

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.

OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY.

BY JAMES A. DEGG.

The Universal Observance of the Sabbath in Millennial Times.

Continued from the Recorder of Nov. 3.

We are, however, far from believing, that the worst of Israel's portrayed sin, in relation to the Sabbath and otherwise, is already past. The prophets exhibit the crisis of their rebellion as being in the last times; and in our own day there seems a preparation for it. Superstition is giving place to infidelity; and the avowed principles and the existing practice of the Rationalizing Jews of Europe seem to indicate a near approach to that awful state which Ezekiel foretells as immediately to precede the final purgation by sore judgments. The divine commission of Moses, and the inspiration of his books, are disbelieved; and the Redeemer, whose day their fathers saw and rejoiced in, is not their hope and confidence; and the Promised Land, in which the pilgrim patriarchs by faith chose to sojourn, and which is praised by Israel's God as the glory of all lands, is, by many of their degenerate descendants, now little esteemed. That country, wherever situated, they openly exclaim, which gives us equal privileges, is our best fatherland, and we look for no Messiah henceforth, of supernatural character. Of their need of the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world, they are woefully ignorant; and all the ordinances designed for their spiritual elevation, they undervalue or despise. The Sabbath itself, with all it was designed and fitted to teach, some of them have wholly abandoned, regardless of the blessing with which Jehovah has invested it. Progressing in this fatal course, and preferring to walk in ways that are not good, may they not easily become a prey to the snares of "him whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power, and signs, and lying wonders, and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish, because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved." The apostasy of Israel is not consummated until that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition; who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God."

2 These ii. 3, 4, 9, 10.

Our limits do not admit of our here adducing the evidence on which our convictions rest, that the Lawless One, the Man of Sin, the Little Horn of the Prophet Daniel, has yet to arise. But we regard it as certain, that all the Ten Horns of the Fourth Great Beast seen in the prophet's recorded vision, symbolize that number of kings, who shall sway the sceptres of Asia and Europe, in so far as the power of Rome extended over those countries, first in its undivided state, and afterward as the Eastern and Western Empire—clearly indicated in the legs, terminating with the ten toes, in the Great Image. These horns or toes being yet undeveloped, (for we are not to find nor to seek all the toes upon one foot,) we still have to expect, as future, the little horn that shall arise after them, symbolizing a king with "a mouth speaking great things," who shall even "speak great words against the Most High, and who shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and laws." Dan. vii. 8, 24, 25. His usurpation is over and among the people of Israel, especially; and this is the last daring transgression into which that rebellious people shall be led, submitting themselves as they do to the guidance of a blasphemous individual, energized by Satan, and availing himself of their rebellion more effectually to do dishonor to the living God. As if Heaven's appointments were not the embodiment alike of infinite wisdom, and were susceptible of improvement at his hand, he proposes "to change times and laws." And just as the Pope of Rome availed himself of the preexisting apostasy of the Christian Church, consolidating and perpetuating that change of the Sabbath which had been already begun, so may it be that this Man of Sin and Son of Perdition, who "shall speak marvelous things against the God of gods," (Dan. xi. 36,) seek to give form and consistency to Israel's rebellion, when they say, "We shall be like unto the nations;" and as respects them also, and with other help, in respect to the Sabbath as well as to other of the divine appointments, may he "think to change times and laws." But however melancholy to contemplate their fate, it is matter of satisfaction to find, that there are those by whom his ungodliness is opposed, though he does "wear out the saints of the Most High." Although more especially spoken of in connection with Israel's faith and faithlessness, we do not conceive that the operations of this rebel, or the effect of this rebellion, will be confined to the house of Israel. Gentile nations give to him their power; and "because of the voice of the great words which the Horn spake," the Roman Beast itself, with all its other horns, is to be destroyed. Involved in the fate of this wicked power, so also will they have been accessory to his iniquity.

(To be continued.)

STATISTICS OF SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCHES—1853.

ASSOCIATIONS.	CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	DEACONS.	CLERKS.	POST-OFFICES.	MEMBERS.	WOMEN.
Newport	L. Crandall	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	H. H. Dunn	Newport, R. I.	1031	1071
Waterford	C. M. Lewis	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	H. H. Dunn	New Market, N. J.	440	708
1st Hopkinton	C. M. Lewis	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	H. H. Dunn	Peterborough, N. H.	1031	1071
Westbury	C. M. Lewis	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	H. H. Dunn	Berlin, N. J.	290	729
Shiloh	C. M. Lewis	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	H. H. Dunn	Shiloh, N. J.	290	729
Marlborough	G. R. Wheeler	W. B. Gillett	J. Davis	W. Green	Peterborough, N. H.	118	811
Peterborough	G. R. Wheeler	W. B. Gillett	J. Davis	W. Green	Peterborough, N. H.	118	811
2d Hopkinton	Henry Clarke	G. H. Perry	P. Babcock	J. W. Chipman	Hopkinton, R. I.	117	1834
3d Hopkinton	Joel Greene	Joel Greene	Joel Greene	Joel Greene	Rockville, R. I.	67	838
Westbury	Daniel Coon	S. Noyes	J. W. Blives	W. B. Gillett	Westbury, R. I.	67	838
Plainfield	J. Bailey	W. M. Jones	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	Plainfield, N. J.	108	838
Pawcatuck	A. B. Burdick	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	H. H. Dunn	Westbury, R. I.	170	1840
South Kingston	T. B. Brown	G. E. Utter	F. S. Sillman	Clark Rogers	Perryville, R. I.	50	843
New York	S. S. Griswold	B. F. Langworthy	Wm. E. Maxson	Asa West	New York City	47	1845
Greenhamville	Wm. E. Maxson	B. F. Langworthy	Wm. E. Maxson	Asa West	Nyack Bridge, Ct.	47	1845
DeRuyter	J. R. Irish	J. C. Rogers	B. G. Sillman	D. E. B. Burt	DeRuyter, N. Y.	119	1816
1st Verona	E. Burdick	T. Dyer	J. W. Chipman	H. H. Dunn	Verona, N. Y.	108	1820
Adams	J. Sumner	J. W. Chipman	H. H. Dunn	D. E. B. Burt	Adams Center, N. Y.	19	1832
2d Brookfield	Joakim Clarke	S. Spencer	Colins Miller	D. P. Curtis	Brookfield, N. Y.	171	1823
3d Brookfield	Eli S. Bailey	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	H. H. Dunn	Brookfield, N. Y.	171	1823
Orwell	P. S. Crandall	C. Rowley	J. W. Blives	W. B. Gillett	Orwell, N. Y.	44	1830
Lincolnton	R. G. Burdick	W. C. Green	C. Rowley	J. W. Blives	Lincolnton, N. Y.	44	1830
Friendship	N. V. Hall	A. Crandall	A. Lewis	G. W. Alford	Friendship, N. Y.	399	1816
Wirt	S. F. Robbins	Moses Maxson	M. Maxson	Nile, N. Y.	84	1824	
1st Genesee	H. Corwell	Moses Maxson	M. Maxson	Nile, N. Y.	73	1827	
2d Genesee	R. Babcock	J. Pratt	J. Burdick	W. B. Gillett	Little Genesee, N. Y.	123	1827
3d Genesee	H. Green	A. F. Randolph	D. W. F. Randolph	D. E. B. Burt	Medville, Pa.	102	1829
4th Genesee	J. Kenyon	A. Bar	J. Langworthy	Lamphear	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
5th Genesee	M. C. Cottrell	O. C. Burdick	C. D. S. R.	W. Hamilton	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
6th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	C. W. Sillman	W. H. Hydrorn	W. H. Hydrorn	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
7th Genesee	C. Rowley	C. Rowley	J. W. Blives	W. B. Gillett	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
8th Genesee	P. S. Crandall	C. Rowley	J. W. Blives	W. B. Gillett	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
9th Genesee	H. P. Green	E. P. Crandall	D. E. B. Burt	H. H. Dunn	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
10th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
11th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
12th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
13th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
14th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
15th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
16th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
17th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
18th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
19th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
20th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
21st Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
22nd Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
23rd Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
24th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
25th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
26th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
27th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
28th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
29th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831
30th Genesee	H. W. Babcock	H. H. Hallow	S. A. Slade	W. P. Longman	Alfred, N. Y.	189	1831

BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Oh! deem not they are blessed alone
Whose lives a princely tomb keep;
The Power who pities man has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happy years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may hide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

And thou, who'er thy friend's loss deplore,
Sheddest the bitter drops like rain,
Hope that a happier bright shore
Will give him to thy arms again.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gift deny,
Though pierced and broken be his heart,
And spurned of men he goes to die.

For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear;
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all its children suffer here.

"SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY."

One of the most curious and significant movements of the present day, is the organization of a Society, in the city of New York, to aid Southern slaveholding churches in sustaining the institutions of religion. Had not the circumstance been announced in a very authoritative way, incredulity would have been pardonable. But now there is no room for incredulity. Of this new organization, bearing the title at the head of this article, one of the daily papers gives the following account:

The object is the diffusion of the Gospel truth in the Southern and South-Western States, and in all ordinary cases this to be done under the direction of ecclesiastical bodies, or missionary organizations of an evangelical character, within said States. The President is James Boorman, and among the Vice Presidents are Anson G. Phelps, Dr. Cox, and Cyrus P. Smith. Mr. Hall, of the Journal of Commerce, is Treasurer, and Dr. Bethune, Dr. Baird, and Dr. Eddy, of Newark, are on the Executive Committee.

The Society has just issued a long address to the public, in which they fully recognize the importance of other societies and hope for their aid and co-operation, especially of the American Home Missionary Society. But they say that Society "is restricted by its charter from aiding any minister or missionary, however faithful, laborious, or self-denying, who under any circumstances is a slaveholder. And, secondly, the impression is general at the South, that the Home Missionary Society is closely allied to Abolitionism, so called. The impression, however erroneous, renders the aid afforded by that Society to churches in the Southern and South-Western States, of doubtful value in reference to success; inasmuch that, in some cases where such aid had been rendered, it has been voluntarily relinquished by the recipients, needy though they were, as a damage rather than a benefit. While, therefore, we are convinced that the American Home Missionary Society, without a change of policy, is essentially unable, even if it were disposed, to perform our work, we desire still to cherish toward it the sentiments of kindness and good will, which, with some of us, date back to its organization, and even before; for some of us aided in its formation. Most of the members of the Southern Aid Society are, and long have been, supporters of the American Home Missionary Society; and some of them are among its largest contributors. They regard it as their duty to rejoice in its efficient labors at the North and West, and hope, in some measure, to supply its lack of service at the South and South-West. The whole country is our field. In so far as it is occupied by the American Home Missionary Society, we gladly co-operate. Where that Society pauses or falters, there the Southern Aid Society begins its separate action, and thence proceeds. Thus, between the two, if Providence smile upon our efforts, the whole of our beloved country will be cared for and aided, according to the measure of the benefactions of the churches."

With regard to their mode of operations they say: "The Southern Aid Society intend to deal with their Southern brethren in the confidence of Christian friendship. Reproach, calumny, and all sorts of injustice, have been tried upon the South for a quarter of a century, without any good results; the Southern Aid Society will try the opposite policy of kindness, sympathy, and co-operation in every good word and work. Let us treat our Southern fellow-citizens and fellow-Christians with generous confidence—with fraternal appreciation; and see if this more excellent way will not prosper!—if the benediction of God will not crown it, to his own glory and the good of all! Thus doing, we are fully persuaded that, through the counsel and concurrence of corresponding bodies at the South, our missionaries will be able to preach the Gospel in its power and purity, to every master and every slave who can be reached by any human instrumentality. If the Christian public will give us the necessary means, and the Lord add his blessing, we may hope for great results, ultimately, from the operations of this Society."

In pleading for aids for their assumed constituents, they say:—

"Have the slave population no claim upon us? What have they done that we may not sustain a faithful ministry in teaching them the way of salvation? May we not send them missionaries without accompanying our benevolence with such measures as shall suggest a doubt to the people whether we are content to seek their conversion with the simplicity of the early Christians? Need we have the least apprehension lest the regenerating and purifying influence of the Scriptures should fail of its proper action upon the best interests of all—the servants, the masters, the church, and the State?"

"The slave population in the South are peculiarly susceptible to a good religious influence. Their mere residence among a Christian people, even under all the disadvantages of bondage, has wrought a great and happy change in their condition. They have been raised from the night of heathenism to the light of Christianity. Thousands of them have been brought to a saving knowledge of the Gospel. Of the 100,000,000 of the negro race, there cannot be found another so large a body as the 3,000,000 slaves in these United States, at once so intelligent, so inclined to the Gospel, and so blest by the elevating influences of civilization and Christianity. Nor is there any one great class of population in our country, that has such claims upon our sympathies. If we are to remember the poor,

and if it is according to the very genius of our religion that the poor should have the Gospel preached to them, we ought not to withhold our hands from the work under the pretence of first improving their civil and political condition, and then to come to some other those that are in bonds, as bound with them, can we do less than aid those who are willing to teach them the way of life? Will not God hold us to a strict account, if, under any pretext whatever, we neglect to minister to their spiritual necessities, when we have such a favorable opportunity of so doing?"

