between the mane of the war-horse and thunder; yet the war-horse, rushing with impetuosity upon the foe, and overturning all in his way, conveys an idea of power and creates emotions similar to those produced by the unchained thunder, careering through the sky, and riding upon the storm-cloud. There are many such passages in the Bible.

Another characteristic of the imagination is that power by which it takes inanimate objects and clothes them with animate existence—by which it sends mountains skipping like rams, and little hills like lambs, over the plains—that power which makes the cedars of Lebanon rejoice, and the forest trees clap their hands for joy—that power which makes the deserts and waste places sing for joy, and the morning stars raise their exulting songs of praise to God for his glorious dispensations to his creatures. Joyful, indeed, must have been the emotions of the sacred poets, to have inspired their minds with such images.

Another characteristic of the imagination is the power of combining numbers, and representing them as a unity. This is abundantly illustrated in the Bible. One passage will suffice.

"How beautiful are thy tents, O Jacob,  
And thy dwelling places, O Israel;  
As rivers spread themselves abroad,  
As gardens by the river side,<

"How beautiful are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy dwelling places, O Israel; As rivers spread themselves abroad, as gardens by the river side, as the concheth and lieth down as a lion, as a young lion which shall rouse him up. Blessed is he that bleaseth thee, And cursed is he that curseth thee."

The beauty of this consists in representing the numerous hosts of Israel as one man, and thus addressing them. Making the mind of youth familiar with such poetic sallies will lay the foundation of a correct taste, and thus be an invaluable advantage to them in whatever sphere of life they may move.

The reader will suffer me to indulge in a few more quotations, and then I will leave this part of my subject.

The prophet, sickened, as may well be supposed, to his heart's core, by the misery and wretchedness of mankind—and beholding, by the far-reaching ken of prophecy, the deliverer coming in the remote future, breaks forth into the following soul-stirring strain:—

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth, Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye when the Lord shall bring again Zion. Break forth into joy; sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem; for he hath redeemed Jerusalem. The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

If I ever read any thing in any language that perfectly delights me, it is this passage. It enables me to see the deliverer approaching to save, not amid the tumult and thunder of battle, where the groans and shrieks of the dying fill the air, where banners are waving and falchions gleaming, but clothed in the

white robes of peace, and bearing the olive branch in his hand. Nature herself is renovated by his smiles; deserts and waste places sing together, and all the ends of the earth rejoice, to see the salvation of God.

Another glorious, soul-stirring song, is the song of the angelic chorists on Bethlehem's plains—their song of "Glory to God in the highest, and on the earth peace and good will to man."

Standing high among the literary recommendations of the Bible, is its richness of themes for the poet. Where can we find a book so rich in such themes? Echo answers, Where? It is no small recommendation, that the sublimest genius that ever honored humanity drew his theme for that miracle of a poem, "Paradise Lost," from this glorious book. A numerous host in Apollo's train have drawn their themes from this book of books. Yet by no means are its themes exhausted. It is still rich as the mines of Ophir, and exhaustless as eternity itself. Let us contemplate, for a moment, some of them.

Let us go back on the stream of time to that period when this now bright and beautiful earth was a formless void—a mass of black and sulphurous lava—when the atmosphere which enveloped it was so filled with exhalations, that not a solitary ray of light could penetrate the grim darkness that dwelt upon the face of the deep; and thence trace the work of creation as it progressed towards perfection. What scenes of thrilling interest burst upon the vision! At the voice of the Almighty, order succeeds disorder, the curtain of darkness is rolled back, light for the first time bursts upon the infant world, and beauty and harmony spring out of confusion and distortion. Such themes of contemplation are worthy of an angel's pen. It is well for youth to become familiar with such themes, as they are calculated to inspire the mind with just notions of what constitutes the true basis of poetry.

Another theme—the Deluge. What a theme for the poet! God, worried out by the sins of men, resolved upon their destruction. The heavens were opened, and down rushed the storms. The fountains of the great deep were unloosed, and earth became another wreck. What poet has ever depicted the horror and anguish that must have pierced the hearts of men, when, amid the groans of the earthquake, the glare of lurid lightnings, the bellowing of angry thunders, and the universal concussion of the elements, with eyes glaring wild with inexorable despair, they read their doom, irrevocable as the fiat of an unchanging God could make it? Who has painted the desolation that reigned over that wide waste of waters which rolled over the charnel house of all living, except those alone in the ark? Echo answers, Who? None have been able to do justice to the task.

The passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea—the giving of the law from Mount Sinai—Elijah's ascension to heaven in a chariot of fire—are themes from which the best might win fresh laurels. But the crowning theme is the crucifixion of Christ—an event upon which hung the eternal destiny of millions—an event around which cluster all the dearest hopes of the Christian—an event which furnishes themes of song for the seraphim and cherubim around the dazzling throne of God—an event which the redeemer, especially, shall celebrate in ecstatic strains, nor shall these songs cease until their echoes shall be borne back to the listening ear from the remotest shores of eternity's boundless ocean. Let us follow Christ from the Hall of Judgment up the hill of Calvary, and behold his mild and resigned countenance, all bespattered with his own blood, and with the filth which his enemies had cast upon him; behold him bearing his cross, and fainting under his heavy load; behold him nailed to that cruel instrument of death, and reared up between the heaven and the earth, as if fit neither; behold him crying out, under the weight of his agonizing sufferings, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"—behold him expiring under his accumulated sufferings, amid the scoffs and jeers of his enemies; and listen to the voice of the earthquake, as the earth shakes from center to circumference, indignat at the sins of man. This is a theme which can never be exhausted by any created being. Yet the more we contemplate it, independent even of its moral bearing, the more are we capable of appreciating the genius of poetry. "It may be doubted," says an able writer, "whether even Milton's sublime genius could have worthily represented to mortal eyes that terrible crisis in the destiny of man. Sublime as were the flights of that eagle genius—and what intellect ever soared

"With plumbe so strong, so equal, and so soft," into the loftiest empyrean of poetry, the unshadowed glory of heaven's eternal atmosphere, the flower-breathing air of primeval Eden, or the thick darkness of hell!—it must have flagg'd—even that tireless pinion, amid the gloom and thunder-cloud that veiled the more than human agonies of the cross."

WATKINS, N. Y., May 22, 1853.

white robes of peace, and bearing the olive branch in his hand. Nature herself is renovated by his smiles; deserts and waste places sing together, and all the ends of the earth rejoice, to see the salvation of God.

## REGENERATION.

Reply to T. B. B.—See Recorder, May 12.

In the first four paragraphs of T. B. B.'s reply to my views on Regeneration, he quotes some of my propositions, and in his commentary thereon he makes me arrive at the following conclusion: "So, then, according to D. E. M., we have a natural man, dead in trespasses and sins—that is, one in whom there is no holiness at all—putting forth a holy act, and intending to do so." To this sentiment I unhesitatingly plead guilty, and am ready for trial, before the tribunal of reason and revelation. T. B. B. takes issue against this sentiment as follow: "If this intention is a holy one, it cannot be the act of the natural or un-renewed man."

Before proceeding with the investigation of this issue, let us review a little, to see how it has arisen.

The reader will recollect that I assumed, in my former article, that regeneration consisted in a change from unholiness to holiness, or from sin to obedience; and that the Holy Spirit performed the important agency of enlightening the mind by applying to it the word of truth, after which the change was entirely the work of the subject. On the other hand, it was assumed, that the Holy Spirit, or God, was the sole agency engaged in the work. It is now affirmed, that an unholiness being cannot put forth a holy or obedient act, and consequently is made holy by the Spirit alone, and thus regeneration is completely wrought, while the sinner is yet disobedient; and it is more than intimated, that the sinner may not even know that this change is wrought. This doctrine, absurd enough in itself, will appear still more so from a single consideration of the nature of holiness.

Holiness is not an abstraction, having a separate identity, and existing independent of the mind, but it is an act of mind, in some mode of manifestation. It is an act of free will, put forth in accordance with known obligation. If this is not holiness, then neither T. B. B. nor the Bible has told us what it is. Thus giving to holiness "a local habitation and a name," my position does not seem so strange as T. B. B.'s exclamation point would seem to make it. It is simply this, that the disobedient or unholiness man can, at any moment of his responsible existence, cease to be disobedient or unholiness, and become obedient or holy. It is upon this very unholiness being that God lays his injunction to become holy. It will not answer to charge God with the absurdity of calling upon the sinner to do what he cannot do; nor has God ever intimated that he should do any more for the sinner than to show him the way to obedience, or holiness, as I shall prove hereafter. But it is assumed, that "his holy intention is the product or effect of the regenerating work of the Holy Spirit, and shows that the work has already been accomplished. According to this view, the sinner becomes a holy being before he even puts forth a holy intention; and according to my view, he cannot possibly be a holy being until he puts forth this holy intention; for it is this very intention which constitutes his holiness, and at all times he can put forth that intention. Now, if my definition of holiness is correct, my conclusion is inevitable. I am confident that this definition will stand the test of the severest criticisms.

I freely admit, that the work of the Holy Spirit stands in intimate relationship to this change of intention, which makes the new creature; but that it is the relationship of a "cause," as T. B. B. asserts, I deny, and appeal to the word of God for testimony. It is the relationship of condition, and not of cause. The office of the Spirit, as defined by the Bible, is to awaken and convince the sinner, by applying the truth to his intelligence. When it has done this, it has completed its mission, and yet the sinner is not regenerated. The truth may pour upon his soul with noon-day effulgence, and yet, instead of being any more holy in consequence of this work of the Spirit, his guilt increases with the light, nor is he at all regenerate till he obeys that truth.

For the Scripture explanation of the office of the Holy Spirit, see Gen. 6: 3—"My Spirit shall not always strive with man." Job 36: 9—"He sheweth their work, and their transgressions." John 16: 8—"And when he (the Spirit) is come, he will reprove (convince) the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment." Neh. 9: 20—"Thou gavest also thy good Spirit to instruct them." John 14: 26—"The Holy Ghost, whom the father will send in my name, shall teach you all things." Such is the office of the Holy Spirit—not to regenerate, but to teach the truth, that men may have no excuse for their unholiness. If they remain unholiness, still it is because they will, and not because they must.

