



The Sabbath Recorder.

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THE DUTY OF EVERY CHRISTIAN TO PREACH THE GOSPEL.

What shall be done to increase the moral power of the Church? How shall she be made "terrible as an army with banners?" To her is entrusted the gospel of Christ—that instrumentality which has proved itself mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds—the only agency which has ever proved adequate to the salvation of souls—that she may hold it forth, and try its power upon every creature. To some extent she has fulfilled her mission. Europe and America have heard of the only Saviour, and multitudes in other parts of the world have been taught the way of life through his name. Still the question arises, Might she not have done more? Might she not now do more? And what hinders her usefulness as an agency for "converting souls to God?"

We shall not undertake to set forth all the hindrances to her usefulness, but we believe that a very serious one consists in this—that her members have, to a very great extent, lost sight of their own personal responsibility with regard to making known the gospel, and committed it to ministers. Few are the efforts now made by the "laity" to guide the perishing into the way of life; it is a work almost exclusively done by those who have been ordained to the business of teaching.

Now we see nothing in the Scriptures to indicate that it is not quite as much the duty of church members to labor for the conversion of souls, as it is of their minister. The injunction of Christ, to preach the gospel to every creature, was not given exclusively to ministers, but to the whole Church. The idea that it was intended for the Apostles, and for their successors in the ministry, finds no support in the context, nor any where else in the Sacred Volume. It was intended for all who love their Saviour whether ministers or people, men or women. It was intended, that each individual believer should feel himself under obligation to speak to his fellow creatures of the fullness of grace and truth that is in Jesus Christ, and exhort them to flee from the wrath to come. And we verily believe that, till the people awake to this duty, and feel themselves under a strict obligation with regard to it as they do with regard to any duty of the moral law, the power of the Church will continue to wane, the world will abide under the dominion of Satan, and few and faint will be the lights shining in the darkness that covers the multitude.

Ministers often complain (and with truth), that their efforts to lead sinners to Christ are rendered nugatory by the worldliness of the Church. They labor carefully to set forth the truth, and prove, to a demonstration, that the wrath of God is upon the unbelieving. But so long as the unbelieving see the Church living in conformity to the world, her members acting as if they did not themselves recognize the necessity of being consecrated to God, what does the preaching amount to? Indeed, it is an admitted principle, on all sides, that only through the example of holiness of life on the part of those who profess Christianity, can the preaching of the gospel be of any avail.

Now, while many, alas! too many, are but indifferently careful on this point, acting as if they thought it made but little difference whether they adhered strictly to the law of righteousness, or not, the few whose consciences impel them to walk uprightly, do, nevertheless, shrink from that particular mode of manifesting their love of holiness, which it is the object of these remarks to enforce. They are willing to do justly towards their fellow creatures; they would not, for the world, wrong any man; they are kind to the poor, merciful to those who are in distress, compassionate towards all; beautiful and lovely are they in their lives altogether. But do they speak of Christ? Do they aim to set him forth as a Saviour, full of grace and truth? Do they recommend him, as they go, and show any anxiety to tell others what a precious Friend and Saviour they have found? Yet this is just what the Great Commission binds them to do. Any thing short of this is failure in Christian duty. This is the manner in which Christ would have his people evince their holiness. This is the inspired plan—the divinely prescribed plan—the plan which Christ himself marked out; and we commit a great error, when we depart from it, or attempt in any respect to modify it.

The plan of indirectly recommending Christianity by simply observing that righteousness which is enjoined in the Moral Law—a righteousness which commands universal esteem—is good, as far as it goes. It is by no means to be neglected. The Saviour himself enjoined it. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Matt. 7: 12. But it is not enough. The Christian's righteousness—we speak not of that which justifies him before God—is defective, if he does not directly speak of, and recommend, Jesus Christ as the only Saviour of sinners. For neglecting this duty, his conscience ought to reproach him; and when he comes clearly to understand, that the great end and design of his being reckoned among God's "peculiar people" is, "that he may show forth the praises of him who hath called him out of darkness into his marvelous light," it will reproach him.

It is true, that this kind of righteousness is not had in esteem among men. Those who practice it must expect to find it counted loathsome by them that are yet in their sins. Carnal wisdom would, therefore, say, Let just dealings with mankind, and kindness to the afflicted, be the sole method of recommending the gospel. But, planting ourselves upon the word of inspiration, we say, No. Let justice be done to man, and all necessary kindness shown to the afflicted, but by no means omit to show them the way of life through a Redeemer.

Is it objected, that to go about preaching Christ crucified is no certain indication of holiness, because many that have done so have been proved to be wicked men, notwithstanding their noisy profession? We answer, that this objection is valid so far as it relates to the public preaching of the gospel by ministers regularly appointed for the work. With them it is a regular profession, or trade, to stand up from time to time, and harangue the people upon the various points of doctrine embraced in the Christian religion. They are set apart to the work of investigating the Scriptures, and their sermons are the result of study; and if they choose to regard iniquity in their hearts, notwithstanding their public declamations in religion's favor, they can easily do it. Alas! that there have been so many wolves in sheep's clothing.