They also add that the masters are favorable to such an enterprise; that "they are, as great proportion, perhaps, as any equal body of Christian ministers in the whole world, faithful men of God, spiritually minded, self-denying disciples of the Lord Jesus."

Their address closes with a strong caveat against even the suspicion of Abolitionism, promising not to meddle for or against Slavery, and commending their enterprise to the Lord Jesus Christ, God and Man.

RUINS OF ANCIENT BABYLON.

The French Government has employed a party of gentlemen to explore the site of ancient Babylon. From reports just received from them, it appears that they have ascertained, beyond reasonable doubt, that the ruins of the marvelous palace citadel of Semiramis and Nebuchadnezzar. They are in such a state of confusion and decay, that it is impossible to form from them any idea of the extent or character of the edifice. They appear, however, to extend beneath the bed of the Euphrates—a circumstance accounted for by the change in the course of that river. In them have been found sarcophagi, of clumsy execution and strange form, and so small that the bodies of the dead must have been packed up in them; the chin touching the knees, and the arms being pressed on the breast by the legs. The sarcophagi have every appearance of having been used for the lowest class of society; but, notwithstanding the place in which they were found, the discoverers are inclined to think they are of Parthian, not Chaldean origin.

There have also been found numerous fragments of enameled bricks, containing portions of the figures of men and animals, together with cuneiform inscriptions; the latter white in color, upon a blue ground. According to M. Fresnel, the chief of the expedition, these bricks afford a strong proof that the ruins are those of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, inasmuch as the ornaments on them appear to be sporting skeletons, such as are described by Ctesias and Diodorus.

The foundations having been dug down to certain parts, it has been ascertained that they are formed of bricks about a foot square, united by a strong cement, and that they are in blocks, as if they had been sapped in all directions.

In a tumulus called Amram, to the south of Kasr, interesting discoveries have also been made. They appear to be the ruins of the dependencies of the palace, situated on the left bank of the Euphrates; and they contain numerous sarcophagi, in which were found skeletons clothed in a sort of armor, and wearing crowns of gold on their heads. When touched, the skeletons, with the exception of some parts of the skulls, fell into dust; but the iron, though rusty, and the gold of the

crowns, are in a fair state of preservation.

M. Fresnel thinks that the dead in the sarcophagi were some of the soldiers of Alexander or Seleucus. The crowns are simple on one side, and three on the other. The leaves are very neatly executed. Beneath the bands are leaves of gold, which it is supposed covered the eyes. From the quantity of iron found in some of the coffins, it appears that the bodies were entirely enveloped in it; and in one there is no iron, but some ear-rings, a proof that it was occupied by a female. The sarcophagi are about two and three-quarter yards in length, by between half and three-quarters of a yard wide, and are entirely formed of bricks, united by mortar. In addition to all this, a tomb, containing statues in marble or alabaster, of Juno, Venus, and of a reclining figure wearing a Phrygian cap, together with some rings, ear-rings, and other articles of jewelry, has been found, as also numerous statues, vases, phials, articles of pottery, black stones, &c., &c., of Greek, Persian, or Chaldean workmanship. [Lon. Jour.]

THE HISTORY OF SERMONS.

When shall the world be favored with a history of the pulpit, and who will write it? Such a work is a great desideratum, and well executed, might prove of incalculable value. The world is full of material, which only needs to be collected, sifted, and arranged. Let some one of our men of might gird himself for the task.

One chapter in such a work, or perhaps more, should be given to the origin and history of sermons, and curious indeed would be its developments; especially if all their secret history could be made known. Let us give two or three facts, which may go to show somewhat of what we mean:—

One of the most beautiful and popular sermons of Robert Hall is the one occasioned by the death of the amiable Princess Charlotte, who died in 1817—a sermon which he had not even thought of delivering an hour before its commencement. Devoted to his duty, this eminent man seldom looked at a newspaper, and was supremely ignorant of passing events, so that he was not aware of the time when the Princess was to be buried. The funeral ceremony took place on Wednesday evening, just at the time of Mr. Hall's weekly lecture. Royal bereavement generally had attention paid them from the pulpit, especially at the hour of interment, but the thought never occurred to Mr. Hall that anything more than an ordinary service would take place at Harley Lane. On his arrival there, as usual, behold, the whole house was lighted up and crowded. "How is this, sir?" asked Mr. Hall of one of the deacons. "What does this crowd mean?" "Why, sir, the Princess Charlotte, you know, is buried this evening, and the people are come to hear your funeral sermon for her." "Well, sir, I am very sorry, but I had entirely forgotten it; ask Mr. — to introduce the service, and I will sit down in the vestry, and endeavor to think of something to say." The substance of the sermon on the topic, which appears in the first volume of his works, was the result of half an hour's reflection; the sermon was afterward written and published, and produced great effects. The widowed Prince described it as the best of all sermons sent him on the occasion; and another eminent man thought that the production of such a sermon went far to account for the mysterious removal of the Princess.

Much smaller events than the removal of the great have suggested good sermons. The admirable discourse of "Walking by Faith," the first sermon by Fuller, owed its origin to a smaller matter. It was delivered at an annual meeting of the Northamptonshire Association, at whose request it was printed. Like the sermon of his friend Hall, not a word of it was written till after its delivery. On his way to the Association the roads in several places were flooded, arising from the recent rains, which had made the rivers overflow. Mr. Fuller came to one place where the water was very deep, and he, being a stranger to its exact depth, was unwilling to go on. A plain countryman, residing in the neighborhood, better acquainted with the water than the preacher, cried out, "Go on, sir; you are quite safe." Fuller urged on his horse; but the water soon touched his saddle, and he stopped to think. "Go on, sir, all is right," shouted the man. "Taking the man at his word, Fuller proceeded, and the text was suggested. "We walk by faith, not by sight." [National Magazine.]

A GIRL'S WISDOM AND EARNESTNESS.

About twenty years ago, the committee of the Bible Society, at the suggestion of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, unanimously resolved to present to every emancipated negro, capable of reading, a New Testament of suitable size. A special fund was raised for this purpose, and public meetings were held in many parts of England and Wales in furtherance of this design. On the morning after one of these meetings at a town where Dr. Steinhoff was the guest of a friend, one of his little daughters, accompanied by two or three of her younger sisters, presented him with a sealed packet, requesting it might not be opened until he should have left the house, saying, "We hope it may be accepted as a small contribution from four little girls, to assist in the supply of the Holy Scriptures to the poor negro children in the West-Indies." Her parents had left the room, but there was a gentleman present who had breakfasted with them—an intimate friend of the family—who listened to the words of the dear child with marked interest. That gentleman was Dr. Steinhoff's only companion in a long journey during the rest of the day, and shortly after taking their seats in the coach, the seal of the little packet was broken, and to his surprise, the Doctor found that it contained nearly five pounds. On his alluding to the scene they had just witnessed, his companion's eyes filled with tears as he said, "Yes, sir, she is indeed an interesting child; but she is much more, for she is a pious Christian." And after a pause, he said, with evidently deep feeling, "To that

child, sir, I am indebted for all my happiness upon earth, and all my hopes for eternity."

He added, that he had been connected in business with her excellent father, but, unlike him, was not a believer in the truths of the Bible, and had made no secret of his unbelief. On one occasion, this dear child, then only nine years old, was present when her father was endeavoring, but in vain, to convince this gentleman of his fatal error. "When the painful conversation ended, and her father had left the room, she asked this gentleman to take a walk with her in the garden; and when no one could overhear them, she inquired whether she might ask him a question? "Certainly," he replied; "any question you please." "Then," said she, "have you ever read the New Testament through with a desire to understand it?" "No," he answered, "I never have." "I thought so," said she; "for I am sure you would not have spoken of it to my father as you did just now, if you had." "And in an earnest manner she added, "Oh! do read it, and do wish to understand." His concluding words were, "My dear sir, that child's entreaties and tears did far more than any argument had ever done; they led me to the Bible, and the Bible led me to my Saviour."

A HAPPY HINDOO GIRL.

Elizabeth Ann, a little East Indian girl, attended for a considerable time at the mission day-school, Bellary. She was always very obedient to her teacher, and tried to get on nicely with her lessons. She was remarkable for an amiable and affectionate disposition, and she was much loved by all. But at length she fell sick, and for many days was very ill. Amid all the pain, however, which she suffered, she never complained, but bore it with patience, because she knew that it was God who afflicted her. She had no wish to recover, and seemed to think that God was going to take her to heaven; and this thought made her very happy. She knew that she had been a great sinner, but she knew also that the blood of Jesus could take away all sin. At one time she said to her mother, "O mother, I have been a very wicked girl; but were it not for Mary Magdalene, and Paul, and Manasseh, I should have been damned." Before her mother could answer, she cried out, "Yes, Lord, I believe it, for thou hast pardoned me." She then spoke many sweet words about the Saviour. At another time she said, "Don't cry for me, mother; I am going to my Father in heaven; Jesus will come, yes, he will come and take me to himself." To a friend who called to see her, and who directed her mind to the tender love of Jesus, in the midst of sorrow and suffering, she said, "O my Saviour, my Saviour!" She then said, "Pray for me, and during the time prayer was being offered, she lifted up her hands and cried, "O Lord, undertake for me."

A day or two before her death she said, "Mother, I am going; God bless you!" Her mother rejoined, "My poor child!" She replied, "No, mother, I am going to my Father in Heaven." She then turned to her brother and said, "God bless you, and you too, sister," and to several others who were in the room, she said the same thing. She then appeared to be in earnest prayer that God would bless them all, and repeated these words: "Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come; yea, come, buy wine and milk, without money and without price." She also repeated many favorite hymns, with which her mind was well stored. The last words which she was heard to say were, "My Father! my Father!" and thus her happy spirit took its flight, to be forever with the blessed Saviour, who had redeemed her, and washed her in his own precious blood.

Are you not ready to say, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers!"

THE JOY OF BENEVOLENCE.

Let any one for a moment look outside of himself—lose sight of self-aggrandizement, and embrace within his wishes simply the happiness of others, and immediately his nature rises above its sordid self, assumes its native beauty and majesty, is reanimated with a spirit of joy, and proclaims to the glory of God, his author, that existence is a blessing. How much, then, do we lose in our intercourse with the world, how much of the comforts of Christianity, when we forget that to give is more blessed than to receive? Andrew Fuller, at one period of his labors with the church at Kettering, devoted much time in an effort to remove the doubts and administer to the comforts of his flock. But their complaints, after his utmost endeavors, being unabated, he was at a loss what to do next. Just at this time he became interested and actively engaged in the India Mission. His church followed his example and lent their aid to this great cause. Immediately the cry of despondency was hushed, and his people enjoyed fully the comforts of Christianity. "Freely ye have received, freely give." [Indian Advocate.]

A WORD TO IDLERS.—A person once called and introduced himself by saying, that "he was come to spend an idle hour with Mr. Benson." "Be assured," said that eminent man, "that Mr. Benson has no idle hours to spend. He never has any idle hours. From seventeen to eighteen hours he spends every day, either in reading, studying, writing, praying, or preaching. Besides, he is going to preach this evening; and he mostly spends an hour upon his knees before he goes into the pulpit." With some degree of confusion the person withdrew; and it was hoped that he learned by the mode of his reception, never again to disturb

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 10, 1853.

MARRIAGES.

The Apostle says of the married woman, that "if her husband be dead, she is at liberty to be married to whom she will, only in the Lord." 1 Cor. 7: 39. The qualifying expression, "only in the Lord," shows that she is to marry only a Christian; no other meaning can fairly be given to it. For the Corinthians had submitted the question, whether those who had unbelieving or idolatrous partners should abandon them. They doubted whether a Christian might even retain, as husband or wife, one who was an unbeliever. To be satisfied about it, they consulted the Apostle. His answer was, that the Christian husband should not put away his unbelieving wife; that the Christian wife should not depart from her unbelieving husband; that the unbelieving party was no more unclean to the other, than the unbelieving children were to their believing parents. Thus he decides that, where the relation already exists, it is not to be dissolved upon the reception of the gospel by one of the parties, but to be maintained in the hope that it may prove the means of salvation to the other also. But if death has dissolved the relation, rendering it lawful to the survivor to enter into a second marriage, then by all means let the new connection be "only in the Lord," that is, only with a believer.