In the performance of this office, the Bible everywhere represents the Spirit as cooperating with man in the work of regeneration. 1st Pet. 1: 22—"Seeing ye have purified your souls, in obeying the truth, through the Spirit, unto unfeigned love of the brethren." Such is the way, as I have learned it from the Word of God; and until T. B. B. shall point out the way more perfectly, his prayer that I "may learn the way of the Lord more perfectly" will remain unanswered.

From the sixth paragraph of T. B. B.'s reply, it appears that he also claims and teaches to "cease to do evil and learn to do well—to learn of unholiness, and put on holiness—is entirely the work of the creature." But that this is no part of regeneration. The sinner is entirely regenerated prior to this change of moral character. This change he calls "conversion." Now, since the Bible teaches of no change except this change of moral character, which T. B. B. calls conversion, I of course cannot understand the distinction in the mind of my opponent, until he shall define regeneration, as clearly as he has conversion. This distinction between regeneration and conversion finds no sanction in the philosophy of the human mind, or the teachings of the Scriptures. The terms regeneration and conversion are not of frequent use in the Bible, but when used they are of synonymous import. The term regeneration means the "new birth." To be regenerated is to have a "new heart," to be a "new creature," to "pass from death unto life." It is then a change of moral character. But a change of moral character is a change of the intentions from disobedience to obedience, and this change he is to make for himself. Ezek. 18: 31—"Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed, and make you a new heart, and a new spirit, for why will ye die?" No commentary can make this beautifully expressive passage more clear. The making of the "new heart" consists in casting off transgressions, and this is enjoined upon the transgressor. The Bible nowhere defines the new heart to be any thing else than a heart free from transgressions. Now the term conversion is used with precisely this same import, to express this same change of heart, this passing from death unto life. Psalm 51: 13—"Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted to thee." Acts 28: 27—"The heart of this people waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing and their eyes have they closed, lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their hearts, and should be converted, and I should heal them." Here the whole process of regeneration, with the agencies employed, is clearly set forth, by which the sinner passes from death unto life, so as to obtain healing from God; and this process is called conversion. The knowledge of the truth is the condition, (and, as I have shown, this is imparted by the Spirit;) turning to God (conversion) is the thing done by the subject; and healing from God the result. Such is the process of the new birth, and the only process mentioned in the Bible, and it is expressed by both terms alike, when single terms are used to express it.

The comparison which T. B. B. makes of the regeneration of the sinner to the resurrection of Lazarus, proves nothing, for want of analogy in the cases. It is true, that miracle was wrought through the means of words; and so was the world created by means of words. The nothing out of which God made the world, was not a moral agent, and consequently was under the law of necessity. So was the dead body of Lazarus. By an act of omnipotent power, it was re-endowed with vital energy and conscious existence, and then he came a moral agent again. Now, no such act of omnipotence is necessary to make the sinner capable of obeying the truth, or a moral agent, for he is just as much a moral agent, and capable of obeying God, before his regeneration as after; and his eternal damnation is threatened if he refuses to obey; and if he be damned, it will be because, having the complete ability to be holy, he still would not do so. God, in the exercise of his functions as moral governor of mankind, could not regenerate the sinner, or turn his will, without destroying the glorious attribute of free will, with which he has created him. In the exercise of this, the sinner may obey or not, just as he pleases; but not so with the dead body of Lazarus.

The reference to the case of Nicodemus is not more fortunate, since it proves nothing concerning the mode or agencies of regeneration, but only its necessity. T. B. B. says that this man "knew that it was necessary for a sinner to amend his life, as well as any body;" and then asks, "Did he (Christ) urge upon Nicodemus what he already knew to be necessary?" Yes, if he knew that ever so well, Christ urged it upon him in the following words: "He that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God."

Lastly, T. B. B. attempts to prove, that "regeneration is more than a change from disobedience to obedience," by reference to an anecdote "in last week's Recorder, entitled 'The Physician Healed.'" He very kindly advises me to "read and ponder the lesson which it teaches." I have done so, and find it to teach, that a certain clergyman neglected to learn what are the evidences of regeneration, as given in the Bible, and thought himself regenerated when he was not. I think that clergyman must have been a Calvinist, taught to believe that regeneration was a certain un-definable something, brought about without any of his own agency; for if he had been taught the true theory, I think he could not have been mistaken, since that represents him as having taken part in the work himself. The reader may judge which theory would be most likely to "build up such self-deceived persons, and keep them in profound ignorance of the unsearchable riches of Christ." But, in the use of this anecdote, T. B. B. has fallen into an error worse than that which he sought to prove by the use of it. He says of this deceived clergyman, "Through riches of divine grace he was afterwards made a subject of the new birth, yet it does not appear that he was any more obedient than before." Now, this statement, monstrous enough in itself, appears doubly so when transcribed by the same pen which put a few moments before taught that the unregenerate man was dead in trespasses and sins, or disobedience, and that obedience was the result of regeneration. Now, verily, obedience cannot be the result of regeneration, if a man is just as obedient before regeneration as after. Nay, more, if a man is already obedient, there is no need of regeneration at all; for it is the very purpose of regeneration to secure this obedience. The truth is, that neither this clergyman, nor any other unregenerate man, ever obeys God at all; for obedience, he it well remembered, consists not in outward actions, but in ultimate intentions. I pray that T. B. B. may teach the way of the Lord more perfectly.

D. E. M.

## THE WORTH OF HOURS.

MILNES.

Believe not that your inner eye  
Can ever in just measure try  
The worth of hours as they go by.  
For every man's weak self, alas!  
Makes him to see them while they pass,  
As through a dim or tinted glass.  
But if, with earnest care, you would  
Mete out to each its part of good,  
Trust rather to your after mood.  
Those surely are not fairly spent,  
That leave your spirit bowed and bent  
In sad unrest and ill content.  
And more, though freed from seeming harm  
You rest from toil of mind or arm,  
Or slow retire from pleasure's charm—  
If then a painful sense comes on  
Of something wholly lost and gone,  
Vainly enjoyed or vainly done:  
Of something from your being's chain  
Broke off, not to be linked again  
By all mere memory can retain;  
Upon your heart this truth may rise;  
Nothing that altogether dies  
Suffices man's just destinies.  
So should we live, that every hour  
May die as dies the natural flower,  
A self-reviving thing of power:  
That every thought and every deed  
May hold within itself the seed  
Of future good and future need;  
Especially sorrow, whose employ  
Is to develop not destroy,  
Far better than a barren joy.

## GENEALOGICAL SERMON.

I had, at one time, for a co-curate a very impulsive and rather democratic man. Our rector was an aristocrat. One Sunday he had delivered himself of a sermon in which he incidentally justified family pride, and spoke in a manner that must have been offensive to any poor person present, of any intelligence or independence; and as we were leaving the church, my brother curate exclaimed, with unaffected indignation, "Well, that crows—'s toadying discourses. Such things are intolerable. But I'll administer an antidote next Sunday; see if I don't. Like Herod's worms, our rector's pride is eating him up." I did not attempt to dissuade him. Our rector treated both of us with a condescension that was anything but flattering; and he thought more of being a "gentleman" (upon which he was always indirectly vaunting himself than of being a Christian, forgetting what Coleridge said, that there was no real gentleman without he was a Christian.

Next Sunday morning my brother curate carried out his threat. He told me nothing about how he proposed to manage or mold his course; so judge my surprise when, mounting the pulpit, he gave out as his text, the 3d chapter of Luke, part of the 23d, and the whole of the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th verses: "in which (he continued) will be found the following words;" and then, to the marvel of the whole congregation, who turned towards the pulpit with eyes and mouth open, he read the whole of the sixteen verses, beginning with—"Joseph, which was the son of Heli, and ending with, 'the son of Seth, which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God.'" Every one is familiar with the peculiar and strange effect upon the ear of the repetition of the words, "which was the son," even when occurring in the reading-desk; but in the pulpit, as a prefix to a sermon in the shape of a text, they sounded oddly. The rector looked to me for an explanation, and I did not know where to look; while the principal persons of the parish manifestly came to the conclusion that my brother curate was gone mad. But if he were, he soon showed them that there was method in his madness; for he ingeniously evolved out of these sixteen verses a discourse that might have served as an essay on the Republican legend of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." The reader has probably anticipated me in the use he made of his long text.

"Here (said he) we have a genealogical tree, not traced by the flattery of sycophants nor the uncertainty of heralds, but by the unerring Evangelist, whose inspiration enabled him to mount from branch to branch—a genealogy beginning with God, and ending, as my text goes, with a poor Galilean carpenter. Here is a lesson and a rebuke for the pride of descent. The poorest carpenter, in the poorest village of England, can retrace his lineage through the same unbroken succession; and the proudest peer can do no more, unless the latter, in his presumption, should be disposed to ignore his divine origin. But it would be no use; by whatever different branches, they arrive at the same root; the noble and the peasant, if both had the power of going back over their ancestry, would both meet at the 38th verse of the 3d chapter of Luke, 'Which was the son of Enos, which was the son of Seth, which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God.'

"Here (he continued, looking at the rector's and the squire's pews)—here we all meet on equal terms. Disown them as we like in other degrees, here we are brought face to face with, and can no longer refuse to acknowledge our poor relations."

Then, looking to some forms on which a group of almshouse people sat he continued: "Here, too, my poor friends, you and your 'superiors' meet in the presence of your common parent, the Great God of heaven and earth, in whose eyes the factitious distinctions of the world are nought. Cold-shoulder you as they like through life, they cannot ignore their relationships when they come to this; they can no longer speak of you, spurn you, as though you were formed of different clay. The carpenter and the king are one; and how little importance St. Luke, who was no sycephantic genealogist, attaches even to the royal office, may be seen from the manner in which he passes through the 31st verse, where no pause is made to mark the proud title of David, which was merely the son of Jesse, which was the son of Obed, and so on."

In conclusion, he urged the poor man to live up to his great origin, and not disentitle himself to that great share in the inheritance of which his Heavenly Father had laid up for his children who truly serve him. They need not care for the proud man disowning them

now; the thing to be feared was God disowning them on the last day. The rich he enjoined to feel for the poor as for brothers, if they would not offend that great Being who has a father's interest for all.

I thought the rector would never forgive my co-curate; but the only notice he took of the eccentric discourse was to cease forever after preaching to the "humbler orders," of the deference they owed their "superiors." It was before so bad that a neighboring clergyman said to me, "If your rector had put on an eleventh commandment, it would run thus: 'Thou shalt not neglect to take off thy hat to myself and the squire.'"