But though a man may stand up before a public assembly, and give a set discourse upon religion, and still be a bad man at heart, he cannot do the kind of preaching we refer to, unless he is a truly good man. He cannot, in a familiar, conversational way, recommend Christ to his perishing neighbors, unless his own life is measurably free from reproach. He will dread having his own inconsistencies thrown back upon him. In fact, he has no heart for any such work. None but the truly good—none but those whose bowels move with love and mercy, and are ever ready to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction—none but those who love righteousness, and hate iniquity, can feel any concern for them that are living without God in the world; no others will heartily labor for their salvation. Show us those whose hearts are so full of the love of Christ, that they are always talking about him, and recommending him, and we will show you holy men and women.

Do not facts—does not experience—confirm what we say? When a church becomes revived—when its light begins to shine—when its power begins to be felt in the surrounding community, what kind of conduct do we witness in its members? Do they not begin to charge themselves with guilt, because they have neglected to warn their neighbors? Do they not immediately beseech themselves in this matter? Do they not talk to their families, to their friends, to all around, and tell them Christ is precious? They do. They all do it, not devoting it exclusively upon their minister. And while they continue so doing, the work of the Lord goes on; their own souls are edified, and sinners are saved.

But in so little measure are church members imbued with the love of Christ, that they grow weary of this work. After a short season spent in it, in which they seem to think that they have made wonderful sacrifices, they recollect that they have a minister, one whom they have hired to do such business, and they fall back into their old habits again. The minister finds himself unable to work alone, and he, too, soon sinks to the level of his people. "Like people, like priests." The church then ceases to exert a holy influence. Sinners that had been awed into respectful behaviour for a time, begin to resume their boldness. Satan is let loose again, and the church becomes a by-word in community. "What is the church good for?" asks the infidel; and the church finds it difficult to answer the question.

A SCOTCHMAN'S OPINION OF AMERICA.

Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been for three months past on a tour of observation through the British American Provinces and the United States. On the eve of departure for home, he writes to the N. Y. Tribune, under date of Dec. 13, expressing his sincere thanks for the kindness that has been extended to him, and for the opportunities he has enjoyed of becoming acquainted with the social and political characteristics of the country. He says:—

I leave the United States with much regret. I carry with me the conviction that a great and splendid future is before them. Contrary to the opinion of most travelers from England, I see here a young but rapidly growing nation offering an example to the oldest communities in Europe. It is far from my wish to flatter; but what do I not feel vast delight in seeing? I am overcome with the stupendous proportions and capacity of the country—its far-reaching fields for human subsistence and happiness. Of the American people, so little understood, and often misrepresented, I candidly own that their remarkable love of order, their energy and perseverance, their love of independence, the self-respect of even the humblest classes among them, their striking sobriety, their admirable educational systems, their many excellent libraries and universal fondness for reading, their press free from fiscal exactions, their flourishing religious institutions untampered by civil polity, their economically and spiritedly got up railways, now pushed half way to the Pacific, the neatness of their dwellings, their wonderful—and, to an Englishman, alarming—progress in the mechanical arts, the marvelous growth of their cities, and I will add their civility to strangers—I say all this gives me unqualified pleasure; and when I contrast their cities, free of pauperism and vice in its most loathsome forms, with what meets the eye in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other large cities in Britain, I feel

that travelers from the old country have really little reason to speak disdainfully of America, or to exaggerate faults which at most are only partial and of no sort of account.

SKETCHES FROM NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH VIRGINIA AND OHIO.

New Salem is rather a central point of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Virginia; having West Union fifteen miles on the west, Hughes' River about thirty-eight miles on the south-west, and Lost Creek about twenty miles on the south-east. The Church at Woodbridgetown, Pa., which also belongs to the Association, is about fifty miles, perhaps, a little east of north.

Lost Creek is a tributary of the West Branch of the Monongahela River. Its course is mainly West; and its confluence with the river is near the southern boundary of Harrison County. It takes its name, Tradition says, not, as one might infer, from its mysterious disappearance somewhere in its course, but from the circumstance that some person, in traversing the wilderness in this region, lost his way, and was discovered on this creek. The settlement of Sabbath-keepers here, is along this stream, commencing near its mouth; some living in Harrison County, and some in Lewis, the next county South. The Church here, at the time of its organization, which was nearly fifty years ago, was mostly made up of converts to the Sabbath. The same is also true of the Hughes' River Church. But the other churches consist mainly of those who observed the Sabbath when they came to this country, or those who have descended from them.

This Church (and I believe all the others) holds "Quarterly Meetings" for worship, continuing two days—Sabbath and First-day; in which they expect to be joined by more or less of their brethren from other churches. They also celebrate the Lord's Supper on such occasions. Besides these, they hold a "Yearly Meeting," not differing from them, materially, excepting what is indicated in the name.