Now no assignable reason can be assigned why a widow should be restricted to a believer in marriage, which does not apply with equal force to those who form the connection for the first time. Besides, God has always frowned upon the marriage of "the sons of God" with "the daughters of men." Gen. 6: 2. His ancient people were expressly prohibited from entering into such connection. Deut. 7: 1. The violation of this law by Solomon was the means of turning away his heart from the worship of Jehovah. 1 Kings 11: 4. We indeed think it may be set down as one of the most fruitful sources of religious infidelity which affects the church of God in these days.

It is not impossible for a man to maintain the altar, and train up his children in the fear and admonition of the Lord, when the wife is in heart opposed to such things. The affection which he bears for her, the respect which he feels to render her home as agreeable, and his repugnance to any thing that would conflict with one whose sympathy and smiles are every thing that he can rely on to sweeten his earthly life pleasant, will sooner or later prompt him to relax his diligence, and neglect, too, that it is a vain effort to lead his children in a way that the mother disapproves. In reference to which she, at best, is a feeble influence. Her influence is that which she has in her young minds—her example, which they imitate. He cannot counteract her influence. She baffles his utmost skill, and he feels that it is useless to strive longer, and gives it up altogether.

To the woman who has an ungodly husband, the prospect is worse still. On the supposition that she is a living Christian, how desolate her home must seem, that is not at the same time the abode of her Saviour also! O how painful to find, by daily experience, that her husband has a home for his wife, and none for his wife's Saviour! He erects altars to the God she worships; he maintains the form of family prayer; never asks a blessing at table; never calls his household together to instruct them in heavenly things; never talks to his children about God and heaven; cannot enter into her religious feelings, nor appreciate them; in short seems to be living without God in the world. We say, her home is desolate; for that is desolate where Christ does not manifest his presence, no matter how sumptuous it may be furnished with things that gratify the flesh.

Now we say, that a woman who has given herself to Christ, has no business to place herself in such a situation. It is hard work enough to maintain the Christian conflict, even though aided by all the advantages of a godly home. Measurably is the difficulty increased, when home influences are all against her. A Christian woman has no business to put herself in a family, even temporarily, which would endanger her growth in the divine life; nor is she entitled to put herself in such a situation for life. "Seek first the kingdom of God," is the principle by which she should be governed in contracting matrimony, as in other undertakings. Does she pray, "Lead me not into temptation," then, does she wantonly run into temptation? She will not—she cannot—until she has "left her first love." It is only when her zeal has somewhat declined, and her pleasures begin to fascinate the heart, that our young sisters are willing to ally themselves to those who have no fear of God, and no love to their eyes.

We do not write as much as we would on this subject, lest we should become lengthy. But, before closing, we would add a word in reference to the intermarriages of our people with those of other denominations. Now we have a word to say against the general practice of those who differ from us. The excellent of the earth are not exclusively among Seventh-day Baptists; they are found among all denominations. But we never see or hear of a Seventh-day Baptist contracting marriage with an adherent of the first day of the week, without the most serious apprehensions, that the final result will be an abandonment of the

Sabbath. Indeed, our denomination has lost as much in this way as almost any other. Even our young men run great risks, when they take such a step; but far greater is the hazard to our young women. If they make dutiful wives, they must come under subjection. Eph. 5: 22, 23. The husband is the ruler of his own house, and if he says that no work shall be done on Sunday, it is the duty of the wife to submit. She is not bound to submit so far as to put her own hands to work on the Sabbath, it is true; but if her husband chooses that work shall be done on the premises, and brings on a company of men to do it, for whom meals must be prepared, she has no alternative but to submit to see her house a scene of busy toil during all the sacred hours. If the husband chooses to call his children into the work also, it is not for her to oppose; she must yield. And however determined she may be, at first, never to pollute her own conscience, she finds, at last, that her resolution is giving way. She grows weary of the struggle; she abandons the Sabbath; and comforts herself with the hope, that she can get to heaven by doing as Christians of other denominations do.

This is not a fancy sketch. We could cite a number of cases that have fallen under our own observation, confirmatory of what we say. And we must say, in view of every thing, that we hereby enter our solemn protest against the intermarriages of our own people with other orders, especially in the case of females.

OUR MISSION TO PALESTINE.

As the day draws near when our missionaries are to sail to the land where the patriarchs rest, where the bones of the prophets are laid, let us as a denomination come up nobly to the work of fitting out our brethren and sisters, so that when once there, they may have every thing necessary, and give themselves wholly to the work. The implements for agriculture in that country should be like our own; therefore, let our brethren who are farmers, and have on hand any spare farming tools, or who may suggest what may be needed and would be best to have purchased, at once inform the Committee how much they can furnish, &c. Brethren who are carpenters, can you send us a saw, bit, or augur, or any tool which may be needed in the erection of buildings? Can other mechanics render essential aid in this way, and not feel it themselves? And then, again, our sisters are to be fitted out for keeping house and entertaining strangers; their home is not only to be the home of the Arab, but also of the kings and princes of the East who may visit that country. Therefore, let the sisters see what they can spare to render their home in Palestine pleasant and agreeable; and at once look over, not only their closets, but also their wardrobes, and lay by for this purpose such useful articles as they can spare, and which may be needed.

Let us awake at once to the claims upon us, and let our missionaries have not only the needful articles, but the pleasing reflection, that the denomination enters heartily into the measures for sustaining the mission.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE SCHOOL AT SHILOH, N. J.

SHILOH, N. J., Nov. 3, 1853. It is well known, as far as the community are acquainted with Shiloh, that a Classical School has been in operation here for five years past. It was established by the energetic and persevering labors of E. P. Larkin, and he had the charge of the school for three years. In 1850 the Seventh-day Baptist congregation built them a new house of worship, and gave the old house (being a substantial brick building) for educational purposes. It was fitted up at considerable expense for the convenience of the school, and has since been used for that purpose. An extensive scientific apparatus, with abundant material adapted to a full development of the sciences, has been procured. The last two years the school was under the instruction of Wm. C. Whitford and lady. They having left for other engagements and duties, the Trustees were successful in procuring the services of C. Rollin Burdick and lady, who are now in charge of the school, and who have thus far given very general satisfaction; and with the prospects we are somewhat encouraged. Though the number of students is not as large as would be desirable, it will be increased the winter term, which will commence December 15. They have employed Mr. Morton, who is a professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and master of his profession; and he now has interesting classes in those sciences. Should any of the young gentlemen and ladies from abroad wish to avail themselves of the advantages that our school affords, we would be happy to extend to them all its facilities. Believing that we have ample accommodations and competent teachers in all the branches to be taught, we do not hesitate in recommending it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

W. B. GILLET.

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—In the opinion of Mr. Layard, the great explorer of the ruins of Nineveh, as stated by him in Parliament, the disturbance between Russia and Turkey has had a good deal to do with the liberality of the Sultan towards the Christians of the Protestant faith in his Empire. The teaching of the American missionaries is felt, he says, more or less, in every considerable town in the Sultan's dominions. The converts were sometimes subjected to

trials and persecutions from the heads of churches to which they originally belonged, until by the efforts of the British Minister they were recognized by the Porte as one of the religious sects of the Empire. As the spirit of religious inquiry extended among the Greeks, the Greek clergy became alarmed, and, backed by the Russian Mission, have done all in their power to check the movement; and the Czar being the head of the Greek church, has been endeavoring by his hostile exertions to take revenge on the Sultan for his commendable conduct towards Protestant sects.

A MISSIONARY DEMONSTRATION.

"A Missionary Demonstration," so called, under the direction of young men connected with the Methodist denomination, was held on Fourth-day of last week, afternoon and evening, in Metropolitan Hall, New York. In the afternoon, the Hall was filled to overflowing, mostly with children, for whose special edification several addresses were delivered, they themselves doing the singing and taking up a handsome collection. In the evening, a large, intelligent, and enthusiastic audience, filled the Hall, and listened to missionary addresses by Bishop Waugh, Rev. Dr. Thompson, President of the Wesleyan University, Bishop Simpson, Rev. R. S. Foster, and Rev. Mr. Taylor. We copy from one of the daily papers a portion of the report of Bishop Simpson's address:—

Was the excitement caused by the demonstration of the day merely temporary, or did it possess those elements which would ensure its perpetuity? He believed that the missionary cause would prosper, even were it a purely human enterprise, because it is identified with many of the best instincts of humanity. Some of these instincts he enumerated: First, our Sociability. It is not possible for man to live alone—we find our chief pleasure in society. Christianity brought mankind together. Secondly, our Curiosity. All men were by nature inquisitive. Without constant communication this craving after knowledge could not be satisfied. The religion of Christ was a uniter of nations. Thirdly, our Sympathy. We pity the suffering heathen. This was this holy feeling on our side. Fourthly, our Love of the Heroic. A Missionary was a greater hero than Cæsar or Alexander. But we had other prompters around and above us. Every day we were reminded of other nations. Our tables and our persons were covered and our stores were filled with foreign productions. Every advance of science brought us into nearer communion with our brethren abroad, both benighted and enlightened. The friends of science and literature, too, were interested in our cause; for a knowledge of the theories of Newton and La Place, and the thoughts of our many literatures, followed the Missionary's footsteps. It was for the interest of science to bring men together, that thereby the intellects of the thinkers of all nations might be employed in extending the empire of Mind over Matter. Our great discoveries—of the Daguerreotype, for example, the optic lens, and the telegraph—were the joint production of America, England, France, and Holland. In the world of matter, the greater number of plates that are put in an electric battery, the greater is the power acquired. So in the realm of reason. The greater number of minds that are brought to bear on any subject, the more rapidly is darkness dispelled from it. Christianity would unite the spiritual lights of the earth. From the North and South, from Europe and Australia, from Asia and America, and the isles of the sea, would the men of intellect come on a mission of death to spiritual darkness—dispelling and to dispell.

But besides these instincts and interests, we had stronger assurance of success; this, namely: Because the sovereignty of the Saviour requires it; because the heathen are his possession. God has said that even as He lives the whole world shall be full of His glory. Conquer it, then, young men, for God!

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA.

Rev. J. H. Brayton recently delivered a lecture in New York on the religious condition of California, an abstract of which we find in one of the daily papers. The lecturer commenced by remarking that the finger of Providence was evidently concerned in the events which occurred in 1848 in connection with this western settlement. In that year a contract was made by the United States Government with the Pacific Steamship Company, for the transmission of mails. Early in May of the same year peace was declared with Mexico, and California became one of our possessions. In that or the succeeding week gold was discovered; and it was about this time that Missionaries commenced their work in that country, having arrived there before obtaining intelligence of that event.

It was in the Union Theological Seminary of New York that a fellow student first had his attention turned to that field as one that would hereafter become of great interest and importance. He, in company with a classmate, enlisted in the Home Missionary Society, and had just obtained the appointment to proceed thither, when the news of the discovery of gold reached this coast. There could be no clearer evidence of the direction of Providence in this matter, than that the population who rushed there at the cry of gold should be met by the preachers of the Gospel. Besides those who went from this part of the country, the Rev. Mr. Hunt, who had charge of a church at Honolulu on the Sandwich Islands, whose members flocked to San Francisco, joined in the missionary work in that city. This was the commencement of the missionary enterprise in California.

After describing the harbor and city of San Francisco, the lecturer proceeded to describe the land in the neighborhood as most beautiful and fertile. It was impossible to conceive of anything more exquisitely beautiful than those valleys, when adorned with all the verdure of spring. The slopes of the hills were covered with green, consisting either of wild oats or wild grass, studded here and there with proud and lofty trees, and richly interspersed with nature's choicest ornaments, flowers and shrubs. The country around the city, for fifteen or twenty miles, was of the most attractive character, and well adapted for villas, residences and excellent homes. One hundred and twenty miles up the Sacramento River stood the city of Sacramento;

and along the coast for seven or eight hundred miles there was a country, bounded by the high mountain peaks on the north and the Sacramento valley on the south, which was hemmed in between the hills, and was overflowed during the winter and spring. On the San Joaquin River stood Stockton, and in addition to the principal towns were many smaller ones, rising in various parts of the country. Auburn and Colusa, where gold was first discovered, were places of considerable interest. At first, the inhabitants of these towns were exceedingly uninviting, and their morals of the lowest description. But during the last five years, great improvements had been effected in this respect.

To the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a Methodist Missionary, was due the credit of being the first to raise his voice in the plaza of San Francisco, in the praise of the living God. He commenced first by giving out a hymn and singing it himself. This attracted the attention of the bystanders, and in a short time he was joined by a considerable number of that mixed population. He availed himself of the opportunity to proclaim to them the truths of the Gospel, and after continuous efforts he succeeded in securing the attention of the more serious portion. This humble beginning was succeeded by more systematic efforts, and the establishment of a church. The Rev. Mr. Hunt soon commenced preaching in a small room in the same city, with services of a very simple nature. It was gratifying to see that now these cities and towns contained many churches, with their beautiful white spires, bearing substantial evidence of the success which has attended missionary labors in that country.