## ANECDOTE OF MATTHEW WILKES.

Wilkes was a cotemporary of Rowland Hill, but unlike him was of obscure origin, and had the advantages of a more common education. The former, amid his eccentricity, was all grace, the latter was equally eccentric, but awkward and coarse. Hill's mind was more highly cultivated; but Wilkes' intellect was probably stronger—certainly he was more sagacious and far-seeing. They labored side by side—the one in Surrey Chapel, the other alternately in Tottenham Court Chapel and in the Tabernacle, for about half a century. Both were eminently blessed in their labors; both were highly gifted and eccentric men; both enjoyed, through a long life, an unsullied reputation; and the memories of both are still deeply embalmed in the affection and gratitude of thousands." The following anecdote illustrates the character of Wilkes:—

There was nothing for which he had a more cordial abhorrence than any exhibition of dandyism in young ministers; and nothing of this kind ever came in contact with him without meeting a rebuke. On one occasion, a young minister, of a good deal of flourish and pretension, went from the country to London, and carried Mr. Wilkes a letter, which was designed to procure for him an invitation to preach.

"Well, young man," said Matthew, with a nasal twang that is perfectly indescribable, but which nobody who has heard it can ever forget, "Well, young man, you want to preach—you want to preach in London, don't you?"

"I am going to pass a few days here, sir, and if it should suit Mr. Wilkes' convenience, I should be very happy to give his people a sermon, while I am here."

"Well," replied Matthew, "you can preach—you can preach—come along next Wednesday morning to the Tabernacle, and I'll meet you there, and you can take my lecture for that morning."

The young man agreed to do so, and was on the spot at the appointed hour. Matthew met him at the door, disgusted, as he had been before, with his dandy airs, and addressed him thus—"Go along into the pulpit, young man, and I shall sit below and look at you, and hear every word you say."

The young preacher darted through the aisle into the pulpit, in a manner that seemed better to befit a ball-room than a place of worship. He performed the introductory service with an air of insufferable self-complacency, and in due time opened the Bible and read his text, which was the last verse of the first chapter of the gospel by John: "Hereafter, ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man." He had written his sermon, and committed it all to memory, as he supposed, to a word; but unfortunately had left his manuscript behind him. When he had read his text, he found it impossible to recall the first sentence. He hesitated and hemmed, and began thus—"You perceive, my brethren—you perceive—that the angels of God—are here represented—as ascending—and descending." He then set up a good stout cough, in the hope that his memory might get to work in the meantime; but the cough was as unproductive as it was artificial, and he could do nothing but go right over again, with the absurd sentence with which he had started. He coughed again and again, but his memory was in too profound a slumber to be awakened by it. After three or four minutes, during which he was a spectacle to the congregation, and especially to Matthew, who was all the time watching and listening, according to his promise, he shut up his Bible in perfect consternation, and abruptly closed the service. Of course, he came out of the pulpit with a very different air from that with which he entered it. But the worst was yet to come—he had to meet Matthew, and hear his scathing comments.

"Well, well," said he, "young man, you've preached—you've preached in London—haven't you? I've heard you; I've heard every word you've said—and I've only just come to make—if you had ascended as you descended, then you might have descended as you ascended."

It is needless to say, that the young man was, by this time, cured of his ambition for preaching in the Tabernacle. Another young minister, of a similar character, paid him a visit, and Matthew observed that he spotted what he thought a very indecent number of watch-faces. He eyed them for some time, as if he were scrutinizing the material of which they were made, and then said, with a terribly sarcastic air, "It seems to me that you're a good many seals to your ministry, considering how young you are."

CHRYSOSTOM.—When the Empress Eudoxia lay in wait for the life of Chrysostom, he expressed his religious confidence and firmness in the following words, part of a letter to Cyriacus:—"Will the Empress cause me to be slain saunter? Even so was it with the prophet Isaiah. Will she cast me into the sea? I will think of Jonah. Will she throw me into a fiery furnace? I will think of the three men. Will she give me up to the wild beasts? I will think of Daniel in the lion's den. Will she cut off my head? I shall have John for my companion. Will she cause me to be stoned? So it happened to Stephen. Will she take away all my goods? I care not; naked I came into the world, naked must I go out of it."

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REGENERATION.

Reply to D. E. M.—See First Page.

I begin with your attempt to convict me of self-contradiction. I said of the deceived clergyman, who was afterwards made a subject of the New Birth, that "it did not appear that he became any more obedient than he was before"...

The true difference between the regenerate and the unregenerate is this: the one delights in God, and especially in those manifestations which he makes of himself in the Gospel, while the other does not. It is not merely in the Divine Being, absolutely considered, that the new-born soul finds his delight...

I must insist on this point, because it is the one in which your definition is singularly deficient. It is on this account that I pray that you may learn the way of the Lord more perfectly; and whether my prayer be answered, or not, I cannot help feeling some anxiety, when I see the young men of our denomination lending themselves to the support of doctrine, the tendency of which is anything but salutary.

But I will not leave this point of the subject, without expressing myself so as to be understood. If language has any power, you shall know what I mean. That kind of obedience which is attended with true delight in God, and a sweet resting of the soul on Jesus as "the Lord our Righteousness," is the result of regeneration. There is no such obedience as this, where regeneration has not already taken place.

I reserve the remainder of my remarks for another occasion. T. B. B.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Sanctification—Jewish Disabilities—Involuntary Nuns—The British Museum.

GLASGOW, May 13, 1853.

Notwithstanding all the efforts made for the maintenance of Sunday sanctification, and their boasted success, it requires no very close observation to discover that practically the tendencies are in an opposite direction. In further illustration of this, we observe, that in our Tontine Hotel an adjourned meeting was held, this week, of persons "favorable to starting a first-class steamboat to ply between Glasgow and certain points of the west coast, in the morning and evening of Sundays.

The rejection of a Bill facilitating the admission of Jews to the House of Commons, as members, by the House of Lords, has been generally regarded with dissatisfaction. It is the seventh time that they have so decided, and on some of the former occasions by much larger majorities than on this, when it was decided by 164 against 115.

I repeat it, the Gospel is, from first to last, a system of grace. And grace does not mean works, in any sense of the term. The Apostle takes such pains to put the two in direct opposition to each other, (Rom. 11: 6), that it is wonderful how those who profess to have been taught of God will, nevertheless, talk about the obedience of the Christian, as if it had something to do in the way of purchasing eternal life.

(he being tried only on one, to decide the cause,) was decreed against him.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Chambers, this week, moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to facilitate the recovery of personal liberty for persons involuntarily confined in monasteries or nunneries—in the number of which class of buildings, there has been a sad increase of late years. Females, more especially, he stated, are known to be kept in these subject to coercion. The motion was opposed by Lord John Russell, who strangely argued as if the object of the motion had been to prevent females from becoming nuns, when, under the influence of their superstition, they were decoyed into these prisons, instead of being a motion to afford opportunity to those who, in ignorance or under misleading had been induced to become inmates, and whose experience undeceived them, and led them to desire their liberty again.

The Annual Accounts relating to the British Museum have been lately printed in a Parliamentary paper. The estimate of the sum required for the ensuing year is £55,840; that granted for the past year was £52,343. The number of visitors, from Christmas, 1851, till Christmas, 1852, was 507,973. In the preceding year, the number was 527,216—the great difference having been occasioned by the influx of strangers from the provinces and from abroad, on account of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.

METHODIST BOOK OPERATIONS.

At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, held in New York last week, among other reports was one on the Book Concern, which gives the total amount of assets at \$706,733 05. Due on notes and book accounts, \$29,858 56. The net amount of capital stock, Jan. 1, 1853, was \$676,874 49. Amount of sales and receipts for periodicals for the past year, \$252,648 57; ditto for 1851, \$244,649 70; showing an increase in 1852 of \$7,998 87. The whole amount of assets, after deducting 30 per cent. on notes and book accounts, is \$613,812 36. Though the exhibit shows a considerable increase of sales, the Committee, in view of increased expenses and enhanced prices of labor, recommend that no dividend be made to the Conference the present year.

THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association held its 17th Anniversary at Newmarket, N. J., on the fifth and sixth days of last week. The delegation in attendance was not as large as on some former occasions, but was sufficiently large to make an interesting meeting. The Central Association was represented by James R. Irish of Dayton, and the Western Association by Thomas E. Babcock of Independence.

The Executive Committee of the Association presented a report of what had been done by them during the past year; from which it appeared, that Eld. Henry Clarke had supplied with preaching the Church at South Kingston, R. I., a part of the time during the year, and that S. S. Griswold had visited and preached at Block Island by direction of the Committee. The Church at South Kingston is represented as in an encouraging condition, and as now making an effort to build a house of worship, which is much need, and which the other churches are, by vote of the Association, requested to aid in erecting, by taking up each a contribution.

At an early stage of the meeting, a Committee was appointed to consider and report what could be done, in addition to the regular business, to increase the interest of the annual sessions of the Association. This Committee recommended, among other things, the presentation of essays, by persons previously appointed for the purpose, upon such topics as would tend to stimulate investigation, and promote Christian activity. In accordance with this recommendation, Thomas B. Brown was appointed to prepare for the next session of the Association an essay on the best method of securing an able and efficient Ministry—treating especially upon the evidences of a divine call to the work.

of their Sabbath Schools, the names of their Superintendants, number of teachers and scholars, volume in the libraries, and whatever may be of interest connected therewith. Resolved, That Halsey H. Baker be requested to write an essay on the best practical method of conducting our Sabbath-schools, and report at our next meeting.

The Committee on the State of Religion report—That through an examination of the communications from the churches, they find occasion for devout thankfulness, in the revival power which has graciously rested on two of the churches connected with the Association; for, whilst angels rejoice over one sinner that repenteth, we have occasion to rejoice in the hopeful conversion of many souls. But from most of the churches, a report is borne to our ears with saddening notes. To a few, additions have been made, and only a small share of these, except in one church, are reported as additions by baptism; and though there is some discrepancy in statistical enumerations, it is evident that there is in the aggregate a numerical decrease.