It was "Quarterly Meeting" at the time of my visit at Lost Creek, and I had been urgently requested by Eld. Samuel D. Davis, their minister, for that reason, to be there at that time. The people here, as in almost every other place which I visited, presented a rather downcast and dejected appearance, expressive of a fear that the present declining condition of affairs among them will result in the extinction of that isolated light, which God's neglected Sabbath has shed upon this region since the time when the curling smoke arose here from the "council fires" of the native red man. Bro. Davis, though the prospect looks dark, continues to labor, what time he can spare from the scene of his manual toil; in which he, like the rest of the ministers here, is obliged to engage for the support of his family. Oh, how my heart was moved with sympathy for him, when, on parting, I held him by the hand, and saw his eyes fill with the tears of discouragement! I could but offer an earnest prayer, that he might see the fruit of his labors, and be satisfied. Besides his labor at home, he goes once a month or oftener to New Salem. He is, thus, now that Eld. Peter Davis, their minister, has become infirm, returning to that church the kindness which he, in his earlier life, manifested to the church at Lost Creek, in visiting and laboring there for many years.

They have a frame meeting-house here, which will compare favorably with any I saw in the rural districts of the country. Yet, Time, left to do the painting, has fixed upon it a rather somber hue. Its erection, which must have been quite an achievement when it took place, is attributed to the influence of Eld. Joel Greene, during his labors there as a missionary.

Those who in former years were there as missionaries, were often mentioned, both here and elsewhere, with great interest. There are many living witnesses of their usefulness, who refer to them as the instruments of their first religious awakening. Among those who were referred to in this connection, no one was more frequently mentioned than Eld. Amos R. Wells. These master-strokes of the panoramic pencil are far more distinctly visible since Time has removed this part of the picture so far in the distance, than they were when it was directly before the eye of the interested observer. Such occurrences illustrate the truth of the declaration, that the immediately perceptible fruits of missionary labor do not always furnish reliable data from which to judge of its importance and usefulness. Had the work been vigorously prosecuted on this field, it is more than probable, that the success of the Sabbath cause here would have been, at this time, a "fixed fact," instead of a problem, upon the solution of which the surviving Simeons and Anns are waiting in painful solicitude for light from Heaven.

Having attended the Quarterly Meeting, and made a number of pleasant acquaintances, First-day afternoon I returned with Eld. Peter Davis to New Salem; and the next day, Sept. 12th, my host, Jesse F. Randolph, one of the early settlers of this country, carried me to West Union, where I had an appointment for the evening, "being ready to depart on the morrow."

Our people here, in common with those about them, have labored under many embarrassments unknown in the Free States. The interests of slave labor and those of free labor are irreconcilable antagonists, and the triumph of one is the defeat of the other. Though there are but few slaves in the Western part of the State, the institution of slavery

has here, as it does everywhere, spread a blight upon the interests of free labor throughout the whole domain, over which the policy and laws prevail which are adapted to its support.

The natural resources of this country are superior to those of the most of New England. The climate is comparatively mild; and though the surface is, to one who has not seen it, or something like it, almost inconceivably rough, yet there is scarcely any of it but what may be turned to good account for agricultural purposes. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and various other valuable productions; and especially to grazing. Still, here it has been settled fifty or sixty years, it is, comparatively, a wilderness. The materials used for building, the appearance, or non-appearance, of the roads, the limited extent of land under cultivation, and the operation of storing hay and grain, of feeding cattle and threshing, all under the wide canopy of Heaven, if in the North, would say, "Stranger, this is a new country." There is a vast profusion of available water-power; yet the streams go rushing on to the great City of Waters, unobstructed in their course, save to lazily move the saw in some rude mill, that has set up a feeble opposition to the mallet and frower, or the grinding-stone of some other, which, to make an equitable distribution of service between water and muscular power, perhaps, gives the grinding to one, and the bolting to the other.

The country, however, has very sensibly improved, within a few years. It has been rendered accessible by the construction of turnpikes. One, the North-Western, I believe it is called, comes across the mountains from the East, and terminates at Parkersburgh, on the Ohio River. New Salem and West Union are situated on this road. Another is in progress, passing New Milton. There is, also, a Railroad in progress from Parkersburgh, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad not far from Fetterman. Excepting a few variations, this Road lies along the North-Western Turnpike. These public works have created markets for the products of agriculture, and facilities for the transportation of goods, for which they may be profitably exchanged.

Could Western Virginia divorce her faithless counterpart, and be erected into a Sovereign State, with a government and laws suited to the development of her vast resources, in the way of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and an efficient system of education, there would scarcely be a limit to her attainable progress in all that relates to temporal prosperity. Indeed, with the forests reduced to desirable limits, and every place made accessible by well-wrought roads; the hill-sides covered with sheep for the shearer, or cows for the dairy; the valleys dotted with school-houses, churches, villas, towns and cities; the idle streams compelled to ply, to their utmost capacity, the polished machinery of the manufacturer; isolated dells made acquainted with each other by the perforation of intervening hills, for the passage of the railroad track, upon which the rushing "iron horse" makes his way with his train, freighted with the products of industry, or the devotees of bustling travel—now lost in his rocky retreat—now threading the tortuous ravine; it would be one of the most enchantingly beautiful portions of the earth. It would be wilderness domesticated by the petting hand of enterprise, and would offer an inviting retreat for those who love to commune with Nature when in her most favorite mood for mirth and gambol.