Cities and towns which a few years ago were composed of the humblest tents were now being constructed of substantial brick, and the streets were presenting so much the appearance of our own eastern cities, that were it not for the absence of friends and the superior character of the climate, it would be easy to imagine one's self at home.

During his stay in the country, Mr. Brayton had met with several instances of monomania, or rather he should say money-mania. One was that of an old gentleman from Philadelphia, who had conceived the idea of a revelation, made to him in a dream, of a lake with sands of gold, which he believed he should find somewhere between the hills. He succeeded in converting hundreds and thousands of people to his faith, who followed him over hills and through ravines several hundred miles, till at last, losing their confidence in their new prophet, they attempted to make him a martyr to his delusion. He, however, escaped from their violence, and his disciples returned to their homes.

The Sunday was observed there in a very different way from what he had been accustomed to. At one place where he was preaching he found that two auctioneers were rivaling him in their attractions. Some of the people would stand and listen to his preaching for some time, and then would divert their attention to the proceedings of the auctioneers, who were expending their eloquence in praise of the horses and cattle which were being exhibited before them.

There were nearly a hundred thousand Mexican Catholics, twenty-five thousand Chinese, and a vast number of various other nations, now resident in California; and although the state of society there was bad—although gambling was carried on to a fearful extent, and other vices existed which were deeply to be deplored—these were being subdued by the influence of enlightened Christianity; and California might be pronounced as better than either India, China, or any of the Pagan nations. Political corruption, however, was the most difficult to be removed. He believed that California would ere long become the great center of missionary operations for the conversion of the Pagan world. A few years ago it was difficult to find one in twenty of the settlers who did not intend to return to their homes, but now there was scarcely one in twenty who had not determined upon remaining there, finding that the seasons were pleasanter than in the Eastern States, and the scenery more inviting and more grand.

RELIGION AND TEMPERANCE.

The following excellent Resolves were unanimously adopted by the Southern Church of Western Pennsylvania at its late Synodical Convention at Lewistown, Mifflin Co.:

Whereas, Universal experience has proved Intemperance to be one of the giant evils of the world, spreading its baneful influence not only over the destinies of individuals, but also of families, of churches, and of nations: And whereas, the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, which are the grand means of perpetuating this curse of humanity, have been legalized by legislative action and license, and all moral influence has, after ample experiment, been proved inadequate to the suppression of this evil: And whereas, an effort has for several years been in progress, by the philanthropists, patriots and Christians of our land, to exterminate it by prohibitory legal action, which a kind Providence has crowned with signal success in the State of Maine and elsewhere, reclaiming to his right mind the deluded inebriate, and spreading peace, joy, and domestic comfort, over multitudes of families before steeped in destitution, misery and degradation: therefore

Resolved, That this Synod cordially approves of the effort now in progress in our commonwealth to secure the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, as the only effectual remedy for the curse of Intemperance.

Resolved, That in view of the solemn fact revealed to us in God's Holy Word, that "no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God," the responsibility for this evil is distinctly brought within the province of the Christian Ministry and Church, and that we, as Ministers and lay representatives of the church, will do everything in our power, by Christian and lawful means, to secure the enactment of such a law, and to promote and preserve such a state of public opinion as will secure its faithful execution when enacted.

BAPTIST CHURCH ERECTION.—At the General Convention of Baptists, held in Troy last May, a resolution was adopted to enter upon the collection of a permanent fund for aiding feeble churches in the erection of edifices for public worship, and it was referred to the Home Mission Committee to devise a plan for the fund and its proper distribution. This Committee have recently matured their plan, which embraces among its features, proposals to make the fund in part permanent, using

only the interest, and part circulating, as the donors shall designate; appropriations to be made only to make the last payment on any church edifice; and will be made either in the form of loans, or donations, according to circumstances. Before the appropriation is made, it is proposed to require that the church shall be finished, without any incumbrance, and will be kept insured for at least one half its value. The monies are to be collected as the ordinary Home Mission funds—contributions being available for making like members, &c. No specific time for collection is appointed, nor is any definite sum fixed upon—though the original action at Troy contemplated, we believe, the sum of \$50,000. The Lutherans, it will be remembered, have resolved upon raising a fund of this description, \$50,000. Thus the fourth denominational movement for this great want of the age is inaugurated.

MISSIONARY FAREWELL.—A party of Episcopal missionaries being about to sail for Shanghai, a farewell meeting was held in New York on the evening of the 4th instant. The party consists of Bishop and Mrs. Boone, J. T. Points, Tong-Chu-Kiang, Ne-Boo-Boo (female), Miss Wray, and Miss Conover, the latter two now going out for the first time. Addresses were delivered by Bishops Wainwright and Hawes, Rev. Drs. Nevins and Hawkes, and Mr. Tong-Chu-Kiang, a native of China, and a convert to Christianity, who accompanied Bishop Boone on his visit hither. Mr. Tong is a very young man—we should think about 20—and was dressed in his native costume, and spoke in very good English, to the following effect:—

MY CHRISTIAN BRETHREN: I shall speak but a very few words. I am gratified to see what I see, and hear what I hear. I never expected, in my own country, to see such things. I have seen this country and I have seen its people. It is a great country, and the people are a wise people. They are not a wise people of themselves, but because they know God—the true God—the Christian's God. I was at one time an idolater; but now my eyes are open, and I see the great difference between Christianity and idolatry. I am now happy. My heart burns with love. I wish all my country people would know God and be happy. You have done much for us. I hope you will continue the ministrations of your ministers, and teach us—teach us salvation and sanctification. I have now seen and heard, and I shall go to the work, to which I have been called, with vigor and great strength. Now is the time to help my country. The Revolutionary movement there embraces the principles of Christianity. I thank you for what you have done. Do more.

Previous to the dismissal of the congregation, plates for subscriptions in aid of the China Mission were passed round, and \$650 were collected.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.—James G. Birney, once the Liberty-party candidate for the Presidency, is spending the autumn and winter in Philadelphia. Mr. B. owns a respectable property near East Saginaw, Mich. The Enterprise of that town says:—

"Something of the nature of a paralytic stroke has somewhat impeded the use of his limbs, and renders it difficult for him to articulate distinctly; yet he walks erect with dignity, and presents a very healthy and agreeable appearance. The profession of the law, in which he has stood eminent, he now devotes scarcely any attention to; though it is said that many of his neighbors are occasionally indebted to him for very valuable legal advice, for which no charge is made. Though a decided opponent to human Slavery, he is not the fanatic which many unacquainted with him take him to be. Mr. Birney's claims to the Presidency were not considered to be valid, nor do his views appear to meet with general favor; yet he is a very estimable man, or his neighbors are egregiously mistaken."

MEANING OF "LIFE-MEMBERSHIP."

Not long since, an agent of one of the benevolent societies, called upon an individual who had on a former occasion, years ago, contributed liberally. He was told that his "cause was an excellent one," &c.; "but," added the individual, "I have constituted myself a life-member of your society, and do not expect to be called upon any longer for donations." "You have misunderstood the meaning of life-membership," said the agent. "Ah! how so?" inquired the benevolent gentleman. "Life-membership means that you are to continue to give to this cause all your lifetime, and to increase your donations from year to year as the Lord prospers you."

BARNES' NOTES ON DANIEL.—Leavitt & Allen, 27 Dey-st., N. Y., have just published a volume of "Notes, critical, illustrative, and practical, on the Book of Daniel, with an Introductory Dissertation, by ALBERT BARNES." The Introduction occupies some eighty pages, and has sections on the Life of Daniel, the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Book of Daniel, the Design and General Character of the Book, the Apocryphal Additions to it, the Ancient Versions, Exegetical Helps, &c. The Notes are marked by sound learning and practical sense, and embody the results of extensive research. As helps to the student of prophecy and history, they will prove invaluable.

EXEMPTION OF SLAVES FROM ATTACHMENT.

The Hartford Courant has the following, which the Louisville Presbyterian Herald copies without comment:—"Considerable effort is being made at the South to exempt slaves from attachment, for debt. Much is said on both sides. It is claimed by those who oppose the measure, that many men would turn all their property into slaves, and thus escape the payment of their just debts. On the other hand, it is thought that this would be an additional step towards connecting the slave with the estate, and that soon one could not be separated from the other. A kind master, even if he lost his property, would be enabled by this law to prevent his negroes from being sold. Any measure must be a proper one that will to any extent prevent the disruption of families now so common at the South."

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—A Maryland paper says that John Fisher, Esq., of Westminster, recently gave freedom to his entire lot of slaves, five in number, four of whom, with quite as much furniture and money as would satisfy approachable fastidious white folks, removed to Pennsylvania. One of these four was held in the highest estimation by Mr. F., and thousands of dollars would have been no inducement for her sale. The fifth remains at home, preferring the steadfast assurance of a proper administration to his wants in slavery, than to buffet the adversities of life with his freedom, although he is a stout, athletic and healthy man.

PETITIONS AGAINST NUNNERIES.—One of the most important and most popular subjects which has come before Parliament in the course of the present session, is that of the confinement of young females in the nunneries. Without popular excitement, without public meetings or speeches, nearly five hundred petitions, signed by upwards of two hundred thousand persons, have been presented to the House of Commons on this question; and not only so, but the House itself has shown its perception of the importance of the subject, having twice defeated the Government, in the presence of Lord John Russell himself, on this very question.

FOR SENATOR, NATHAN V. HULL.—Such an announcement we find among the Free Democratic State Nominations, under the editorial head of the Genesee Valley Free Press of Nov. 2d. Whether there is any prospect that this nomination will result in the temporary transfer of Eld. Hull's services from the Church to the State, we are not informed.

THE MAINE LAW IN WISCONSIN.—A letter from Eld. Stillman Coon, dated Milton, Wis., Oct. 26, 1853, says:—

"Our State is all astir on the question of the Maine Law. Mass meetings and lectures in its favor are as frequent almost as the weekly roll round, in nearly every village in the State. We are very sanguine that there will be a great majority in favor of the law."

PASTORAL CHANGE.—Eld. James Bailey has removed from Little Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., and taken the pastoral care of the church at Plainfield, N. J., where he preached last Sabbath.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—A Washington paper says that the organization of Nebraska, under a territorial government, can hardly fail to become one of the most important questions in issue before Congress at the next session. Immediately on the borders of Missouri and Iowa, the soil and agricultural advantages generally, including the supply of timber, are undoubtedly very fine; probably equaling those of any of the new States. As one goes west, however, the timber decreases, so that much of the territory is almost totally unfit for cultivation on account of its scarcity. Some of the tribes settled there are utterly opposed to being moved West, quoting Gen. Jackson's pledge given when they were located there, "that the country should be theirs while water ran and trees grew," in answer to persuasions to sell. Some few are willing to sell out entirely to the United States, while others will make a treaty of cession for part of their lands. At present, the wild Indians are bitterly opposed to Col. Benson's project of turning in upon them squatters from Missouri and Iowa, in opposition to the command of the Government of the United States; while the half breeds and civilized Indians, anticipating that such intruders cannot much longer be kept out, are becoming anxious for the prompt organization of a regular Territorial Government, which may have sufficient strength for the enforcement of the laws of the United States in that quarter.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Baptist Theological Seminary has just been opened at Fairmount, near Cincinnati, a new Gothic edifice having been erected for it at a cost of \$25,000. It is located on the summit of one of the highest hills in the vicinity of the city, and in full view of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. Tuition is free to candidates for the ministry, and to approved applicants needing assistance an appropriation of \$40 per annum will be made by the Baptist Educational Society. The professors are all qualified ministers of the Gospel.

Rev. J. B. Burke, a Congregational clergyman, recently from Scotland, who has been supplying the Methodist pulpit at Shelburne Falls, Mass., for the past few months, has become a Baptist, and on a recent Sunday gave his reasons for his change of sentiments at the Baptist Church in that place. He was then baptized by Rev. E. H. Gray, in the presence of a large concourse of people. He will be recognized as a Baptist minister, by public services.

Rev. Jean Vernier, having visited France and Switzerland for the purpose, has obtained two or three ministers of Christ, and five or six missionary schoolmasters, to labor among the French Catholics in Canada. A spirit of inquiry, says Rev. Mr. Wilkes, is awakening here and there among the more educated classes; the faith of some in Rome is shaken; the youth particularly, in instances not a few, are thoughtful and desirous to know the truth. "Surely, the Lord has purposes of mercy toward Popery-ridden French Canada."