"We acknowledge that God hath dealt in mercy with us. Though we have been made to sorrow, it is not as those which have no hope. We feel that the past year has indeed been an eventful one in the history of this church. In December last, we held a series of evening meetings, and some precious souls were brought to a knowledge of the truth, and many were brought to inquire, 'What shall we do to be saved?'

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

I wish to make a statement and an appeal through the Recorder to the Churches in the Western Association. Statement.—By order of the Executive Board, on the third day of the present month, I sent to brother Rowse Babcock, our missionary in Darien, Clarence, and vicinity, thirteen dollars, in payment of an indebtedness upon our part for services rendered by brother Babcock in his present field of labor. The money so sent was stolen from the letter, by some one, doubtless, in the employ of the government.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—At the meeting of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, held in Buffalo last week, the Committee on Church Extension reported in favor of raising \$100,000 to loan in small sums to congregations for the purpose of erecting churches West. A general collection is to be taken up in all the churches on the second Sunday in November, to be renewed annually if deficient.

ROBERT G. SHAW'S CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Table listing charitable bequests: The Boston Transcript, The Boston Fatherless and Widow's Society, The Widows' Society in Boston, Boston Children's Friend Society, Boston Seamen's Friend Society, Boston Marine Society, Society for Aged and Infirm Females, Howard Benevolent Society, Society for Aged and Destitute Clergymen, The Shaw Institute, or Asylum for Mariners' Children. Total: \$130,000.

A large picture in regard to the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, is given to the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. The preamble to the large bequest is in the following words:—"In a commercial community like this, I deem it of great practical importance, that there should be a retreat or asylum provided for the sinner and protection of the children of mariners in destitute circumstances, (whether orphans or otherwise), under the age of ten years, and for the purpose of founding such a charity or hospital, to be called 'THE SHAW INSTITUTE, OR ASYLUM FOR MARINERS' CHILDREN.'"

PRIZE ESSAYS.—The London Peace Society and the Peace Congress Committee offer prizes as follows:—

"The sum of £250 (\$1,250) will be paid to the author of the best essay upon the European standing armaments, to embrace the following points: A succinct history of the origin and growth of standing armaments in Modern Europe: An accurate statistical account of the present number of men employed by the European nations upon their Naval and Military Establishments, distinguishing between those in the regular forces, and those in semi-military services, such as Militia, National Guards, Landwehr, &c.: An estimate of the cost of these establishments, including the loss of the productive labor of the persons employed in them. The Essay should further discuss the moral, social, financial and political evils of this system of large peace establishments. They may be written in the English, French, or German language. The length not to exceed 200 pages of the Revue des Deux Mondes.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—The New England Anti-Slavery Convention met in Boston, Wednesday, May 25, 1853. Wendell Phillips was chosen President, with eight Vice-Presidents, including Charles Remond, colored, and Eliza Kenly, both of Salem. Henry C. Wright offered resolutions against voting or taking any part under the Constitution of the United States, doing so being an approval of all the acts of Government.

NEW HOTEL.—Taylor's New Hotel and Restaurant, situated on the corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., is approaching completion. It is considered the largest and most elegant restaurant in the world, and when completed will have cost about \$350,000.

How Mrs. Stowe Uses HER MONEY.—The Cleveland True Democrat, in a notice of Oberlin College, says:—"The 'Edmundson girls,' whose history is so tragic, are receiving an education there. Mary, the elder of the two, is very sick, and fears are entertained that she will not recover. Emily's health is good, and she possesses the talent and energy that will make her a bright scholar. They were sent there by Mrs. Stowe, who pays for their schooling. Those who are not familiar with the lives of these young ladies, are requested to read the sixth chapter of the 'Key to Uncle Tom.' There is no more touching one in it."

SUNDAY TRAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On the 23d of May, 1853, the House of Representatives of Massachusetts refused to instruct the State Directors of the Western Railroad to use their influence against the running of Sunday trains.

General Intelligence.

European News.

One week later advices from Europe have been received, which are comparatively unimportant.

Lord Campbell and five other Judges had pronounced a decision in the Writ of Error case of "Salomon versus Miller," to test the legality of Alderman Salomon, a Jew, voting in the House of Commons. Their decision confirmed the judgment of the lower Court—that Jews cannot sit in either House without taking the Christian oath.

In France, the re-establishment of the Death Penalty for political crimes has been agreed upon by the Council of State.

Seven hundred emigrants from the Province of Ackerwards, were embarking at Christiana in the ships Angelo, Tegner, and Zephyr—the two former for Quebec, and the latter for New York.

On the question of the Holy Shrines, all has been conceded that Russia had to demand. This is, however, rather a concession on the part of France than of Turkey. Some time since, the then French Ambassador, Lavalette, obtained from the Porte, by dint of considerable bluster, the grant to the Roman Catholics of certain privileges in the Holy Land, to which the Greek Church had until then claimed an exclusive right. The first demand of Prince Menchikoff was that this grant should be rescinded, and the two Churches put back essentially as they were before. The Porte had no direct interest in the question. Whether the Greeks or Latins occupy the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, is a matter of no moment to the Sultan. All that he desires and insists on is, that order should be preserved, and to that end it is necessary that there should be a clear understanding as to the rights of the two denominations. Strictly speaking, the dispute was between Russia as the defender of the Greeks, and France as the champion of the Latins. France has succumbed.

The Kafir war was terminated by the complete submission of Sandilli and tribe, who have located beyond the Ker River. The treaty of peace was concluded by Gen. Cathcart on the 9th March.

From India we learn that the British, under General Cheape, had captured a stronghold of the robber chief Meaton, near Donabew, after 4 hours hard fighting. The loss to the British was 102 men. Nothing was known respecting the movements of the British force in Burma.

The Emperor of China has asked assistance of the British.

Four Days Later.

The steamer Arctic, which London dates to May 18, arrived at New York on Sunday morning last.

Mrs. Stowe and her party had been present at a meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. She received with a tumult of applause, the vast audience rising to welcome her, and the same enthusiastic ceremony was repeated as she went out. Professor Stowe made a speech on the occasion, counseling his hearers to abstain from slave-grown products.

From Australia, the gold news maintains its richness; one nugget has been found weighing above 134 lbs. of pure gold, and worth about \$28,000.

In China, the rebellion was rapidly advancing, so that the inhabitants of Shanghai were in a panic. The interposition of the British, French, and American forces, has been begged by the Imperial Chinese authorities, and some men-of-war of each nation had gone from Hong-Kong northward, rather to protect their respective subjects and citizens, than to gratify the mandarins and uphold the tottering dynasty.

The month of March closed with a tremendous hurricane over the southern part of the Bay of Bengal, and south-western India. It commenced on the 26th, and swept across the country towards Ceylon, throwing off a branch to the westward. At Madras the ship Serampore, 73 tons, Aboukir, 916 tons, Lutchemi, 432 tons, and the Portuguese brig Senhora del Monte, with five native brigs and 10 boats, were wrecked. At Pondicherry, five French vessels were stranded, and at Negapatam two went down at their anchors. Several vessels were lost off Ceylon, and a number of native boats were wrecked to the north of the Malabar coast. Traces of the gale were clearly discernible at Bombay, 460 miles at least from the nearest boundary of the region over which it prevailed in its violence, and rain and squalls occurred as far north as Deesa.

Singular Tragedy.

A dispatch dated Boston, Thursday, May 26, says, We have the particulars of a singular tragedy which occurred at the Insane Hospital at Somerville, yesterday noon, at about which hour a Mrs. Strong of Vermont, an aged and very feeble person, was missing. The alarm was immediately given, and a search instituted for her in all directions. In the course of a few minutes she was found in the room of Mrs. Jameson, another lunatic, lying on the floor at the foot of the bed. Mrs. Jameson was kneeling on the bed, in the attitude of prayer, and looking directly down upon the body, which was covered by a sheet. There was apparent a slight bruise near the right temple, and another on the throat, but no indication of any struggle having occurred between the two women, and there was no discoloration of the face of Mrs. Strong, whose body, when found, retained much of the natural warmth of life, except that the feet were cold. Immediate and active restorative means were used, but without effect—she was dead.

Mrs. Jameson was asked how Mrs. Strong happened to be in her room, and what had taken place to occasion her death. Amid many evidences of entire delusion, she yet gave a natural and consistent account, which was repeated several times to this effect: "I heard Mrs. Strong asking for light—this was her constant habit—it occurred to me that the Lord had delivered her into my hands, and that if there was any more light in the other world, she should see it. She had been plaguing me, for many months, with this enquiry, and now, one of the attendants being gone out, and the other preparing dinner, I determined to be rid of the annoyance. I accordingly slipped out into the gallery, and invited Mrs. S. into my room. She came with me willingly; she had on two caps, I took them

off and tied them round her neck, the strings broke. She stood still, close to me, making no resistance, so I knew the Lord had given her to me; I then put my hands around her throat and choked her. I then laid her down on the floor softly, so as to make no noise, and took off one of my stockings, and put it around her neck, pulling it as hard as I could—but it was no use—she was already dead. I felt her pulse, and I knew it. While I was doing this, I said my prayers, and thanked the Lord that he had permitted me to thus glorify his name."

The Trustees of the Institution are investigating the matter. The deceased, Mrs. Strong, and also Mrs. Jameson, are respectively connected, but for some time have been hopelessly insane.

SUMMARY.

On Sunday evening, the 1st of May, Wiley Hoffman, of Emanuel County, Georgia, was killed by his wife. Hoffman had been at some of the neighboring dramshops during the day, and had become very much intoxicated; he started for home, and arrived late in the evening; he took his gun and shot a dog lying in the yard, at which his wife made some remarks; he then turned to her, and commenced abusing and cursing her, swearing that he would kill her, and picked up his gun and attempted to shoot; she ran, and after her; he threw the gun at her, then took up a stake some eight or nine feet long, pursued her, and coming up with her, knocked her down; after recovering enough to rise, he still thumping her, she drew a pistol, and shot him in the breast; he then drew his knife, she ran again, he after her, and continued the pursuit till he fell from exhaustion. He lived but a short time after he fell. Mrs. Hoffman gave herself up to the officers, and after an examination before James M. Tapley, a Justice of the Peace, was put under bonds for appearance at the Supreme Court of that County.