OUR PALESTINE MISSION.

The Committee on Outfit have not yet determined the time and place of embarkation for Brethren Jones and Saunders, but hope soon to be able to announce the place where the articles for shipment may be sent. Several communications have been made to the Committee, quite encouraging to the cause. The brethren in Mystic, Ct., have done nobly. They have circulated a paper for subscriptions, of which the following is a copy:—

"We the undersigned, desiring to afford our hearty cooperation with the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Board, in support of their commendable resolution to associate with their missionary operations in Palestine an Industrial or Agricultural Department; and believing it to be our duty to afford to the suffering and destitute inhabitants of that country, the means for improving their temporal as well as spiritual condition; and believing that attention to the former is the primary and most reliable means of affecting the latter, and exhibiting to the unenlightened world the true spirit and mission of the Gospel of Christ—we do therefore agree to pay the sums attached to our respective names for providing the outfit of the said Industrial Department."

More than three hundred dollars have been subscribed for the purposes above set forth, as we are informed by Bro. Greenman. The following is from the vicinity of Carbondale, Penn:—

To the Committee on Outfit of the Palestine Mission:—

As we are anxious to lend a hand to carry the good tidings of the Gospel to the Jews, we will enclose ten dollars, and pray that it may be blessed of the Lord to the conversion of many souls to the truth. As we have always had a very favorable opinion of Bro. Jones, our faith is strong that his teaching will be blessed of God. This from a brother and wife living remote from the society of Seventh-day Baptists. Pray for us, that God will raise up here a people that will be willing to keep all his laws.

Yours affectionately, P. C. KENYON, ABBEY KENYON.

We say to all, "Go thou and do likewise." Other communications and remittances have been received, which will be noticed in their place.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

The following extract of a letter from Mrs. Minor to her son, will be of interest to all interested in the affairs of Palestine; and therefore has been solicited for publication in the Recorder. New York, Dec. 16th, 1853.

LETTER FROM PALESTINE.

PLAIN OF SHARON, Oct. 24, 1853.

MY BELOVED SON—It is about three months, I believe, since I wrote last, having deferred writing to hear from you and our other friends at home, in reference to our settlement in this place. The loving-kindness of the Lord has been daily manifested to us, and our humble effort has been truly prospered, considering the small means in our power. The health of our family has been good, and the heat not so great as we anticipated; through July and August the thermometer rising but one day as high as 85 degrees at noon in our house during these months. The sea-breeze has been so invigorating, that I have not failed myself of being actively engaged in the bearing (garden) over three hours in the morning and three in the evening, more than four times, I believe, since we commenced our work here.

All the varieties of vegetables which we have planted have produced well—except one crop of beans, in the hottest months. Another summer we shall better understand their season. Our Indian corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, egg-plants, beets, and Lima beans, are all very fine; and a little sample patch of cotton is now five feet high, and covered with pods and flowers—though planted in July! We are gaining a necessary experience, even by our small beginning, in the management of the artificial irrigation and seasons of planting, &c., so different from our farmer's practice at home, which we trust will not be lost.

We have many applications from poor Jews for clothing and medicine and employment. We have distributed (prudently) to the most needy the clothing we have received, and what we could spare of our own; also medicine to many of the sick. We have still some of the heavy goods, sent by Presbyterian friends, reserved for winter. If the donors could see their suffering need, and bear their affecting appeals and grateful thanks for the least aid, they could not fail to rejoice in the offering they have sent, and it is our earnest prayer, that they may receive eternal blessing in return. The "chindino"—sent in the box of medicine from Dr. Engles—has been very effective in curing the ague among the poor, who, on recovery, will often come and bring a present of a few pomegranates or other fruit, making many acknowledgments, praying for "the peace and long life of the Americans." How happy we should be, if these little testimonies of gratitude could be laid on the table of the benevolent giver.

The land-owners—Mahomedans and Christians—near us, beg us to settle permanently among them, and offer us any choice and quantity of land, improved gardens, with houses and wells, and lands on the plains unimproved. There are a number of very favorable situations, of rich soil, urged upon us at a very low rate, as near as we can judge, at from \$8 to \$10 per acre, according to nearness to Jaffa.

There is only one serious difficulty in the way of an abundant return from agriculture here, and that is, the labor and expense of raising water for irrigation through the hot months, in the present clumsy Arab fashion—the only resource here. If we had one of our simple Yankee chain-pumps, we could, at a small expense, easily supply our grounds, as the water is inexhaustible. Do try and send us one of these pumps immediately, so that we can put it in order by April next, and try its power. If such an one would succeed, (and if I remember aright, they are not expensive,) we could easily introduce hundreds, among the gardens here, at a fair price—as the Arab farmers are very anxious for an improvement, and often inquire if we have nothing better to draw water with in our country. The expense of the present machinery, feeding mules, &c., is all that prevents this rich, extensive plain, from being soon covered with farms, as the inhabitants have an increasing interest in agriculture. What a benevolent work would it be, to bring water within the reach of the industrious poor—now only enjoyed by the rich.