"The people of Massachusetts," says Mr. Hotchkiss, "think the Maine law is too strict. But the Choctaws can put a stricter on a stricter, and still sustain it. It is now punishable with a fine of three dollars to bring a bottle of liquor into the nation. The penalty for the second offense is five dollars, and for the third ten dollars. These fines have been demanded and paid, principally the first. The next General Council will make the penalty for the first offense twenty-five dollars, and for the second, fifty. This shows some progress."

From reports presented at the Universalist General Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, last month, it appears that this denomination has at the present time in the United States, 1,097 societies, 836 houses of worship, 612 preachers, 20 periodicals, 10 academies of schools, 118 ecclesiastical associations, including State Conventions, Missionary, Tract and Educational Societies.

General Intelligence.

European News.

We have three days later news from Europe, a summary of which we give below.

The position of Eastern affairs remains unchanged. The declaration of war was to be read in all the Mosques on the 7th of October. The 25th of October was allowed for the Russian forces to evacuate the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The commander of those forces has given notice that he will evacuate only when "the Porte shall have given to the Czar the moral satisfaction he demands." Meanwhile, if attacked, he will defend himself. Voluntary gifts of all descriptions continued to flow into the Turkish treasury. Jewels, money, horses, houses and lands, to an immense amount, were offered for the national service. Eight thousand "Redifs" were armed, clothed, and equipped, from the proceeds of one day's offerings. Military preparations continue with unabated spirit. The Turkish steam-frigates *Faizi*, *Bakri*, *Tauf*, *Feride*, and *Medjedie*, have been sent to Beyroot, to take on board 12,000 regulars of the army of Syria. Orders had been given to call out 50,000 more "Redifs," exclusive of the reserves. Of these 50,000, 18,000 were armed and equipped by the city of Constantinople. The whole enrolled themselves in one day, and within one week, arms, clothing and horses were provided. Twenty thousand Druses, irregulars, under their Chief, Cheibli, who so long withstood Mehemet Ali, were daily expected to join the army of Asia. One half of the Turkish fleet was about to leave for the Coast of Asia, between Trebizond and Batoum. Two battalions of Chasseurs, armed and drilled on the system of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, had been sent to Omar Pacha, and a third was about to leave for Batoum. Orders had been sent to the Governor of Adriaople to send, without the least delay, to Constantinople the Circassian Chief, Sefer Bey, who had been residing in the former city. Hazzan Zajidu had marched at the head of 4,000 horsemen for the army in Asia, and it was stated that after retaining a sufficient force in Egypt, Abbas Pacha can spare 150,000 more men to the Turkish aid. In short, every exertion was making; but, as yet, the last call on the enthusiasm of the Mussulmans, the unfurling of the Prophet's standard, had not been made, nor was it intended at present to make it. The Turkish force now in arms is estimated, though somewhat loosely, at 300,000 men—namely, 120,000 between the Danube and the Balkans, 15,000 in Bosnia, 6,000 near Pristina, on the Servian frontier; 50,000, who will be mustered within 20 days at Adrianople, and from 80,000 to 100,000 men on the frontier of Asia.

A young Polish Jew named Wolowski had been apprehended near Shumla; and on his person was found treasonable correspondence with the Russians. He was brought before Omar Pacha, who gave orders to hang him. A Parliamentary return just published shows that in the year ending 5th January last, Britain paid out of the public treasury, £90,784 sterling for bounty and expenses on captured negroes, in prevention of the Slave-trade.

The ship *Dalhousia*, from Gravesend, 13th, for Sydney, sunk on the 19th, off Beechy Head. Fifty-nine lives were lost. It appears that Miss Cunningham, the lady who was imprisoned in Tuscany for distributing Protestant tracts, was so ambitious of martyrdom that when the order came for her release she refused to leave prison, and had actually to be turned out. A private source informs us that this lady, of the "Cunninghames of Ayrshire, Scotland," is a lineal descendant of the Reformer John Knox, and was consequently bound to emulate her illustrious ancestor. We do not give this statement of genealogy for fact. Her persecutors will be made the subject of discussion in Parliament.

The earthquake already reported to have occurred in Greece, on the night of the 29th Sept., was more violent than at first stated. Shocks continued at intervals from midnight till 4 o'clock in the morning. All that was left standing of Thebes was completely demolished. Many of the houses of Chalcis, as well as a part of the fortress, were overthrown. Smaller shocks continued to be felt till Oct. 7. The greater part of the population of Achaia and Patras are reduced to destitution by the complete failure of the current crop. Accounts say that the yield is not one-fiftieth of an average, and that the loss to Greece will be equal to 200,000,000 francs—a manifest exaggeration.

By way of New Orleans, we have California news to Oct. 16th. Time between San Francisco and New Orleans twenty days. Mining is said to have been quite successful for a while past, and nearly three million dollars in gold dust is reported as on its way to New York. Murders and outrages were occurring throughout the State to an alarming extent. The city of Sonora was destroyed by fire Oct. 3, and the loss of property will amount to one and a half million of dollars. John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, who recently escaped from Australia, arrived safely with his family at San Francisco on the 12th of October. He last came from the Sandwich Islands.

The Supreme Court of California has made an important decision, declaring valid all grants made in accordance with the Mexican law. The effect of this will be to oust hundreds from lots held by them for years, and restore them to the original grantors. It is considered a death-blow to the squatters, and will cause millions of property to change hands by a mere operation of law. From the Sandwich Islands the news is highly important. Dr. Judd had been removed from the office of Minister of Finance, and Elisha H. Allen, late U. S. Consul, appointed in his place. A decided step had been taken towards annexation to the United States. The French and British Consuls had protested to the King against such an act, and the American Commissioners had replied in a firm but dignified manner. This movement had caused the greatest excitement in the islands.

In Yale College this year there are 27 Theological, 38 Law, 41 Medical Students, and 45 Students in Philosophy and the Arts. There are in the Classical Course, 100 Seniors, 100 Juniors, 108 Sophomores, and 135 Freshmen—total, 594.

Extremes Meet.

They did yesterday (says the N. Y. Tribune) within a stone's throw of our Office, just by the railing of the Brick Church, east of the Park.

Two late residents of the Celestial Empire, with shaved heads and long queues, dressed in their peculiar Chinese costume, were squatted upon the sidewalk, making earnest gesticulations to the passers-by, to induce them to purchase cigars. "Buy a smoke. Buy a smoke." This was the extent of their accomplishment in the English language. Poor unfortunate beings, thrown by chance upon this overcrowded City, just as winter is setting in, with no ability to support themselves, with no words to help them, on in their traffic beside those three ones, "buy a smoke," how are they to live? Theirs is an extreme case—it is a hard case, and it is a pity they have none to direct and help them in an effort of honest industry to support life.

While the words "buy a smoke" were still echoing through our brain, calling up a train of sad thoughts connected with these Orientals, we heard another voice at our elbow, "Buy one." We looked around; extremes had met. Here stood a couple of North American Aborigines, inviting us to buy a pair of moccasins. As chary of their words, if they knew more, as the Chinese, they simply said, "Buy one," and held out their merchandise with a mute appeal to our sympathy for a poor, trodden down, rum degraded people, who have sunk to their present state through the effect of their association with civilized, christianized conquerors.

Two Chinese men from the most ancient empire in the world; and two Indian women from the uncultivated forests of a country only discovered by white men in the life time of the great grandfathers of both; meeting here in this great Babylon, the site of which was covered with woods, and was the home of the red man, at a period when all the forests of China had been cut down and the land cultivated. There is a subject for reflection in this contrast, which we leave the rest of mankind to pursue for themselves.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A letter to the N. Y. Tribune, dated West Killington, Ct., Oct. 24, tells the following sad story:— Mr. S. H. Hopkins, late of Providence, R. I., was bitten by a dog, not known to be rabid, on the 22d of July last. Mr. H. and his friends had fears for some weeks, but after the lapse of about three months, they began to hope that the time of danger had past. While on a visit to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. L. Warren, of this town, during the night of Friday, the 21st inst., he was taken ill, and soon was attacked with nausea and spasms. Nothing decided was discovered in his symptoms until Saturday morning, when a tumbler of water being presented, he could not receive it, and even the sight of water caused convulsions. Medical aid was called, and it was soon ascertained that his was a hopeless case of Hydrophobia. He became the subject of violent paroxysms, which were relieved by lucid intervals until the 23d inst., about 3 o'clock, P. M., when he expired. His age was about 27 years. His sufferings were indescribable, and such as to wear out and destroy a vigorous and very valuable young life in about 36 hours. His lucid seasons were remarkable for composure of mind and self-possession. He fully understood his case, made all necessary arrangements relative to his secular business, spoke cheerfully of his approaching end, took leave of his wife, and many other friends, who had gathered round him, frequently entreated them to be careful that he did not injure them during the fits, regretted that he could not avoid such contortions, and maintained a noble and Christian calmness to the end, which was peace.

ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—From Central America, we have accounts of the negotiations between Mr. E. George Squier, as the agent of a Company of wealthy capitalists in this city, and the Government of San Salvador, with regard to a new channel of inter-oceanic communication across the territory of that State. This scheme has been for months in preparation, and seems to promise decided advantages over Nicaragua, Panama, Tehuantepec, Atrato, or any other of the various isthmus routes. The line on the Atlantic side is to begin at the Gulf of Amatique, or some other convenient harbor on the Bay of Honduras, and traverse the country, as directly as practicable, to the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific. The distance from New York to the Atlantic depot of the road will be much less than the Tehuantepec terminus, to San Juan del Norte, or Aspinwall. The length of the road will be from one to two hundred miles; and the Gulf of Fonseca is far the best harbor on the Pacific, south of San Francisco. We are assured that, at a moderate calculation, the journey from New York to the California metropolis will be accomplished in less time by this route than by Vera Cruz, or even by Tehuantepec, supposing that line to be opened and worked with all possible success. Besides, the San Salvador route runs through a perfectly healthy as well as very beautiful country, where a road can be built without costing the lives of its laborers, and at much less expense than at Panama, Nicaragua, or Tehuantepec. [Tribune.]

DEATH FROM SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—The Buffalo Courier chronicles another curious and melancholy instance of the effects of belief in the so-called doctrine of Spiritual Manifestations. It appears that some few months since a young man and woman in Evano, N. Y., upon being informed by a medium that it was the will of the "Spirits" that they should become man and wife, although scarcely acquainted with each other, went before a Justice and were married. The woman, whose health had already been impaired by the exciting influences of "spiritual manifestations," grew worse, and finally died. During her sickness she was attended by a spiritual physician, under whose direction she would stretch herself upon the ground, face downward, remaining in that posture hours at a time, for the purpose of "getting the electricity from the ground," and go through various other equally absurd performances. Subsequent to her death the body showed no symptoms of decay, and was kept for a week or more without burial, owing to fears which her friends entertained that she was not dead. At length her physician and spiritual friends quieted all doubt, by asserting that her spirit was too happy in the sphere where it had gone to return to the cares and pains incident to the flesh, and she was buried.

SUMMARY.

A Washington paper says the Pension Bureau was, on the 1st inst., brought up to date, including Revolutionary cases. This is the first time, in many years, when the desks of all the employees of the office have been in such condition that they could dispose of any and all calls upon them *instantly*, as it were. Up to the 1st inst., more than 4,000 claims under the law of February 3, 1853, which grants pensions to the widows of Revolutionaries who married subsequent to 1800, and to widows and orphans of those serving in the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, were examined. Of these, 2,720 have been allowed, 1,450 of them being Revolutionary cases, and 1,270 of the latter class.

The *Herman* (Mo.) *Wachenblatt* speaks of the Wine harvest in that quarter as being all that the cultivators could ask. No estimate has yet been made of the quantity made, but it is already clear that it is large. In some vineyards the grapes have ripened slowly, and thus required a great amount of labor in the gathering; in others, almost all at once, but in both cases the fruit has been of an extra quality. Most of the farmers in that neighborhood now devote an acre or two to Wine, and find the profits about equal to those of the rest of their farms. The quality of the Wine this year is excellent.

The farmers in Allegany County, N. Y., have been favored with fine weather to secure the fall crops, which have all been secured in good order. Corn in that County is good—near a third better than the previous year. The Potato crop is fair; the rot has injured some crops, mostly on moist or wetish land. Those planted on dry gravel land are not much injured. The average yield is about one hundred bushels per acre, of sound tubers. The Wheat crop is a fair average crop. Oats fair. Some pieces, late sown, were injured by drouth; average yield probably 35 bushels per acre.

It should be generally known, that any document which contains writing over an erasure made with a knife or in any other manner by which the word or words originally therein are prevented from being understood, is deemed invalid in the Executive Departments at Washington, until satisfactory explanation shall have been made; and nothing except positive legal testimony is taken for such explanation.