We learn from The Townton Gazette, that Miss Nancy Sherman, of Plympton, who died May 15th, starved herself to death. She had been quite noted as a medium of spiritual communication, and by constant ministrations at that office, had become so completely imbued with its hallucinations as to be wholly unfitted for the ordinary duties of life. About a month since, she attempted to hang herself, but was prevented from accomplishing her design. She then announced that the spirits had forbidden her eating any more, and for three weeks she studiously abstained from partaking of any food, living on water alone, although at times so tortured by the pangs of hunger as to writhe in agony. The last week was passed in fearful alternations from convulsions to momentary consciousness, with constant relapses, until death finally put an end to her sufferings.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, of the 17th May, says that at noon the day previous there was a sudden and very evident change in the atmosphere, which brought an overcoat into immediate requisition. About the same time an extraordinary rise was observed in the Lake. There was no great amount of wind at the time, and the Lake was as calm as usual. It began, however, to swell and flow precisely like an ocean tide, each rise occupying fully fifteen or twenty minutes; then the Lake receded and rose again to a higher point than before, till the water was about three feet above the ordinary mark. Then followed, outside, a very heavy swell, and there was every appearance that the northern part of the Lake had been visited with a tremendous hurricane.

The Goldboro (N. C.) Patriot, May 24, says: On Friday last, several negroes belonging to the estate of Fernfield Fernigan, deceased, were sold at the Court House. One negro, about 25 years of age, brought \$1,040; another, somewhere between 30 and 40 years old, sold for \$810. A woman, 28 years old, and child, were knocked down at \$1,055. Three boys, 14, 12 and 10, brought \$860, \$800, and \$700, respectively. These prices seem to indicate that negroes continue to be in demand at as high rates as have prevailed for some time. The bidding was spirited, and sales quick.

The New York Economist thinks that the production of gold is perhaps even in greater amount than the multiplication of paper. The Australian fields are known to have yielded, in thirty days to February 5th, 1853, 275,308 ounces—\$5,506,150—and there arrived in New York from California in the same thirty days, \$6,618,319. Thus the two sources supplied to commerce over \$12,000,000 in a month, and succeeding months have not diminished the average, as far as California is concerned. The amount is near \$15,000,000 per month actual receipts, or \$180,000,000 per annum.

We have news from Mexico, dating May 9th. The Government was adopting severe measures against 'pernicious opinions,' had published a decree for the arrest of all guerrillas in the late war, had degraded those officers who surrendered to Gen. Scott in the city of Mexico, and dispatched a corps to the Messilla Valley, to oppose its occupation by American troops. At Vera Cruz a sanguinary quarrel broke out on the 17th between the National Guards and the regular troops, which lasted three days, with a good deal of brisk firing. The disturbance was quelled by a body of regular troops from Jalapa.

We are at a loss, says the Syracuse Central New York, May 26, what to advise our friends about wool; for 'coming clip.' It is the opinion of those who are the best informed on the subject, that wool will command a higher price early in the season, than it will three months from this time, and the more judicious and careful dealers are reluctant to buy, this season. Time must determine the correctness of this opinion. We quote wool as follows: Common grades, 35 cents; half and three-fourths blood, 40 cents; full-blood Merino, 50 cents, the average price of this country wool, 40 cents.

On Thursday afternoon, May 19, about 6 o'clock, as Mr. John Smith and four colored hands employed by Mr. R. Keeling, in hauling the seine on Lynnhaven beach, were attempting to enter the Inlet in a skiff, the wind blowing a gale at the time, by some accident the skiff missed her beam, and shipwrecked two heavy seas in succession, immediately sunk, by which casualty Mr. Smith and two of the negroes were drowned—the other two succeeded in reaching the shore, but very much exhausted. The negroes drowned were John, the property of Mrs. Eliza Cox, and Frank, belonging to Mr. Wm. James, both of Princess Anne.

The wheat fields in this vicinity, (says the Grand Rapids, Mich. Eagle, May 21), present the most favorable prospects for an abundant harvest; but the long continued rains have thus far put back the spring work to a considerable extent, especially upon low lands. If the rain continues much longer, a serious diminution in the supply of corn and oats next fall must be experienced; though, in a great measure, the loss will be made up by an abundant yield of grass, which no ordinary drought can now prevent. The fruit prospect is fair; but not yet secure from frost.

The Indiana State Fair, 1853, is to be held at Lafayette, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of October. This point is accessible by canals and railroads. Among the premiums offered are six Silver Pitchers, valued at thirty-three dollars each; thirty-five Silver Cups, valued at fifteen dollars each; seventy-five Silver Cups, valued at ten dollars each; thirty sets of Tea-Spoons, valued at five dollars each; and a large number of premiums, consisting of Cash, Agricultural Works, Books, Diplomas, &c. The competition for the Silver Pitchers will be among the cultivators of wheat and corn and the owners of cattle, horses, jacks and hogs.

The Utica Observer of May 19 announces the complete organization of the Utica and Binghamton Railroad Company, and that too under the most favorable auspices. Among other prominent men, whose names we see announced as engaged in the enterprise, are ex-Lieutenant Governor John Tracey, Hon. Joseph Juliand, of Greene; John Butterfield, Utica; O. B. Matterson, Utica, and others equally wealthy and energetic. Under such auspices, there is little doubt but that the work will be put through with the least possible delay.

The report of the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut states that the aggregate capital of the fifty-five banks in that State, including five organized under the general law of 1852, is \$13,650,944 50, exceeding the previous year by nearly \$1,500,000. The aggregate circulation is \$11,217,630 06; specie on hand, \$1,259,872 31; loans and discounts, \$25,833,850 09. The circulation has increased over \$3,000,000, from last year. The specie has increased over \$400,000, and loans and discounts over \$5,000,000 in the same time.

The names of the gentlemen who have secured the most important consulships under the new administration, were announced last week. They are as follows:—

- Alex. M. Clayton, of Miss., Havana.
Nath'l Hawthorn, of Mass., Liverpool.
Thomas W. Ward, of Texas, Panama.
Benj. F. Angell, of N. Y., Honolulu.
Robert G. Scott, of Va., Rio Janeiro.
James M. Tarleton, of Ala., Melbourne.
Reuben Wood, of Ohio, Valparaiso.

The Xenia (O.) Torchlight mentions the recording in the books of the Probate Court of Greene Co. one of the longest wills, perhaps, on record in the United States. The will is that of the late Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky. It covers 12 1/2 pages of royal octavo, closely written. The fee for recording it amounted to \$21 80. It relates to property valued at \$4,000,000. As the testator was the owner of real estate in twenty-six counties of Ohio the will has to be recorded in each of them.

The Syracuse Journal gives an account of the first trip of the cars over the direct railroad from that city to Rochester. On returning, the train started from the depot an hour and ten minutes behind the regular mail train on the old road, and reached Syracuse forty minutes ahead of it. On the first of June regular trains are to be placed upon the new road, which is 24 miles shorter than the old one.

At South Boston, after a long search for a lost child the other evening, application was made to the teacher of the school where he attended, for such information as she might possess. She at first thought she had dismissed the boy as usual, but upon rubbing up her reflective powers a little, was enabled to remember that she had shut him in a closet, by way of punishment, and had forgotten to let him out.

The Directors of the New York Central Railroad will make a public opening of their new Straight Line Road from Syracuse to Rochester, on which occasion there will be an excursion from Albany to Niagara Falls, leaving Albany Saturday morning next at 6 o'clock, dining at Niagara Falls, staying over Sunday, and returning on Monday. The Legislature are invited, and the Press will be fully represented.

The Lachawana Herald says that the Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Railroad Company have issued the following order for the observance of those employed on the Road: "The use of Intoxicating Drinks of all kinds is strictly prohibited, and any person reported violating this Order, either on or off duty, accompanied with satisfactory proof of the fact, will be promptly discharged.

The Architects of the Crystal Palace have reported in writing to the Directors, that the building will be completed so as to be ready for the reception of goods by the middle of June, and the Directors thereupon feel confident that they will be enabled to open the Exhibition between the 1st and the 15th of July. The charge for admission is fixed at fifty cents.

It is understood that the stamped envelopes will be issued by the Post-Office Department about the 1st of July. They will often be of great convenience to business men, as they can be immediately given to express-agents, baggage-masters, or any trustworthy person, without the loss of time which mailing, registering, &c., requires, preparatory to being sent away.

A small pleasure vessel, with a party on board, upset in the Patapsco River, Friday, May 27, and two females, named Mrs. McCartney and Miss Bridget Rundell, were drowned. A boy 12 years of age, son of J. F. Reese, jeweler, and William Weaver, died from exhaustion after they were rescued. Her Majesty's war steamer Argus, Commander Purvis, has arrived at Halifax from Portsmouth, and will sail without delay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the purpose of protecting the fisheries. She is to be followed by another steamer and several sailing vessels.

The Senate of Massachusetts rejected the Hoosac Tunnel bill by a vote of 18 yeas and 22 nays, and the House did the same to the resolve providing for the erection of the monument to Daniel Webster, by a vote of 111 yeas and 75 nays.

The steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock, left at noon on Saturday last for Liverpool, with 229 passengers, being the largest number any steamer for Europe ever carried away from this port, excepting the Pacific during the World's Fair at London, when she took away 238. Among the Baltic's passengers is Dr. Bailey, Editor of the National Era, Washington.

A suit is about to be commenced by the Michigan Southern and Indiana Northern Railroad against the Illinois Central Railroad, to restrain the Illinois Central from running their cars across the track of the Southern road. So the dispute about the rights of the different companies is to be settled by the highest legal tribunals of the country.

A stringent law against gambling has just passed the Senate of Maryland by a vote of 16 to 1. The bill had previously passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 40 to 9. It goes into effect on the 1st day of July next, and is similar in its provisions to the laws now in force in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky.

Advices received at the Department of State, report that Mr. Rives, the American Minister at Paris, had been informed by the Emperor that the Universal Exhibition in Paris would be held on the 1st of May, 1855, and that all nations were cordially invited to participate in the exhibition.

William N. Berry, connected with a disreputable paper called Life in Boston, was assaulted by some unknown individual, May 9, when he discharged one barrel of a revolver at his assailant, who thereupon fled. Later in the night, the office of Life in Boston was entered, and most of the type thrown out of the window.

The editor of the Catholic Mirror says he has received authentic information, that Patrick O'Donohue, and another one of the Irish exiles, had escaped from Van Dieman's Land, and will shortly arrive at one of our Atlantic ports. Their manner of escape is not known, but it is probable they got on board of some American ship trading to Australia.