The principal men of the Jews continue very friendly to us. The President and Chief Rabbi of Jaffa is much interested for us—cultivates a garden himself—frequently visits us. The second Rabbi of Jerusalem (called by our Jews "a very great one") came to see us recently, and spent the night and part of two days in our house, for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with us. After visiting the gardens, and seeing our manner and work, he expressed himself very strongly, as gratified and pleased with our effort, and voluntarily remarked, "that any time he would engage to send us a hundred laborers to work with us."

We also receive frequent testimonies of the kind feelings of the Arabs around us; they are kind and obliging, and very grateful for the least favor. Many sick beg for medicine; and, as I return from the garden before noon, I often find numbers waiting on the door-steps. The kind hand of the Lord has relieved many of the simple remedies with which we are familiar, and it is very affecting to hear their prayers for our blessing when healed. I would here entreat, if any medical friend can advise any general specific for the common inflamed sore eyes, so prevalent among the poor here, and also for ophthalmia, and such remedies could be sent prepared with careful directions, that it may be sent, and it would ensure great relief of human misery.

Through September we have had very pleasant weather—many cloudy days, and two small showers of rain. In the "hill country" they had rain last week, and we have heavy clouds, and every appearance now of the rain setting in. We have been very busy the last three weeks, putting in the winter crop of vegetables—beets, peas, beans, turnips and cabbage—as there is no frost here. After the first rain we expect to sow some wheat, oats, buckwheat, clover, and field horse-beans, and we have great hope of raising something considerable to sell this winter.

There is much talk about war with Russia, and some of the inhabitants are in fear from the unsettled state of the Government; but we have felt no alarm, and feel as safe here as we used to do in our cottage in West Philadelphia.

We receive additional aid, from friends of Israel at home, we shall be under the painful necessity of denying them further aid. Some cases are so desperate, and their entreaties so urgent, that we suffer much in refusing them. A wide door is open for their relief, and for access to their hearts, in the most moderate expenditure. Nothing but means is wanting—any amount of good soil is offered on most reasonable terms, and the poor Jew, who has been almost idle and disabled for these long centuries, is appealing now to Christians—for charity in continued idleness? No! for employment, and wages only sufficient for his cheapest existence.

Several German families live near us, who came here in religious love for their land during the disturbances in their own country in 1848-9. They are poor, but industrious, and have succeeded, in great privation, to earn their bread. They have learned the language, and seek employ in agriculture, at the lowest wages here, rather than more advantageous terms in any other land. Such might be useful as honest, active helpers, if Christians would be inclined to extend this work, as the Jews are so ignorant and feeble (from long disuse) it is indispensable that they should have teachers and laboring helpers with them to secure a profitable return for the labor and expenditure. One of these Germans (John G.) is living in our family for two months past, and has become so convinced that God is with us, that he has resolved with all his heart to devote himself to our cause, and unite with us in faith and spirit to labor for the Lord, asking only simple food and clothing. He is a good mechanic and experienced farmer, and his whole soul is engaged in planting and building up the desolate wastes, to the glory of the Lord, for the aid and refuge of Israel.

The Austrian and French steamers come to Jaffa every two weeks, and from our terraces we see them come and go beyond the forest of palm, orange, and banana trees, that intervene between our house and the sea, but they seldom bring any news from our far-off native land.

A few weeks since we made a short excursion of an hour and a half north, to visit a beautiful river, some distance above its entrance into the sea. There are two very ancient stone mills, with eleven sets of stones, carried round at a rapid rate, day and night, by clumsy machinery. The river contains about the same volume of water as the Schuylkill, though narrower; the soil on each side is very rich, and almost of a black color. We saw several plantations of mulberry trees and cotton irrigated by raising water from the river.

Excuse the haste of this letter, as I received yours last evening, and wish the steamer that leaves to day to take this—rather than wait another two weeks before sending an answer. I have, my dear son, endeavored to represent our present state to you. While the opportunity for usefulness is very great, it needs much self-denial, industry, and patience, as we live in a very frugal manner, and have constant labor and care, with no certain support but faith in the same kind Providence that has thus far led and upheld us in this our sincere purpose to only do his will.

Your ever-devoted and sincere mother, C. S. MINOR.

METHODIST TRACT OPERATIONS.—A year ago, the Methodists organized a Tract Society, to take charge of that class of publications. Last week the first annual meeting was held, at which a very favorable report was presented. The Society has 36 conference auxiliaries, including the German conference at Bremen; 13 conference agents, whose business it is to travel extensively throughout the bounds of the conference where they severally belong, appoint colporteurs, and look after the general interests of the tract cause. There are 76 colporteurs employed. The Society's list of tracts already amounts to 554, including those in the German tongue. The number of pages of unbound tracts distributed during the year amount to 5,876, 240; and of bound tracts there have been sold 101,780 volumes. The receipts for the year amount to \$16,400.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.—Peter Buckley, of Delaware City, Del., has been convicted on four counts, and fined \$104, for selling liquor without license. It appears he attempted to evade the law by selling a cracker or cigar for a flip, and then asking the purchaser to take a drink. He proved the sale of a cracker in one instance, and a cigar in another, and contended that he had the right to give away his liquor to his customer. But it was proven that the purchasers went to the house to get the liquor, and that the crackers would not have offered sufficient inducement to call them there, had the liquor not been in anticipation. The Court held that it was an attempt to evade the meaning and spirit of the law.