The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Office for the last month, (October), 1853. Number of bounty land claims examined, 9,163; warrants issued, 2,481; pension and half-pay claims examined, 1,616; pension and half-pay certificates issued, 574; letters received, briefed and registered, 4,369; written, 3,916; recorded, 2,952; copied, 1,031; sent from Pension Office, 10,312.

A letter to the editors of the *New Orleans Picayune*, says the orange crop in the parish of Plaquemine will far exceed the crop of last season. The trees are so much loaded that branches are often broken under the weight of the precious fruit. Farmers generally ask from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per thousand for their crops.

The Lands owned by the Hungarian exiles at New Buda, Iowa, granted to them by President Fillmore, subject to the approval of Congress, were recently about to be put up at public sale by the United States officers, but the exiles asked for delay until the next Congress could have time to act, and it has been allowed to them.

A London tradesman has taken out a patent for a new sort of hat, with ventilation in the sides of the crown, near the band, and not by a hole in the top. Baldness is frequently produced by our close hats, which, in a hot day, operate like a tight cylinder for receiving and condensing hot air. Headache, too, is a common effect of tight and unventilated hats.

Said a preacher in one of the city stations recently, at the close of the morning sermon, "Brethren, I have been an itinerant preacher for over twenty years, and I never knew a revival to begin in any church without first having a revival in the prayer-meeting. We must begin there; get our souls, as Christians, revived and rebaptized, and then the work will go forward."

Fruit dealers in this City have sent agents through the western part of this State to buy up all the good apples they can procure at reasonable rates. We hear they are paying fifty cents a bushel. We suppose they will charge three or four times that when they get them here. Farmers of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, etc., who have a good apple crop, may as well understand, that fruit is scarce and dear in this City.

A Washington report states that the Secretary of the Treasury had purchased of the holders in Holland the five per cent. loan of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, amounting to \$650,000, averaging six years to run, at 12 per cent. premium. What country was ever heard of, since the creation, excepting this, which paid off its national debt before maturity at 12 to 22 per cent. premium?

The Cholera seems to be quite fatal on board of emigrant ships from European ports to New York. The London packet ship *Prince Albert* arrived Thursday with 375 passengers, having lost thirty-five of the passengers and one of the crew on the passage, of Cholera—had five sick on arrival. The ship *Forest King*, from Liverpool, arrived on the 1st, with 589 passengers; lost thirty-nine by Cholera on the passage.

The schooner S. P. Burnham, from the Bay of St. Lawrence, bound to Gloucester, was struck by a heavy sea off Casina during the late gale, thrown on her beam ends, and Captain Atwood and four of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. The schooner lost her foremast, but the balance of the crew managed to get her into Tremont, Maine.

Jonathan Tibbets, of Kingstons, N. H., cruelly beat his wife and child on Sunday, while in a state of intoxication. She threatened to leave the house, when he told her he would shoot her if she did. She did leave, and he seized a gun and shot at her, twenty shot taking effect on her and her child. Their recovery is very doubtful. The murderer has been arrested.

THE DESCENDANTS OF PETER OLIVER, GOV.

Hutchinson, and one other ancient New England family, now residing in England, are said to be making ample legal preparations, through counsel in New York, for claiming real estate in Boston to the amount of \$15,000,000. It embraces all the land from the corner of Milk street, across Fort Hill to Summer street, on the line of what was once known as Cow Lane, to the water. They also claim the whole of Lechmere Point, now East Cambridge.

There are published in California, says the *Marysville Express*, thirty-eight newspapers, twelve of which are daily, one tri-weekly, two semi-weekly, and the balance are weekly. Sixteen of these are printed in San Francisco, four in Sacramento, two in Marysville, two in Stockton, and two in Placerville. Three are printed in foreign languages, and two devoted to two different languages. Among them four are called Journals, eight of them Heralds, and two Republicans. Total weekly circulation, 160,000.

A dispatch dated Washington, Oct. 30, 1853, says: The Treasurer's statement exhibits the net amount of money at all the Sub-Treasuries and Mints, subject to draft, to be about \$26,000,000. In New York, \$7,700,000; at Boston, upward of \$3,000,000; at Philadelphia, nearly \$753,000; at Philadelphia Mint, upward of \$7,800,000; at New Orleans, upward of \$1,100,000; at St. Louis, upward of \$1,300,000; at San Francisco, upward of \$1,400,000.

A daughter of Michael Youngs, aged four and one-half years, of Sussex, New Jersey, fell upon the floor with a needle two and a quarter inches long sticking in its apron, and which was partly driven into its chest and broken off. The doctor could not find the piece of the needle, and the child lingered in great agony for four weeks, when it died, and a post-mortem examination revealed a piece of the needle, one inch and a quarter long, lying loose in a large collection of matter entirely within the heart's substance.

The steam-tug *Ajax* left New York for Boston, just before the recent severe gale, for the purpose of towing a new clipper-ship to New York. After the gale commenced, she was seen in a crippled condition, since which no tidings have been received from her. It is generally believed that she foundered at sea, and was lost, with her entire crew of thirteen persons.

The *New York Reformer* says that at the cattle show and fair, held at Canton, St. Lawrence county, a spirited horse was exhibited, which, on passing an old man, was struck by him with his cane on the flank. The horse returned the blow with his heels with compound interest, and with such violence that the man died of the injury in about fifteen minutes.

The *New York Express*, in an article relating to the children of New York, says: "We have seen all-bodied persons here gathering up the bits of cigars thrown into the gutters by the smokers, to be made, we suppose, into chewing tobacco for those who revel in the use of tobacco." Think that, yet who are wedded to the weed!

Twenty-four hundred claims have been made upon the Department for pensions under the act of February 3d, 1853, granting pensions to the widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolution who were married subsequent to the year 1800. When the law was enacted it was generally supposed that there would not be more than three hundred claims in all.

The first mate and four of the crew of the British ship *Liverpool* have arrived at New Orleans. They report that the ship, which was bound from Shields to New York, foundered at sea, carrying down with her the Captain, (Williams,) his wife, a lady passenger, and thirteen of the crew.

A new-wheel barrow has been invented. It is very wonderful it has not been thought of before. The wheel is placed under the center, so that none of the weight of the load rests upon the hands. A man can wheel twice the usual weight.

Under the head of "Priestcraft," the Cincinnati Times states that "two Catholic Priests, at the Dayton Fair, were detected and fined for defrauding the Fair by passing their badges from the inside to their friends outside, through a knot-hole in the fence of the enclosure."

Chicago papers bring us the sad news of the death of Annie, the last of Mr. De Wolf's four children, who suffered from the dreadful accident on board the Bay State.

The first premium on woolen yarns, at the Plymouth County Agricultural Fair, was awarded to Miss Betsey Holmes of Marshallfield, a lady 95 years of age.

An Excursion Train left Manchester, N. H., at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, for the Crystal Palace, via Norwich, Ct., reaching this city Thursday morning. Fare for the trip, \$5.

A party of six from Machias, recently visited Lake Sabie on a cranberry excursion, and after three days absence returned with sixty-five bushels of clean cranberries.

Mayor Park, of Alleghany City, and all his police, have been arrested and held to bail for trial for compounding felonies.

LETTERS.

W B Gillet, R D Burdick, A F Randolph, Stillman Coon, David Clark, J Brand, C M Leuchs, Grandall, Charles Card, J Brand, N H Hull, C M Leuchs, L C Rogers, P C Burdick, Joshua Clarke, Andrew Babcock, Maxson Saunders.

NEW YORK MARKET—November 7, 1853.

Wheat—No. 1, 160 a 170 for white Canadian, 160 for do. Genesee. Barley 81 a 86c. Rye 94c. Oats 45 a 46c for Jersey, 47 a 51c for State and mixed. Corn 79 a 80c for Western mixed, 80 a 82c for Southern white and yellow. White Beans 1 25 a 1 50 for old, 1 50 a 1 62 for new. Black-eyed Peas 1 44 a 1 50 per bushel.

Pork—12 94 a 13 00 for prime, 15 75 a 16 00 for mess. Beef 6 00 a 6 25 for new country prime, 11 50 a 12 00 for country mess. Lard 11c. Butter 12 a 15c for Ohio, 17 a 20c for State dairies. Cheese 9 a 9c for Ohio, 9 a 10c for State.

Hops—62 a 65c for Western. Hay—45 a 50c for Western.

MARRIED.

In Brookfield, on the evening of August 6th, by Rev. E. S. Bailey, Dr. B. Brooks to Miss J. A. BAILLY, of the former place.

In Milton, Wis., Oct. 19, 1853, by Eld. S. Coon, Mr. ADEL LIMCK, Jr., to Miss LORRETTA OLIVE BROWN, both of Lima, Wis.

In Hayfield, Pa., Oct. 20th, 1853, by Eld. A. F. Randolph, Mr. WILLIAM DEETTER to Miss L. LOVINA LEWIS.

At Marlboro, N. J., on the 2d inst., by Eld. D. Clawson, Mr. MARK NOBLE, of Dorchester, to Miss JANE M. LONG, of Hopewell, Cumberland Co., N. J.

DIED.

In Berlin, Renesselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 26th, Wm. H. HELL, son of Daniel P. and Susan Hull, in the twenty-first year of his age. Brother Hull became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Berlin about a year ago, since which time he has given evidence of a Christian hope, by great faithfulness in the cause of his blessed Redeemer. Consumption, the cause of this early death, began its sordid work more than three years ago, while Mr. Hull was attending school at the DeWitt Institute. He was thus obliged to leave his favorite studies, though reluctantly, in order to give place to that fatal disease. As a scholar, this young man enjoyed a reputation as a few of equal opportunities have ever merited. His design was to have entered college at the expiration of his academic studies, begun so prosperously, but closed so prematurely. Thus it is, that the high hopes of his early associates have been cut off; for the fruit of his life, which this tender bud, ere it had expanded into the blooming flower, Society has lost one of her noblest young men, whose heart beat with a generous philanthropy, whose countenance glowed with inspiring emulation as he prepared to enter the lists of competitors for the prizes of life. The church has followed to the grave one who gave her the pledge of his protection and support, and evidence of his ability to defend her sacred interests. But especially are the relatives of the deceased bereaved, in the death of one they had learned to love for his many virtues. Yet they mourn not as those without hope. He was patient in sickness, and triumphant in death.

"Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Peaceful in the grave so number, Thou no more our songs shalt know, No more our griefs shalt know." "Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled; Then, in heaven, with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed." L. C. R.

In Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 29th, EMILY SALTER, daughter of Voorhes and Margaret Radloff, aged eight years, seven months, and twenty-six days. Her disease was enlargement of the heart. She left satisfactory evidence that she was prepared for her early fate, by possessing the love of God in her heart. L. C.

Receipts for the Missionary Society.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society has received the following sums since his last report in the Recorder:—

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries for Waterford, Ct., and various individuals like L. T. Rogers, O. L. Rogers, etc.

Form of a Request to our Societies.

"I begueth to my Executors the sum of _____ dollars, in trust, to pay over the same _____ months after my decease, to the person who, when the same shall be payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, organized at Plainfield, N. J., in 1843; to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of the said Society, and under its direction."

Using the above form, our Tract Society should be described as "The American Sabbath Tract Society, organized at Plainfield, N. J., in 1813," and our Publishing Society should be described as "The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, organized at New York in 1840."

Union Academy.

O. ROLLIN BURDICK, A. B., Graduate of Rochester University, Principal. Mrs. H. A. BURDICK, Preceptress. This institution, located at Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J., three and a half miles from Bridgeton, on the county seat, and thirty-eight miles south from Philadelphia, will open its first term for the year 1853-4, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, containing 14 weeks. The officers, feeling grateful for past favors, and confident of giving satisfaction, solicit a large attendance for the coming year. The teachers flatter themselves that they can give satisfactory instruction in all the branches taught in Academies in America. Young gentlemen and ladies preparing for College, can here fit themselves for an advanced standing, and thus save considerable expense. A competent Pianist will be secured. Good Board can be had at the Boarding Hall, or in private families, on reasonable terms. Terms.—Tuition, settled in advance, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Incidental, 25 cents. Piano music, \$10 00. Drawing, crayoning, landscape painting, and painting in water colors, \$3 00 each. Hon. LEWIS HOWELL, President. SHILOH, N. J., July 16th, 1853.