We understand that, on Saturday last, a little girl was run over and killed on the Housatonic Railroad, about two miles south of Gaylord's Bridge in New Milford, Ct. She was cut in two—her head being severed from the body as completely as if it had been done with an axe. She was about 10 years of age.

Some of the Canada papers contain an offer of \$250 reward for the apprehension of William E. Brainerd, who murdered Mrs. Nancy Brainerd, his mother, and shot his brother, on the 16th of April last, near Melbourne, Canada East, in a fit of insanity, and made his escape. He is 35 years of age.

A dispatch dated Baltimore, May 29, says: The Oregon Iron Furnace, in Baltimore County, twenty miles from this city, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with all the out-buildings and machinery. Loss not less than \$50,000.

The clipper-ship Northern Light, which left San Francisco on the 13th of March, arrived at Boston, May 29, having made the passage from port to port in 76 days. The Northern Light left Boston just seven months ago on her outward passage to San Francisco.

A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts House of Representatives to incorporate the Bank of Mutual Redemption. The stock is to be subscribed by the various banks in Massachusetts, and it will take the place measurably of the Suffolk Bank. The capital stock is limited to \$3,000,000.

A new city, called "Crescent City," has recently sprung up on the Pacific coast, about two hundred miles north of San Francisco. Crescent City is expected to become the entrepot for the extreme northern mines. It is being rapidly settled up.

The Georgia, from Apinwall, had \$1,130,737 in gold on her manifest. The other three steamers, the Union, Uncle Sam, and Crescent City, had probably, on freight and in the hands of passengers, about three-quarters of a million.

The Chicago Daily Tribune says that a Catholic Cathedral is to be commenced some time during the season, on the north side, near the Catholic college in that city. It will probably be the largest and finest in that part of the country, and cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

All attempts to repeal the Maine Law of Massachusetts, by the Legislature just adjourned, failed by decisive majorities, while attempts to amend and render it more stringent and effective failed in the House by a tie vote, and in the Senate by one majority.

S. V. R. Mallory, while walking on the track of the railroad at Canandaigua, was caught by the cow-catcher, and thrown down a bank, and considerably injured. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, but is likely to recover.

The steamship Cincinnati, from New Orleans, in attempting to cross Brazos bar, on the 23d ult., was driven among the breakers, her engine disabled, and she would prove a total loss.

It is reported that on the 19th ult., Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the U. S. Court at Key West, was burnt in public effigy amid much excitement, but the particular reason is not stated.

Joseph K. Groves has been tried at Clinton, N. C., on a charge of kidnapping, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday of July. An appeal, however, has been taken to the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Worrall, of Newburgh, has raised a pair of fine cattle, which have been sold to parties in this City for \$2,700. They are to be exhibited at the World's Fair, together with nine head from the farm of Henry Clay.

Mr. Bennett, the Editor of The Herald, is at Weisbaden, trying the effects of the baths upon the bronchitis, a complaint with which he is considerably troubled.

Messrs. Rafferty & Leask, hatters, of No. 57 Chatham-st., are now putting a duaguerrotype likeness of each of their customers into a like, free of charge. This is a new notion, indeed.

Thomas Johnson, convicted at New Orleans of robbing the mail on board the steamship Mexico, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The subject of City Railroads for Jersey City, is engaging some attention, and we understand that a project of the kind is forming with a view of establishing this facility from the ferry towards Bergen Point.

The census of Nashua, N. H., just taken, shows a population of 5,891, viz.: 2,626 males, and 3,265 females—an increase of 514 since last year.

A Self-Rocking Cradle (wound up and running twenty-four hours on the clock or pendulum principle) has been invented by a Yankee named Edwards.

New York Market—May 30, 1853.

Wheat—No. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/8 for Canadian, 1 1/8 @ 1 1/4 for good Ohio and prime white Michigan, &c. No. 2 1/2 @ 72c. No. 3 @ 44c. for Jersey, 46c. @ 48c. for State. Corn @ 62c. for Western mixed. Provisions—Pork 13 00 for prime, 15 50 for mess, Beef 5 00 @ 6 25 for country and city prime, 11 50 @ 12 50 for city prime. Lard 9 1/4 @ 11c. Butter 9 1/4 @ 10c. for Ohio, 13 1/8c. for new State. Cheese 8 1/4 @ 9c. Lumber—14 00 @ 14 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Seeds—Ohio and Pennsylvania Clover 8 1/4 @ 8 1/2c. Timothy 13 00 @ 15 00. Flaxseed 1 50 for 56 lbs. Wool—Scarcely any transactions, and prices are only nominal. The stock on hand is held firmly.

MARRIED.

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 22d of May, by Eld. O. M. Lewis, Mr. CHARLES H. CHIPMAN to Miss FRANCES A. SAUNDERS, all of Hopkinton. In Hopkinton, R. I., May 22, by Eld. D. Coon, Mr. ISRAEL CARRS, of Voluntown, to Miss PRERKE M. BROWN, of Hopkinton. In Hopkinton, R. I., April 30, 1853, by Eld. H. Clarke, Mr. THOS. M. WILCOX of Greenfield, Ct., to Miss SARAH A. KENTON, of Hopkinton. On the 9th of May, by Eld. ELIAS BORDICK, SAMUEL A. OSBORN to LUCILLA O. WHITING, both of Scotland Co., N. Y. In Little Genesee, N. Y., on Sabbath evening, May 21st, by Samuel Wells, Esq., Mr. NELSON ROSE, of Randolph, to Miss CAROLINE DWIVINSALD, of Yorkshire.

DEED.

In Westerly, R. I., on the 22d of May, after a short illness, Mr. SILAS MAXSON, in the 71st year of his age, laments by a large connection. Bro. Maxson gave his heart to the Saviour in early life, and had never taken it back. He became a member of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton more than 60 years ago, where he remained a humble follower of the blessed Jesus, walking in all his commandments and ordinances blameless, until he was called to join the church above. In his death, the family experienced an irreparable loss, his connection with the warm and true friend, the church an advocate and supporter, and the missionary cause one of its liberal helpers. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. D. C. In North Stonington, Ct., on the 21st of May, Mr. JOSEPH R. ALLEN, in the 44th year of his age. He professed religion some twenty years since, and united with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I., of which he remained a member until his death. He has left good evidence that he has fallen asleep in Christ.

LETTERS.

P. O. Burdick, at P. Stillman, N. Y. Hall, H. W. Clarke, Charles Potter, Delatring Davis, James Bailey, C. M. Lewis, Daniel Coon, Henry Clarke, John Maxson, Benj. Clarke, Elias Burdick, Wm. B. Wells, W. B. Maxson, H. W. Sleeth, E. R. Clarke, John P. Simpkins, Ass. Burdick, Charles Spicer, W. C. Bailey, Orin B. Grantham, Mrs. V. C. Chapman, J. R. Livingston, Abram Burger, Thomas Wall, Jacob Ayars, Wm. G. Quibell, R. Loveland.

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns: FOR THE SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, Name, Amount, Total.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Total.

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Total.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association is appointed to be held with the Church in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June, 1853, (9th day of the month.)

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The 18th Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association is to be held with the Church in Independence, Allegheny Co., N. Y., on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in June, 1853, (23d day of the month.)

WESTERN ASSOCIATION—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Western Association will hold their next session at Independence on the first day of the Association, at 8 o'clock A. M. All missionaries employed by the Committee are requested to forward their reports so that they may reach the Secretary one week before the meeting.

DR. J. D. B. STILLMAN HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE IN THIS CITY. Office No. 850 Broadway, near Union Park.

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Decker & Zolner's Dining Saloons, No. 67 Cortlandt-st., New York. A Separate Apartment for Families. Messrs. Johnson & Rogers having disposed of their interest in the Fulton Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st., New York, request their correspondents to address them at No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

Clothing Establishment. The subscribers, under the firm of TITSWORTH & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Deey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand the best and most fashionable styles of suits, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobe on short notice, may have it fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, they may select their cloths and have them cut for them, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Deey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.

CHURCH BELLS. CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of BELLS (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with movable 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 Yorks, Frames, and Wheels furnished, if desired. The hours 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 after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells the highest awards at the New York 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 largest ever cast in this country. Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and vertical angles without the need of a level.

ANDREW MENEBELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852. 2451

New York and Erie Railroad. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, and the Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroad, without change of baggage or cars.

Delaware Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate stations.

At 3 1/2 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 7 1/2 P. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate stations.

The following are the hours at which trains leave the several stations:—Hornellsville: Going East—2.12, 8.18, 9.40 a.m., 3.10, 8.24 p.m. Going West—5.57, 10.43 a.m., 5.35, 6.54, 10.43 p.m. Atford: Going East—2.45 p.m. Going West—11.15 a.m., 10.46 p.m. Genesee: Going East—8.17 a.m., 1.16, 6.56 p.m. Going West—1.12, 8.41, 12.50 a.m., 6.56 p.m. Passengers for Alfred, Leaning, N. Y. at 6 and 7 a.m. will reach Hornellsville at 5.35 and 6.54 p.m., wait till 10 p.m., and take a train reaching Alfred at 10.46 p.m. Or, taking 6 p.m. train from N. Y., will reach Hornellsville at 6.57 a.m., wait till 10.43 a.m., and reach Alfred at 11.45 a.m.

Passengers for Friendship, (Gene, Richburg, and Little Genesee), leaving N. Y. at 6 a.m., reach F. at 6.56 p.m. Or leaving N. Y. at 6 p.m., reach F. at 8.41 a.m.

The Illustrated Weekly Record OF THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, under the direction of Prof. Dr. STILLMAN, Jr., aided by eminent writers in each Department of Science and Art. This Journal, (as its name implies, will record the history, progress, and results of the New York Industrial Exhibition.

The Literary portion of the paper will be prepared under competent editorial supervision, by the ablest literary, scientific, and practical men, and will include essays, descriptions, and criticisms, in the following Department:—I. NATURAL SCIENCE—Raw Materials, &c. II. MANUFACTURE. III. MANUFACTURES—in Subdivisions. IV. FINE ARTS.

General Essays may be expected on the condition and results of the several Departments, on the natural resources of our country, and on the methods by which they may be made most available to American Art, and to artistic and industrial Manufactures. Other articles of a more general scope, on topics naturally suggested by the Exhibition, will be occasionally admitted.