HOT CORN: LIFE SCENES IN NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED. By Solon Robinson. Published by Dewitt & Davenport, 161 and 162 Nassau-st. N. Y. Pp. 408, \$1 25 elegantly bound and gilt.

In this work the author has connected by a slight thread of narrative numerous sketches which have appeared from time to time in the Daily Tribune. The pictures which he gives of every-day life in New York are true and graphic, and can not be looked upon without profit. The volume sustains to the Temperance cause a relation similar in some respects to that of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the Anti-Slavery cause. A wide circulation is inevitable.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY have been giving concerts in New York for several weeks past, which are largely attended by delighted audiences. This is their twelfth year in New York; and although they have given over one hundred concerts in the city, the desire to hear them seems unabated. They sing at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening, Dec. 22d, and on three successive Wednesday evenings, January 4th, 11th, and 18th, 1854.

REPORTS OF OUR SOCIETIES.—The Annual Reports of our Tract and Publishing Societies are printed and ready for distribution. The Report of the Missionary Society has not yet been by the Board ordered printed, but probably will be at the forthcoming Board meeting.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—The New York Anti-Slavery Society, (auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society), believing the present time to be eminently favorable for a full and free discussion, in New York City, of the great question of American Slavery, has made arrangements for a Course of Anti-Slavery Lectures, to be delivered on successive Tuesday evenings. The first was delivered on the 13th inst., by Hon. John P. Hale; the second on the 20th inst., by Hon. John G. Palfrey. The remaining lectures are expected as follows:—

- Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Tuesday evening, Dec. 27. Dr. Lenox Bemond, Tuesday evening, Jan. 3. John Jay, Esq., Tuesday evening, Jan. 10. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Tuesday evening, Jan. 17. Miss Lucy Stone, Tuesday evening, Jan. 24. Florence Greeley, Tuesday evening, Jan. 31. Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Tuesday evening, Feb. 7. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Tuesday evening, Feb. 14. Rev. Theodore Parker, Tuesday evening, Feb. 21. Wendell Phillips, Esq., Tuesday evening, Feb. 28. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq., Tuesday evening, March 7.

The terms of admission are:—Gentlemen's Season Ticket, \$2 00; Lady's Season Ticket, \$1 00; one admission for a gentleman or lady, 25 cents; one admission for a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents.

THE CLERGY AND THE LIQUOR LAW.—The State Temperance Society of Massachusetts recently addressed a circular to all the clergymen in that State, asking them this question:—"Are you in favor of the Prohibitory principle and main features of the Anti-Liquor Law of Massachusetts?" To this question, responses have been received from five hundred and forty-four clergymen—which must be a large majority of the Protestant ministers in the State—of whom five hundred and thirty-seven say Yes, and seven only answer No—as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Denominations, Yes, No. Rows include Orthodox Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Methodist, Universalist, Free-will Baptist, Episcopal, New Jerusalem, Second Advent, and Total.

STREET PREACHING IN NEW YORK.—On Sunday, Dec. 11th, Mr. Parsons, undertaking to preach in the open air at the foot of Third-st., in New York, was arrested by a policeman, acting under an order from the Mayor. A large concourse of people had assembled to hear the preacher, and many of them were indignant at the arrest, and some went so far as to urge a rescue of the prisoner. The matter was compromised, however, by sending for Justice Wood, who, after an informal examination, released Mr. Parsons, the Mayor being present and concurring, when the crowd dispersed. This matter was much talked of during last week, and fears were expressed that a riot would follow if Mr. Parsons should attempt to preach on Sunday, Dec. 18th. The Mayor issued a proclamation warning the people to be on their guard, and Bishop Hughes, through the daily papers, advised all good Catholics to keep away. The result was, that although Mr. Parsons preached, every thing passed off quietly.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS IN HAYTI.—An exchange says that one of the missionaries of the New York City Tract Society having supplied the crew of a vessel going to Hayti, not only with tracts, but also with some religious papers and books, the men, upon their arrival there, made them into a parcel, and were taking them on shore, when they were stopped by a Custom-House Officer. This being observed by a superior officer, he directed that no duty should be charged upon the parcel, and promised the Captain, that whatever he might bring of the same kind should be passed duty free. Just at that time, the Emperor Faustin passed that way, and hearing of what had taken place, he immediately gave command that henceforward no duty should be charged upon Bibles, Testaments, or Protestant religious books or tracts, or other publications; and then, turning to the Captain, he said, "I shall be happy to have on the island as much of such reading matter as you can bring, and if any person interferes with you, let me know it."