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Books and Stationery. THE subscriber having occasion almost daily to make purchases of books and stationery for his friends, and finding that a little system will enable him to do ten times as much in that line without an increase of trouble, has made arrangements to supply orders to an unlimited extent. Any book published in the United States, or any article of stationery, will be furnished at the retail price of the publisher or manufacturer, and in most cases will be sent to the person ordering it free of charge, by post, express, or private hands. Orders should be addressed to GEO. B. UTTER, 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of TITSWORTH & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 DeWitt street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing, as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobe on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, 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 DeWitt street, as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, M. D. TITSWORTH.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton—Winter Arrangements—On and after Oct. 1, 1853, Passenger Trains will leave as follows:—from Pier No. 2, North River, New York—3 45 A. M., 12 M., and 3 15 P. M. New York, for Somerville (way at 5 P. M.). Leave Philadelphia, for Easton, at 8 45 A. M., 3 15 P. M., and Leave Somerville (way at 5 50 A. M.). This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foot of Courtland-st.

New York and Erie Railroad.

Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Day 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, and also for Dunkirk. Mail at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at any station between Susquehanna and Corning, and proceed the next morning. Accommodation at 12 30 P. M., for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Way at 3 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 7 P. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate stations. On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. The Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Toledo, Monroe, Chicago, and St. Louis; also, with first class steamers for Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

Great Western Mail Line.

SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED by taking the NORTHERN INDIANA and NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD. Through tickets for Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Watkegan, and Sheboygan, by New York and Erie Railroad via Dunkirk, and Buffalo and New York City Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats, Hudson River Railroad via Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo with the splendid steamers EMPIRE STATES, J. Wilson, Commander, Mondays and Thursdays. SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, D. Perkins, Commander, Wednesdays and Saturdays. NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. Pheast, Commander, Tuesdays and Fridays. Leaving Buffalo every evening, (Sundays excepted.) These steamers are low-pressure, built expressly for the Lake trade, and for their speed, strength, and safety, have no superiors anywhere. The connections with the Express Trains at Toledo and Monroe for Chicago and St. Louis, are perfect, and can be relied upon. Forty hours from New York to Chicago. Time and money saved by taking this line. Passengers preferring it can take the Lake Shore Railroad to Toledo, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad to Chicago, thence by the Rock Island Railroad to La Salle, forming the only continuous line of Railroad to the Illinois River. For Through Tickets or Freight apply to JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, 193 Broadway, Cor. DeWitt-st., N. Y.

Stonington Line, for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON, and other ports. Inland routes, without change of cars or detention. The steamer C. VANDEBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sundays excepted), from Pier No. 2, N. R., first wharf above Battery, at 8 A. M., and P. M., and Stonington at 8 A. M., and P. M., or on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 5 1/2 P. M. These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are experienced and attentive. The many advantages of this route are superior to any other; being short, more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destination in advance of those by either of the other routes. The COMMODORE, from New York—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. From Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From New York—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. N. B.—Passengers arriving at Stonington should immediately procure steamboat tickets to Providence, Boston, New Bedford, and New Bedford, or by accommodation train from Stonington at 6 30 A. M. A Baggage Master accompanies the steamer and train through each way. The steamer PERRY leaves Providence for New York at 9 A. M., and P. M., daily, except on Sundays. For passage, berth, and freight, application may be made at Pier No. 2, N. R., or at the office No. 10 Battery-place.

Miscellaneous.

The North China Mail of August 11th gives the following interesting particulars of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan:—

The expedition, consisting of the steam-frigates Susquehanna and Mississippi, and the sloops of war Plymouth and Saratoga, sailed from the harbor of Napa-kiang, in Loo-Choo, on the 2d of July. On the morning of the 5th they made the bay of Idzu, near the southern entrance of the bay of Jeddo, and sailing directly up the bay, anchored in the afternoon off the town of Uraga, more than a mile beyond the former anchorage of the Morrison and Columbus.

The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way.

As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, but apparently as a signal, and not as an act of hostility. Several Government boats immediately came off, and endeavored to board the vessel the usual notices were not received, however, and the Deputy Governor of Uraga, who was the only one allowed to come on board, was notified that the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordons of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. After boats, nevertheless, lined up the Susquehanna, but the signal of some warlike preparations satisfied Commodore Perry, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay, Commodore Perry was never afterward visited by any boats, but those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on, next morning, Yezaimon, the Governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third rank, came on board, and after ascertaining the objects of the visit, asked for time to dispatch an officer to Jeddo, in order to communicate the information, and obtain instructions how to proceed.

During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip of about ten miles, further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. The promontory of Uraga, a point which the French vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful light, which was perfectly land-locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. She followed at a distance by a number of Government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her, or with the cutters of the different vessels which were sounding in answer to her. The presence of the squadron appeared to cause no interruption to the commerce, for the bay was at all times filled with large junks and hundreds of small boats, passing up and down.

On Tuesday, the 12th, an answer from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and satisfactory proofs having been given to Commodore Perry that this appointment came directly from the Imperial Government, it was arranged that the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th. We understand that the Commodore was first informed on his arrival, that Negassaki was the proper point from which to negotiate with the Japanese Government, but he replied that he requested to proceed thither would be an acknowledgment of his Government.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gori-hama, three miles south of Uraga, for the interview. On the morning of the 14th the Susquehanna and the Mississippi took up a position in the bay, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the Commandant of the military forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing place. Through the arrangements which had been erected by the Japanese, a platform was prepared for the interview, and the other two were apparently intended for the accommodation of the Princes who were to accompany Commodore Perry, amounting to about 400, with the force of the Japanese extended around the head of the bay, at a distance of nearly a mile, and with their arms of scarlet pennons, and banners of various devices, presented a novel and beautiful appearance. The Commodore was escorted, with the American colors flying, and the bands playing the National "Hail Columbia," to the landing reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Idzu, first Councilor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official reception in return by the two Princes. The interview then terminated, as the latter were empowered to enter into any negotiations. The Commodore stated, however, that he would give the Japanese Government some time for deliberation, he would depart in two or four days and return in a few more to receive the reply. We may here mention that this was the only instance in which Commodore Perry met any of the Japanese officials in person. The Governor of Uraga was not received by him, as not being of high rank, and all the previous negotiations with the Japanese, were carried on through the officers of the Commodore's staff, and Commander Buchanan of the Susquehanna.

The Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the interpreters and attendants, after the interview, were treated to a trip in the Susquehanna, where they witnessed for the first time the performance of the steam engine. After leaving them at Uraga, the squadron stood across the bay toward the Eastern shore, and then proceeded to the point reached by the Mississippi, about ten miles beyond Uraga. On the following day Commodore Perry, in the Mississippi, went about ten miles beyond this, making a total distance of 20 miles beyond the point of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen to the eastward, and the number of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage in front of the capital. The officers of the Susquehanna and Mississippi speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed.

The natives with whom they came in contact were friendly in their demeanor, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

The day before the departure of the squadron, the Governor went on board the Susquehanna, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of lacquered ware and other Japanese manufactures. A suitable collection of presents was prepared in return; and, in spite of his declaration that it was contrary to Japanese law, he was obliged to accept them in order to prevent the rejection of his own. He afterward brought off a large quantity of poultry for the vessel, and received in return a large box of choice American garden seeds, his acceptance of the presents on the previous visit having, to his great joy, been sanctioned by his superiors. Notwithstanding the repeated concessions which the Japanese made to the demands of Commodore Perry, they are said to have been very friendly in their intercourse, and to have taken their final leave with a show of real regret.

The squadron sailed from the Bay of Jeddo on the 17th, and, after encountering a severe gale during the 21st and 22d, arrived at Loo-Choo on the 25th of July, and the two steam frigates returned to Hong-Kong on the evening of the 7th of August.

Napoleon's Attempt to Commit Suicide.

In Montholon's history of the captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, it is recorded that he twice attempted self-destruction, once early in his career, and again in 1815. On the first occasion, his life was saved by Demassis, a former comrade in an artillery regiment. Napoleon was then in Paris, depressed and suffering with illness. His mother having fled from Corsica, was at Marseilles, without means of subsistence, and had written to him for aid. Napoleon had nothing but an assignat of an hundred sous. Relating this adventure to Montholon, Napoleon says:—

"In a state of dejection, I went out, as if urged to suicide by an animal instinct, and walked along the quays, feeling my weakness, but unable to conquer it. In a few more moments I should have thrown myself into the water, when I ran against an individual dressed like a simple mechanic, and who recognized me, and threw himself on my neck, and cried, 'Is it you, Napoleon? What joy to see you again!' It was Demassis, a former comrade in the artillery regiment. He had emigrated, and had returned to France in disguise to see his aged mother. He was about to go, when stopping he said, 'What is the matter? You do not listen to me. You did not seem glad to see me. What misfortune threatens? You look to me like a man about to kill himself.'"

This direct appeal awoke Napoleon's feelings, and he told him everything. "Is that all?" said he, opening his coarse waistcoat—and detaching a belt, he added, "Here are thirty thousand francs in gold; take them and save your mother." "I cannot," said Napoleon, "to this day, explain to myself my motives for so doing, but I seized the gold as if by a convulsive movement, and ran like a madman to send it to my mother. It was not until it was out of my hands that I thought of what I had done. I hastened back to the spot where I had left Demassis, but he was no longer there. For several days I went out in the morning and returned not until evening, searching every place where I hoped to find him."

The end of this romance is as eccentric as the beginning. For fifteen years Napoleon saw no more of his creditor. At the end of that time he discovered him, and asked, "why he had not applied to the Emperor." The answer was, that he had no necessity for the money, but was afraid of being compelled to quit his retirement, where he lived happily practicing horticulture.

Napoleon now paid his debt, as may be presumed, magnificently; made him accept three hundred thousand francs, as a reimbursement from the Emperor for the thirty thousand lent to the subaltern of artillery; and besides made him director general of the gardens of the crown, with a salary of thirty thousand francs. He also gave a government place to his brother.

In April, 1815, when Napoleon was at the head of his army, preparing to attack the allies, his Marshals demanded an interview with him. They were opposed to his plan of operation, and looked upon an attempt to reënter Paris as hopeless. They proposed that he should abdicate in favor of his son. This was also the advice of the Emperor Alexander. Napoleon did as was proposed; but Marmont and his army had surrendered on that day. After this the allies rejected all negotiation. The propositions and offers of Napoleon to his officers and soldiers were unheeded by them, and he at length signed an unequivocal abdication for himself and family. This led to a second attempt on his own life. He thus narrates it:—

"From the time of the retreat from Russia," said he, "I had constantly carried in a sikkah, a portion of a poisonous powder which Ivan had prepared by my orders, when I was in fear of being carried off by the Cossacks. My life no longer belonged to my country; the events of the last few days had again rendered me master of it. Why should I endure so much suffering? And who knows that my death may not place the crown upon the head of my son? France was saved. I hesitated no longer, but leaning from my bed, mixed the poison in a little water, and drank it with a sort of happiness. But time had taken away its strength; fearful pains drew forth some groans from me; they were heard and medical assistance arrived. It was not Heaven's will that I should die so soon. St. Helena was my destiny."

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS.—It was a mother's love that proved the capacity of the idiot for improvement. Before any scientific experiments had been made in the education of idiots, a lady in Massachusetts, occupying a high position in society, and whose husband was one of the prominent public men of that State, had two children, both idiotic. When the terrible conviction of this fact was first forced upon her, she gave up all society, removed from the city to a retired country place, and devoted the whole energies of her nature, stimulated by the strong, undying affection of a mother, to their improvement. The result was that they improved both physically and mentally, were able to go to school, received prizes for scholarship, and finally graduated at one of our best Colleges, receiving some of the honors which are bestowed on the few. If these children had received the ordinary treatment, they would have passed through life wretched objects of pity and disgust, instead of being respected members of society.

They all belong to Me.

BY ELIZA COOK.

There are riches without measure, Scattered thickly over the land; There are heaps and heaps of treasure, Bright, and beautiful, and grand; There are forests, there are mountains, There are meadows, there are hills, Forming everlasting fountains

In the bosoms of the hills; There are birds, and there are flowers. The fairest that the sun has seen, And these great and joyous dowers, Oh! they all belong to me!

There are golden ears, blending In the light of harvest rays; There are garland branches bending With the breath of June's sweet days; There are pastures grasses blowing In the dewy moorland shade, There are herds of cattle lowing In the midst of bloom and blade;

There are noble elms that quiver, As the gale comes full and free, There are elders by the river, And they all belong to me!

I care not who may reckon The wheat piled up in sacks, Nor who has power to beckon The woodman with his axe; I care not who holds leases Of the upland or the dell, Nor who may choose the bees, When the flocks are fit to sell. While there's a beauty none can barter By the greenward and the tree; Yet who will, by seal or charter, Claim they all belong to me!

There's the thick and dinged cover Where the hare and pheasant play, There are sheets of rosy clover, There are hedges crowned with May; There are vines, all dark and gushing, There are orchards that quiver, There are herds of wild deer crashing The heath-bells as they tread, And ye, who count in money The value these may be, Your lives but hold my honey, For they all belong to me!