It is intended that all the descriptions and criticisms shall be accurate, and strictly impartial and independent. The Essays will be as free as possible from mere technicalities, and every effort will be made to render them attractive and interesting to general readers.

The Letter-Press will be illustrated by Engravings of the most beautiful, interesting, and suggestive of the various objects to be included, as far as possible, all such as may give interest and instruction. THE RECORD will thus supply sources of instruction to Artists and Manufacturers of every class, and render the Exhibition permanently and practically useful, long after the contents have been dispersed.

THE ILLUSTRATED RECORD will be issued weekly from the opening to the close of the Exhibition, and will be completed in twenty-six numbers, besides a probable Supplement.

Miscellaneous.

From Chambers' Journal.

Good Night.

"Good night!" a word so often said, The heedless mind forgets its meaning; 'T is only when some heart lies dead On which our own was leaning.

Railroad Accidents in Great Britain.

The following abstract of the semi-annual returns of railway accidents in Great Britain has a peculiar interest, just now, to American readers:-

"From the returns made to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, it appears that the total number of persons of every description killed and injured on all the passenger railways open for traffic in Great Britain and Ireland, during the half year ending the 31st December, 1852, amounted to 133 killed, and 387 injured, and are classed as follows:

The number of passengers killed from their own care; 12 passengers killed and three injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 31 servants of companies or of contractors killed and 42 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 40 servants of companies or of contractors killed and 17 injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; and 41 trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of the company, killed, and 9 injured by crossing or walking on the railway.

A Church Struck by Lightning.

From the Lockport Courier of May 23.

We are called upon to record an awful and solemn visitation of Providence; one that has thrown a gloom over the entire community. Yesterday afternoon, just after the commencement of service at the Congregational Church, the house was struck by lightning, causing the death of Mr. Luther Crocker, Jr., and injuring more or less Samuel Durfee, Cyrus C. Northam, a lad about 14 years of age, son of Wm. Mack; Mary Place, daughter of George Place; Frances Holmes, daughter of Alfred Holmes; and Miss Sarah Stewart.

The lightning struck the church steeple on the south-west corner, passing down into the gallery occupied by the singers, which was directly under the steeple, and all the persons affected by the shock were members of the choir. They were about concluding the introductory hymn when the shock came, carrying death, sorrow and dismay into their midst. The main streak of electricity entered the gallery directly over the head of Mr. Crocker, who was playing the bass viol, and diverged off either way, injuring the persons named above.

medical science could suggest was used in vain to restore him to consciousness. The scene within the church immediately after the shock is represented by an eye-witness to have been awful in the extreme. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Gillingam, whose position in the pulpit was such as to enable him to see at a glance the terrible effect of the lightning, fainted away, as did several of the ladies, and a ghastly paleness overspread every countenance.

The shock was so terrible, and its effects so astounding, that it seemed to deprive all of the power of giving vent to their feelings in the manner usually exhibited on similar but less appalling occasions. Not a shriek or a groan was heard, save the almost inaudible one made by some one of the victims, no bustle or confusion ensued, but dread consternation seemed to take hold of all for the time.

As the bodies were removed out in front of the church, a crowd gathered, and as the dread intelligence spread hundreds came to offer their sympathy. There has never been an occurrence in our midst which has seemed to spread such universal gloom and sadness.

The lightning was seen to strike the church by several persons outside, those next by being stunned by its effects. A piece of the cornice of the steeple was thrown across the road on the east of the church, and several long slits from the wood work lodged in the middle of the road on the south.

The lightning seems to have gone in and out of the building several times before reaching the ground, and it appears to have finally divided, one portion of it reaching the ground by the portico, and the other by passing from the gallery to the basement.

The course of the electricity in the house was very singular; it appears to have gone from object to object in an unusual manner, and some persons think it to have divided into numerous parts, but this is all conjecture. The gallery is much shattered from its effects, but no damage is done to the wall or timbers of the church.

Take Care of Your Health.

To a young man who asked of Horace Mann counsel to guide him towards success in the legal profession he replied, tersely, promptly, and definitely. He opens with the following very common sense and important suggestions touching the necessity of health:-

"First, you need health. An earnest student is prone to ruin his health. Hope cheats him with the belief that, if he can study now without cessation, he can do so always. Because he does not see the end of his strength, he foolishly concludes there is no end. A spendthrift of health is one of the most reprehensible offenders. I am certain I could have performed twice the labor, both better and with greater ease to myself, had I known as much of the laws of health and life, at twenty-one, as I do now. In college, I was taught all about the motions of the planets, as carefully as though they would have been in danger of getting off the track if I had not known how to trace their orbits; but about my own organization, and the conditions, indispensable to the healthful functions of my own body, I was left in profound ignorance. Nothing could be more preposterous. I ought to have begun at home, and taken the stars when it should have come their turn. The consequence was, I broke down at the beginning of my second college year, and have never had a well day since. Whatever labor I have been since able to do, I have done it all on credit, instead of capital—a most ruinous way, either in regard to health or money. For the last twenty-five years, so far as it regards health, I have been put, from day to day, on my good behavior; and during the whole of this period, as a Hibernian would say, if I had lived as folks do for a month, I should have died in a fortnight.

"Health has a great deal to do with what the world calls talent. Take a lawyer's life through, and high health is at least equal to fifty per cent more than brain. Endurance, cheerfulness, wit, eloquence, attain a force and splendor with health which they never can approach without it. It often happens that the credit awarded to the intellect belongs to the digestion. Though I do not believe that genius and eusepy are convertible terms, yet the former can never rise to its loftiest heights unaided by the latter.

"Again; a wise man, with a great enterprise before him, first looks round for suitable instruments wherewith to execute it; and he thinks it all-important to command these instruments before he begins his labor. Health is an indispensable instrument for the best qualities and the highest finish of all work. Think of the immense advantage you would have in a suit in court, if, after a week's or a fortnight's investigation of facts, you could come in for the closing argument on the last day, fresh and elastic, with only so much more of momentum and fervor for the velocity and the glow you had acquired!"

How it Strikes a Foreigner.

The following eloquent remarks of the Rev. M. Pilatte, during his visit to this country, are still remembered by many of the friends of the benevolent institutions which he addressed. While here he did not fail to form a correct estimate of the cause of our national felicity, as his remarks at the last anniversary of the French and Foreign Bible Society sufficiently prove:-

"Nothing," said he, "is more admirable than the peace, the prosperity, the liberty which the United States of America enjoy. But let any one ask the people of that country, whatever may be their religious or political opinions, and they will agree to ascribe their temporal blessings to the influence of the Sacred Book. The Pilgrims of New England, the fathers of the American nation, took that book for their supreme law on their arrival in the solitudes of the New World, and they bequeathed to their posterity, with profound respect for the Scriptures, that spirit of order, and that respect for law which are the surest guaranty of peace and liberty. The stranger who visits the United States is astonished to see scarcely any military force; and he can with difficulty conceive (as is the case) that there is in that great city, where the destinies of a vast continent are decided, not a soldier, not a sentinel, not a weapon visible. The secret of that wonder is in the religious spirit which secures respect for the laws, both in

spired by the teachings and influence of the Bible. Thus it is not surprising that American Christians, grateful to God for what the Bible has done for them, should be zealous to spread its truth. Above all, they are interested in its diffusion in France. They remember the aid which they received during the trying period of the War of Independence, and it is to repay in a manner all pacific and Christian, that debt of gratitude, that they now aid so generously in circulating the Bible among our citizens.

The Hive and Honey Bees.

In advance of publication, we have been permitted to look at the sheets of a forthcoming work on the above subject, by the Rev. L. Langstroth, of Greenfield, Mass. We have read them with pleasure, and believing in their statements, as we do, from our own observation of the habits of the bee, we may add, with gratification and delight. The descriptions are clear and concise, and are strengthened by quotations from the ablest writers on the subject. We give below a single extract now, and shall refer to the subject again.

"Many persons have not the slightest idea that every thing may be seen that takes place in a beehive. But hives have for many years been in use, containing only one large comb, inclosed on both sides by glass. These hives are darkened by shutters, and when opened, the queen is exposed to observation as well as the other bees. Within the last two years, I have discovered that with proper precautions, colonies can be made to work in observing hives, without shutters, and exposed continually to the full light of day; so that observations may be made at all times, without in the least interrupting the ordinary operations of the bees. By the aid of such hives, some of the most intelligent citizens of Philadelphia have seen in my Apiary, the queen bee depositing her eggs in the cells, and constantly surrounded by an affectionate circle of her devoted children. They have also witnessed, with astonishment and delight, all the steps in the mysterious process of raising queens from eggs, which, with the ordinary development, would have produced only the common bees. For more than three months, there was not a day in which some of my colonies were not engaged in making new queens to supply the place of those taken from them, and I had the pleasure of exhibiting all the facts to bee-keepers who never before felt willing to credit them. As all my hives are so made that each comb may be taken out and examined at pleasure, those who use them, can obtain from them all the information which they need, and are no longer forced to take anything upon trust.

Stick to It.

The very doctrine of all others. "Stick to it." Who ever knew a mortal to enrol himself under this banner, and come out at the little end of the horn? Nobody, we'll be bound. Its principle, acted up to with rectitude, purpose, heart and soul, would keep any man above water and in blue sky.

Statistics of the Lowell Factories for 1852.