European News. We have European dates to Dec. 3d. The most important items of news will be found below. There has been no more fighting on the Danube; but the Turks have gained considerable advantage in Asia in the capture of the important fortress Scouh Kaleb, on the north-west of the Black Sea, commanding an important route leading to the Caucasus. The Turks have also gained advantages at sea, having sunk one Russian war-steamer and captured another. There is reason to believe that a new diplomatic conference has been resolved upon by the Four Western Powers, with a view to the peaceable settlement of the Eastern Question.

The "Protestant Alliance" held a meeting at London on the 29th ult., to memorialize the Government against the aspect of Popery toward British Protestants abroad. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the Chair. Lord Shaftesbury also presided, on the 28th, at a meeting of the London Missionary Society, to send additional missionaries to China. Cholera has appeared in the City of Cork, Dublin, is, as yet, free from the disease. Cholera is making some progress in Paris. Fifteen cases per day are now reported. Statements had been current of the outbreak of a Miguelite revolt in Portugal. The news came to England in a letter from Madrid of date November 24, stating that Don Miguel had been proclaimed in Oporto. The *Clamor Publico* had a letter from Badajoz, November 21, which mentions that the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry had risen in insurrection in the direction of the Douro, and that many Miguelites had joined its ranks. The Mercantile Library Association have applied to Thomas Carlyle to come to this City and deliver a Course of Lectures.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, DEC. 12. In the SENATE, after the transaction of some preliminary business, Mr. Seward gave notice of a bill to aid the State of New York in constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. Several petitions praying for cheap postage were presented. Mr. Weller gave notice of a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of mails in steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai. Mr. Cass offered a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate the correspondence relative to certain treaties made at Washington between the British Government and the United States, which was amended by Mr. Clayton, and adopted. The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Printer, which resulted in the choice of Beverly Tucker. The Standing Committees were then announced. Mr. Adams offered a resolution directing the printing of 10,000 copies of the obituary addresses on the occasion of the death of Vice-President King, which was adopted. Mr. James offered a resolution that a Select Committee of the Senate be appointed to investigate the mode and manner of the importation of merchandise into the United States, with a view of ascertaining whether any frauds have been committed against the revenue laws. Mr. Chase introduced a bill granting to Ohio the uncollected lands in that State. Messrs. Sillid and Benjamin introduced bills for granting lands to Louisiana in aid of Railroads in that State. Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California to aid in constructing railroads. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill granting land to Iowa to aid in constructing railroads.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after the reading of the Journal, the Speaker announced the several Committees. Gerrit Smith presented a petition from the New York Temperance Alliance, asking Congress to take action for the suppression of intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia—laid over. Bills asking lands for Railroads were referred. Mr. Cobb introduced the Homestead Bill—referred to Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, offered a resolution, that Congress has the power to provide for the construction of a railroad over the territories of the United States for the safer and more expeditious transportation of the public moneys, mails, troops, &c., from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, which was laid on the table. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, offered a resolution, that incidental to the power conferred on Congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare, Congress has power to construct Railroads through the territories of the United States for facilitating transportation, &c. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, pending which, the House adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, DEC. 13. In the SENATE, several communications, of no general interest, were received. Also, a number of petitions on various subjects were appropriately disposed of.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after the reading of the Journal, two resolutions in favor of constructing railroads through the Territories of the United States, were laid on the table.

FOURTH-DAY, DEC. 14. In the SENATE, a large number of petitions were introduced and withdrawn from the files, which were referred to appropriate Committees. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Benton declined the appointment of Chairman of the Military Committee, and Mr. Bissell was appointed. Mr. Igersoll submitted a resolution calling on the President to furnish copies of all the correspondence between this and the Spanish Government, relative to the seizure and imprisonment of Capt. Beecher and crew, of the schooner North Carolina, at Porto Rico, in March of 1850. Several bills were introduced, mostly for grants of public lands for the construction of railroads; among them was one to extend the time for the payment of duties on railroad iron. Mr. Boyce offered a resolution that, in view of the surplus in the Treasury, the duties on imported goods shall be reduced so as only to raise such revenue as may be necessary for the economical administration of the Government, which was laid over.

FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 15. In the SENATE, Mr. Seward gave notice of a bill for the construction of a railroad through the Territories of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Several petitions, relating to various subjects, were received and referred to their appropriate Committees; and after the transaction of other unimportant business, the Senate adjourned till Second-day.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means; reported the Indian and Military Academy Appropriation bills. Mr. Dawson, from the Committee on Agricultural Affairs, reported back to the House the Homestead bill. Mr. Sage introduced a joint resolution for the purchase by Congress of the Mount Vernon estate. The House adjourned to Second-day.

CONFLAGRATION IN MINNESOTA.—The *St. Paul Democrat* has been favored with the perusal of a letter from Selkirk settlement on Red river, dated 3d inst., by which it learns that a terrible and destructive fire swept over that settlement on the 30th and 31st ult., devouring everything in its course, and spreading terror and consternation through the community. The fire commenced at Fiddler's Point, on the Assiniboin, on the 30th October. The weather had been unusually dry for several weeks, and a strong south wind drove the flames with a maddened fury down behind the settlement toward Oak Hammock. About 12 o'clock at night, a furious gale set in from the north-west, and the fire, like a crazy demon, flew before it, bearing death and devastation in its trail. Several citizens had been severely or fatally burnt, several thousand tons of hay destroyed, and an immense number of horses killed. At Oak Hammock twenty-seven horses were destroyed in one band.