Ye cannot shut the tree in, Ye cannot hide the hills, Ye cannot wall the sea in, Ye cannot chain the hills; The corn will only nod to me, In the broad arms of the sky, The clover crop must wrestle With the common wind, or die, And while these stores of treasure Are spread where I may see, By God, my heart is pleas'd, They all belong to me!

What care I for the profit The stricken stem may yield? I have the shadow of it, I have the spring in the field; What reck I of the riches That the mill-stream gathers fast, While I bask in shady niches, And see the brook go past? What reck I who has title To the wildest lands that be; They are mine, without quit, God gave them all to me.

Oh! privilege and blessing To find I ever own, What great ones, in possessing, I have, and they are all my own; Oh! glory to the Maker, Who gave such boon to hold, Who made me free partaker Where others buy with gold! For while the woods and mountains Stand up where I can see, While God unlinks the fountains, They all belong to me!

Photographic Forgery.

A discovery has recently been made at the Bank of England, which will cause, it is understood, a great change to be speedily effected in the character and general appearance of the notes issued by that corporation. It has just been ascertained that by means of photography fac-similes can be obtained, by a skillful operator, with the greatest facility; and that fraudulent copies of Bank notes thus obtained would pass muster even with some of the most experienced judges. We are not aware by what means the suspicions of the authorities of the Bank were originally excited on this important subject. It is stated, however, that they were first caused by one of these fraudulent notes having been exchanged for gold "over the counter," its spurious character having escaped the generally closely scrutinizing eyes of the cashiers in that department.

Under the impression, from certain indications which manifested themselves on the note, that it had been fabricated by photographic agency, experiments were made by one of the most eminent and experienced photographers in the metropolis, (whose aid was called in requisition by the Bank authorities,) when it was clearly proved, by the results of those experiments, that the spurious note had been manufactured by the means suspected, viz., photography. So close was the resemblance between the spurious note (thus experimentally obtained) and the genuine one (whence the copy was taken by the photographer alluded to) that not only were the signature and the private marks (the latter known only to the Bank officials) imitated with the closest accuracy, but the very watermark itself, in all its integrity, was as clearly and closely defined as the other more prominent characteristics of the genuine document.

The process adopted to produce these effects is well known to all photographers as "the wax paper process." The photographic thin negative paper, after having been prepared with wax, and then rendered sensitive by the usual method, (which need not be described here,) is then in a fit state to receive the impression from the genuine note, the printing, the signature, and the watermark, and, in fact, every mark, (however minute, which appears on the face of the note,) being clearly and distinctly traced and defined. This is termed the "negative," and from this "negative," obtained by such an extremely simple method, when adopted by a skillful manipulator, "positives" (exact fac-similes of the note itself) might be multiplied by means of sun-printing, to any extent.

They are rich with the genuine notes, These words or devices, by the process of sun-printing, would all be transferred to the front of the imitation note, and thus the attempts of the fraudulent to plunder the unwary would be entirely foiled.

The Sultan of Turkey.

Bayard Taylor, in a recent letter, gives the following description of the Sultan of Turkey:—

"Sultan Abdul-Medjid is a man about 30, though he looks older. He has a mild, amiable, weak face, dark eyes, a prominent nose, and short, dark brown mustache and beard. His face is thin, and wrinkles are already making their appearance about the corners of his mouth and eyes. But for a certain vacancy of expression, he would be called a handsome man. He sits on his horse with much ease and grace, though there is a slight stoop in his shoulders. His legs are crooked, owing to which cause he appears awkward when on his feet, though he wears a long cloak to conceal his deformity. Indulgence has weakened a constitution naturally not strong, and increased that mildness which has now become a defect in his character. He was dressed in a style of the utmost richness and elegance. He wore a red Turkish fez, with an immense rosette of brilliants, on a long, floating plume of bird of paradise feathers. The diamond in the center of the rosette is of unusual size; it was picked up some years ago, in the Hippodrome, and probably belonged to the treasury of the Greek Emperors. The breast and collar of his coat were set with a mass of diamonds, and sparkled in the early sun with a thousand rainbow gleams. His mantle of dark blue cloth hung to his knees, concealing the deformity of his legs. He wore white pantaloons, white kid gloves, and patent leather boots, thrust into his golden stirrups."

How Much Sleep?

"Show us a man who sleeps twelve hours," says a contemporary, "and we will show you a blockhead." The meaning of the writer, as we gather from the rest of his article, is that four or five hours sleep is sufficient for any man. This, however, is an error. Differences of constitution require different quantities of sleep, for while one person is healthy on five hours sleep, another requires eight. Generally speaking, individuals in whom the nervous organization predominates, need the largest amount of sleep; the wear and tear of brain being so great while they are awake, that a proportionate excess of rest is demanded. Overtasking themselves without adequate sleep, is to such persons premature death; for neuralgia, if not insanity, is sure to intervene, followed eventually by loss of life. For this class of individuals to endeavor to do with as little sleep as those differently constituted, is like expecting a cistern, fed by periodical rains only, to yield an inexhaustible supply of water as a hydrant supplied from a public aqueduct. It is looking for crops, when nothing has been put on the land. It is exhausting vitality, in a word, and allowing no time for recuperation.

There are some persons, fortunately constituted, who, with a high nervous organization, yet require comparatively little sleep. Brougham is a living instance. Napoleon was a still more remarkable example. The great Emperor rarely slept five hours. In truth, he owed his wonderful success as much to his capacity to endure fatigue, as to his genius, for he could outwork two ordinary men, if not more. Yet after periods of immense and protracted exertion, he would sleep for nearly a day. Bourrienne, his secretary, relates that after Napoleon returned from Russia, he slept eighteen hours without waking. Very few intellectual men, however, could have performed Napoleon's quantity of work, at any time, with so little sleep. Laboring with the brain is even more exhausting than laboring with the muscles, and consequently demands as much repose, for purposes of recuperation.

Nevertheless there are persons with whom sleep has become a disease. They rise late after dinner, not in the evening, and in fact, may be said never to be more than half awake. Such people kill themselves in the end, as surely as if they had been deprived of needed sleep; for every vital function becomes torpid, life stagnates, and death at last carries off the victim. [Philadelphia Ledger.]

LARGE LUMP OF COAL.—The citizens of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, have recently forwarded to the Crystal Palace, four columns of anthracite coal from four overlying seams in the Wyoming valley, within an area of three miles of their borough. Three columns are of the following dimensions:—

- 1. A single block 3 feet in height by 2½ feet square, from the upper or three foot stratum, and designed as are all the different columns, to show the thickness of that vein.
- 2. A column in two sections measuring six feet and a half high, the thickness of the seam from which it is taken.
- 3. A column in three sections nine and a half feet in height, the thickness of that seam.
- 4. A column in five benches or sections measuring thirty (30) feet in height, showing the thickness of the vein or stratum from which they are taken.
- 5. A specimen of coal weighing about eleven (11) tons taken from the thirty foot seam, showing the fracture of the coal and its pure and excellent quality.
- 6. Various specimens of smaller dimensions from the same (30 foot) seam of coal.

THE WORLD A TRIBUNAL.—A man passes for that he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear of remaining unknown is not less so. If a man know that he can do anything, that he can do it better than any one else, he has a pledge of the acknowledgment of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped. In every troop of boys that whoop and run in each yard and square, a new comer is as well and accurately weighed in the course of a few days, and stamped with his right number, as if he had undergone a formal trial of his strength, speed, and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school, with better dress, with trinkets in his pockets, with airs and pretensions. An older boy says to himself, "It's no use; we shall find him out to-morrow."

THE LIGHTNING.—It may go far to encourage some timid people who are alarmed at lightning, to state the doctrine of chances. As a general thing, the lightning does not strike within the space of a square mile more than once a year. If a person is a rod distant he is seldom if ever killed. Now, there are 70,400 square rods in a mile; and if the lightning struck rod after rod, it would take one hundred and ninety years to go over it; but it smites here and there; and that it will smite any special rod there is not more than one chance to a hundred billion. Again, other things being equal, the chance diminishes, as it regards a low object, as the difference between the square of its height and that of a lower, so that with a person six feet, and a tree sixty feet, there is but one chance out of 3564 of the person's being struck. If he will go close to a tree, or in a house without a rod, his danger is proportionately increased. Again, objects non-conductors when dry become good conductors wet. A dry silk umbrella, if not tipped with a metallic substance, will ward off the lightning; but if wet, not. Get lightning rods for your houses, and see to it that the fastenings be much smaller than the rods, that the rods enter the earth, and fear not the "red artillery."

ANNOUNCING WITH OIL.—Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has been the means of bringing to light a curious corroboration of the sanitary value of the ancient practice of anointing with oil. It appears that the learned Professor, when visiting the manufacturing town of Galashiels, was casually informed that the workers in the wool mill in that place were exempt from the attacks of consumption and scrofula. On inquiring of the medicinal men in the vicinity, the truth of the statement was confirmed, and it was then deemed expedient to pursue investigations on a broader scale. Communications were accordingly sent to physicians, residing in Dunfermline, Alloa, Tillicoultry, Inverness, and other districts, where wool mills are in operation; and in the case of all it was ascertained that similar immunity was enjoyed from the fatal diseases mentioned. It further appeared that in some of the localities scrofula had been added to the list; and also, that employment in the mills not only preserved the health, but children of delicate constitutions were sent to the wool workers for the express purpose of acquiring strength, a result in almost every instance attained.

VARIETY.

Few of our readers, perhaps, are aware that the human body falls asleep by degrees. According to M. Cabins, a French physiologist, "the muscles of the legs and arms lose their power before those which support the head; and these last sooner than those which support the back, and he illustrates this by cases of persons who sleep on horseback, or while they are standing or walking." He conceives that the sense of sight sleeps first; then the sense of taste; next the sense of smell; next that of hearing; and lastly that of touch. He maintains, also, that the viscera fall asleep, one after another, and sleep with different degrees of soundness.

The more a man accomplishes, the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find the most enterprising the most busy. Men of industry start our railroads, our steamships, machine shops, and our factories. We go for activity—in body, in mind, in everything. Keep all things in motion. We would rather have death find us breasting a whirlpool than sneaking from a cloud.

There is something sublime in the movements of a locomotive—a veritable presence of power and mightiness—that even throws a prestige around the very fire stokers. We have gazed at Niagara, pitched clam-shells down Vesuvius, but neither of these things fills us with a tith of that awe we always experience in seeing the red-eyed locomotive darting through the dark at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The Forest City says, we once heard Senator Tom. Corwin remark that when "he first entered an office to study law, he was the subject of ridicule, for every student in town, on account of his homespun dress," but, added he, "I have lived to see every one of them ten times as ragged as I was at that time—and why? It was economical—they spend thrifts."

While a prominent temperance orator was recently speaking at Cleveland, he was asked, "What shall we do with all the grain that is now required for distilling?" "Feed the drunkard's wife and children with it; they have gone hungry long enough," was the ready reply.

The true secret of earthly happiness is to enjoy pleasures as they arise; for the man who can keep his eye upon the bright present, while it is bright, takes the cup of sweetness prepared for him; but we are prone to look forward to the dark objects while we should be enjoying those that are more agreeable.

The Catholics of California have prepared a gold ring for Dr. Newman. It is described as "a large plain ring, of great thickness, having the nugget, in its original grotesque shape, on the place where the brilliants of a ring are usually set." It weighs more than seventeen ounces, and is valued at \$500.

So long as man tampers with intoxicating drinks, so long does he justify the manufacture and the sale in large and small quantities; and so long as it is sold must the use of it be abused, and use is the accompaniment of temptation.

C. G. Goodrich, Esq., writes to the Country Gentleman, that eggs may be preserved for almost any length of time in lime water. A pint of lime thrown into a barrel of water is sufficient. The eggs will at first float upon the top of the water, but will gradually sink to the bottom.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

THE Bells subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with movable arms. They can be turned around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has rung a few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These Bells are manufactured from the best stock and are cast in iron casings. At this Foundry these were first used and are found to be a great improvement. We give a written warranty, that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast without charge. The toll of our Bells is warranted. Nearly 9000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Medals, awarded from the various Fairs "for the best Bells for sonority and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to getting our Bells cast in a new way to those furnished by our Foundry, which is within a few rods of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, and Railroads running in every direction. "As this is the largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S. and has the largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levels, Compasses, Adzes, and other Tools. Address: A MENELLE'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

The following tracts, which are for sale at the Postoffice, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:— No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5.—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 16 pp. No. 10.—The True Sabbath Noticed and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11.—Religious Liberty Enacted by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12.—Mosaic of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14.—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:—

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Corwin. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTRE, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

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