Number of Manufacturing Corporations 12
Number of Mills 51
Cotton consumed in 1852, bales 91,650
Wool, consumed, lbs. 5,148,000
Iron, consumed, tons 4,500
Coal, Anthracite, consumed, tons 30,575
Charcoal, consumed, bushels 65,350
Wood, consumed, cords 3,220
Oil, whale and sperm, consumed, gallons 69,877
Lard, consumed, gallons 47,000
Starch, consumed, lbs. 1,409,000
Flour, consumed, bbls. 1,565
Total Capital \$13,900,000
Total Spindles 342,722
Total Looms 10,606
Total Females Employed 5,470
Total Males 4,133
Cloth woven per week, Cotton, yards 1,460,000
Cloth Osnaburgh 90,000
Cloth Woollens 27,000
Cloth Carpets 25,000
Cotton dyed and printed, yards 705,000
Average wages of females clear of board, per week 42 00
Average wages of Males clear of board, per day 80
Medium produce of a Loom, No. 14 yarn, yards per day 45
Medium produce of a Loom, No. 30 yarn, yards per day 33
Average per spindle, yards per day 14

The Middlesex Corporation make use annually of 6,000,000 Teasels, 2,000,000 lbs. fine Wool, 50,000 lbs. Glue, \$30,000 worth Dye Stuff, and \$13,000 worth of Soap. In addition to the above, the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. use 1,000,000 lbs. of Madder, 380,000 lbs. of Copperas, 60,000 lbs. of Alum, 50,000 lbs. of Sumac, 40,000 lbs. of Soap, 45,000 lbs. of Indigo, per annum. The Lowell Bleachery use 40,000 lbs. of Indigo, and \$25,000 worth of dyeing materials per year. Other manufacturers are produced in the city than those specified above, of a value of \$1,500,000, employing a capital of \$400,000, and about 1,500 hands. The population of Lowell in 1828 was 3,532; in 1840 it was 20,799; in 1850 it was 33,385. Increase in ten years, 12,850. The Lowell Machine Shop, included among the above Mills, can furnish Machinery complete for a Mill of 6,000 Spindles, in two months, and a Mill can be built in the same time. The several Manufacturing Companies have established a Hospital for the conven-

ence and comfort of persons employed by them respectively when sick, which is under the superintendence of one of the best of surgeons and physicians. There are two Institutions for Savings, the Lowell and the City. The Lowell had on deposit the first Saturday in Nov., 1850, from 4,609 depositors \$736,128 12. The City, Jan. 8, 1853, had on deposit from 2,374 depositors, \$192,006 01. The operatives in the mills are the principal depositors in the above Banks. A Reservoir of great capacity has been built on the high ground in Belvidere, east of the city, for the purpose of furnishing a ready supply of water to any part of the city in cases of fire. The water is conveyed into the Reservoir by means of force-pumps from the Lowell Machine Shop. Pipes are laid from the Reservoir to various parts of the city, at which points a hose can be attached to the hydrants without delay, when necessary. Estimated population of Lowell in 1853, 37,000.

The Belgian Law of Divorce.

Some few years since, a young Belgian lady, fresh from her convent education, appeared in society, captivated a young fellow countryman with well oiled hair and patent-leather boots, and after an acquaintance of a few weeks married him. The happy pair sojourning, as is often the custom abroad, with the father and mother of the lady. The young wife was a gay lady, and her husband was quite as gay a lord. At every ball and party in the capital they were present; and, as married ladies are especially selected by continental gentlemen for what they call "adoration," the young wife, although she got no more of it than she liked, was honored with considerably more than her husband. The latter remonstrated—the lady rebelled—and "my wife's mother," ut solem matronam, supported her daughter. The husband settled the matter by putting on his hat and retiring to his own paternal mansion. The marital feud was now intense, and the conjugal couple were only of the same mind touching one single subject—application to the tribunals for a divorce. This was done; and the Belgian law will allow of no such annulling of a marriage contract until the angry parties have renewed their demand for a divorce once every year for three years. Our young couple nourished their wrath during this triennial period of probation—thrice made the demand—and were duly summoned last year to hear consent given that they who had been one should thenceforth, and forever, remain two. From different sides of the Court the married pair witnessed the untying of the knot; and, when they were free, they passed out at the common portal into the public street. Approximation fired friendship, and the gentleman offered his hand to the lady in token that there was no malice between them. Friendship had no sooner lit his torch than he illuminated the slumbering cinders on the chilled altar of love; and the young couple walked together to their first married home, whence the husband has never since permanently withdrawn.

Farm Engineering.

This is a branch of education that is almost entirely neglected in the United States, and yet in no country is the daily practice of it more required. There is not one farmer in a thousand who understands the principles of properly conducting water from a distant source to his house or barn-yard; still fewer who know any thing of digging ditches, forming drains, laying pipe, &c.; and scarce any at all who can take levels and calculate areas with exactness. Scarce a day passes that we are not called upon for advice in these matters, particularly by gentlemen who are leaving the city to pass a few months of their time at their country places, which they are very desirous of judiciously improving and embellishing; and yet we are only able to give the required information in a general theoretical way, which answers but an imperfect purpose, because it is necessary to be on the spot when the improvements are to be carried out, and make a minute personal inspection, and then oversee the work as it goes on. Now it strikes us that if a few persons would qualify themselves theoretically and practically as farm engineers, they would find abundant employment at good wages, particularly in the neighborhood of large towns; and if in addition they were good practical farmers and gardeners, and had some knowledge of chemistry, geology, botany, arboriculture, and the science of breeding and improving domestic animals, it would be all the better for their country.

Important to Engineers.—To persons having the care of steam-engines the following from The Lawrenceburg Register may be valuable: "Mr. Ira Hill has informed us that he has accidentally made a valuable discovery, by which the deposition of lime upon steam-boilers may be obviated. Two or three shovels of saw-dust are thrown into the boiler; after which process he never had any difficulty from lime, although using water strongly impregnated with it. He has always found the inside of his boilers as smooth as if just oiled. Whether the lime attaches itself to the floating particles of saw-dust, instead of the boiler, or whether the tannic acid in the oak saw-dust forms a salt with the lime which will not attach itself to the iron, remains to be explained. The saw-dust was placed in the boiler for the purpose of stopping a leak. The experiment is cheap and easily tried."

The Leaves of the Coffee Plant.—The Singapore Free Press recommends the use of the coffee leaf as a substitute for the berry. The writer appears to be an English planter of the Dutch settlement of Padang, in Sumatra, where the coffee plant has been cultivated for several generations, and where it is now produced in larger quantity, and of better quality than in any country of the Malayan Islands, Java excepted. The coffee-plant is an evergreen large shrub, which yields a profusion of leaves, and bears fruit for about twenty years. The leaf, and even the twigs have, in a minor degree, the same stimulating and exhilarating property as the berry, and its habitual use by the natives of the country, agricultural Malays of very simple habits, and little amenable to innovation, shows that they at least find the coffee leaf to make a wholesome and agreeable beverage.

Printed Preaching.—The amount of good accomplished by an evangelical book or tract, printed and distributed, as it often is, by the thousand or ten thousand, is beyond all human computation. When the living preacher delivers a gospel sermon to three or four hundred fellow men, he is using the special means ordained of God for their conversion; but when he has done this, let him commit the thoughts and arguments that God has blessed, to the hands of the printer, and by a few revolutions of the press, he becomes at once the preacher of a thousand sermons, or if you please, the father of a thousand preachers! On the day of Pentecost three thousand souls were added to the Church by Peter's preached sermon—but who shall tell us the thousands that have been saved by reading the printed copy of that eloquent and powerful discourse? [Home & For. Rec.]

Maine Moose.—Maine is determined that her moose shall not be annihilated. The new law is to this effect: No person, not a resident of Maine, is permitted to hunt or kill any moose or deer within the limits of that State, except upon his own land, under a penalty of forty dollars for each deer so killed; and any person is allowed to shoot any dogs found hunting moose or deer under the direction of persons prohibited by this law. A moose warden is to be appointed by the Governor for each of the northern and eastern counties, who have power to appoint deputies, and whose duty it will be to enforce the act. Any person having in his possession the carcass or hide of a moose between the 15th day of April and the 1st of October, or the carcass or hide of a deer between the 15th day of January and the 1st of September, will be liable to the same penalties, if unable to show proof that it was obtained in a lawful manner. Between thirty and forty barrels of liquor were lately seized in Augusta, Me., where they had been freighted by the schooner Rochester from Boston. There were no directions on the casks, and nothing to indicate their owner. The liquor, amounting in all to 1,345 gallons, will be advertised under the provisions of the law, and disposed of as contraband, unless the owner appears, and proves the contrary. Another lot, contained in one barrel, three kegs, two demijohns, and two bottles, was seized at an establishment on State-st., kept by Greenleaf Brown. The keeper was prosecuted for alleged sale, convicted and fined according to law, and the liquor ordered to be destroyed.

EJECTING COLORED PERSONS.—The case of ejection, in which Sarah P. Remond, (colored,) of Salem, brought a complaint against Henry Palmer, an agent of Madam Sontag, and Officer Philbrick, for assault at the Howard Athenaeum, the same consisting of a pressure against the complainant's person sufficient to cause her ejection from the theater, was brought to a close, Wednesday afternoon, in the Police Court. Judge Russell rendered a formal and elaborate opinion on the question. The two points decided, and which cover the whole ground, were—first, that the parties had had a right to enter and take seats in the house; second, that the agent and officer had no right to eject them. The Judge held that colored persons could not be excluded from public performance, for which they had purchased tickets, unless ample notice had been given to the parties that such could not be admitted. An case no such notice had been given, Palmer was fined \$1 and costs, and Philbrick \$1 without costs. An appeal was entered, and the case will go to the upper Court. [Boston Bee.]

The Liability of Railroads.—A case of considerable interest to the public and Railroad Companies has just been decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago. The parties were John Kuter, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, as plaintiff, and the Michigan Central Railroad, as defendant, and two days were occupied in hearing evidence and arguments of counsel. It appeared that the plaintiff, coming to Illinois to reside, among various other things, placed in a large dry-goods box some seventeen hundred dollars in gold, which, on his route, he placed in the care of the defendants at Detroit, in April of last year, to be transported to Chicago, and that the box and money were lost. This suit was for the recovery of the same, or compensation for its loss. The case was submitted to the Jury, who, under the instruction of Judge Drummond, after being out for a short time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of nineteen hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty nine cents, that being the full amount claimed by the plaintiff for the goods and the gold box contained, with interest from the time of the loss to the present.

Bees and Bee Moths.—Speaking of bees, The Mobile Tribune says: "Such of our readers as are engaged in the bee culture will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered which effectually prevents the ravages of the bee moth. The frequent and serious injury caused by this pestiferous insect, has deterred many persons from entering into the business of raising bees, more especially as in some localities the ravages have been so great as nearly to destroy both bees and honey. The plan is this: split joints of cane through the center and arrange them on four sides of the hive, with the split side resting on the platform. The moth, instead of depositing its eggs under the edge of the hive, will lay them under the split cane. From these depositories they may be removed and destroyed as often as necessary, with little trouble. A friend informs us that he knows the plan has been tried and found entirely successful."

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