A Mrs. Williams, who eloped from Columbus, Ohio, with a man named Griffith, was arrested in Cincinnati some days since, and sent back to her husband. Since then she has murdered her husband by giving him poison, at the instigation of Griffith. She and her paramour are now in jail to await a trial.

SUMMARY.

The Great Western Railroad from the Niagara River to London, Canada, is now in operation. It was opened to Hamilton, fifty miles, a few weeks since. On the 13th inst., the first train of cars passed over the road from Hamilton to London, distance 84 miles; the train was four hours in performing the trip, having to make frequent stoppages to receive the congratulations of the assembled crowd. A part of the distance was run at the rate of fifty miles an hour. On the 1st January the Road will be opened through from Niagara Falls to opposite Detroit, forming, in connection with the Michigan Central Road, another through line from New York to Chicago.

Several samples of large California productions have been presented to the Patent Office, among which are potatoes of the following weight: 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, and 6 lbs. each; sweet potatoes, 6 lbs. each; onions, 2, 2, and 4 lbs. each. Samples of barley, from a 50 acre field, averaging 149 bushels per acre, weighing 50 lbs. per bushel. Samples of wheat, grown from volunteer, or self-sown grain, producing 55 bushels per acre. Samples of crop of wheat grown in 14 weeks, weighing 62 lbs. per bushel. Sample of volunteer oats, 10 feet 9 inches high.

Gertrude Kohler has been committed to the Albany jail for indulging in the luxury of three "live lords." To the first she was married five years ago, to the second two years ago, and to the third quite recently. They all met a few days since at Albany, where they agreed to decide their respective claims to the fair dame by a three-handed game of "seven up." The first husband won, but Gertrude refused to abide the hazard of the cards, and clung to her latest acquisition, whereupon recourse was had to the law, and she was taken before the Police Court for bigamy.

There is a bill before the Legislature of Georgia, proposing that the property of the wife at the time of marriage shall not vest in the husband, and that all property she may subsequently acquire, by grant or devise, shall absolutely vest in herself and heirs. The husband is to be an ex-officio Trustee of the wife's estate, subject to removal by the judgment of a Court of Equity. He is also empowered to expend the rents, issues and profits of the wife's separate estate for family uses.

A dispatch dated Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1853, says: I have trustworthy information from New Orleans to the effect that a powerful filibuster expedition is preparing against Cuba, and will sail some time before the middle of February. It is intended that the entire force shall consist of some four thousand men, led by officers of tried skill and bravery, with a general who gained laurels in Mexico at their head. The enlistments are proceeding with every effort to keep the matter strictly private.

The Gloucester fishermen have all arrived home. Of the whole fleet of 250 sail, only three have been lost, and the crews of these were saved. Many of the vessels have returned home with not half fish enough to pay their bills, but some have made splendid voyages, stocking about \$7,000 each. A large number of new vessels will be added to the fleet next year.

The South Carolina Senate has unanimously passed a resolution directing the Governor to present a sword, or some other suitable testimonial, to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, of the United States Navy, as a proper tribute from his native State for his late gallant and meritorious conduct on board the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, in the Bay of Smyrna.

Died in Strong, Maine, of the malignant "throat distemper," which baffled all the skill of physicians—on the 20th of Nov., Thomas Henry, aged 9 years; on the 26th, Abby Josephine, aged 6 years; on the 27th, Nancy, aged 11 years; and in five minutes afterward, Jane, aged 14 years—all children of Mr. Thomas Kennedy. During the scene, a little infant daughter was added to the family.

A telegraphic dispatch to Walter R. Jones, Esq., dated at Halifax, Nov. 15th, says that the Humboldt is all broken to pieces, and nothing more from her can be saved except on salvage. Very little of the materials will be saved. The Government has sent down a revenue cutter to protect the floating property. About half the cargo is landed, nearly all thoroughly damaged.

The Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, organized under the general law of Indiana, is building a railroad from Laporte to Peru, a distance of sixty-nine miles. At the latter point it connects with the Peru and Indianapolis road, now consolidated with the Madison and Indianapolis, under the name of the Madison and Northern Indiana road.

A Monmouth County, N. J., Court has decided between a Mr. Lewis and a Mr. Pitcher, on a suit for trespass for a disputed tract of land, about three feet broad at one end, and running to a point at the other, the value of which was estimated at from one shilling to fifty dollars. The Jury found the defendant guilty of trespass to the amount of \$200 and costs.

In Florida, Louisiana and Texas, the only States where sugar is made from the cane, a capital of \$80,000,000 is invested in the business. These States produce annually above 300,000 hogheads of the article. The importation of foreign sugar amounts to 350,000 hogheads, more or less.

Under a recent enactment, which is embraced in the New Code of Ohio Laws, a debtor who is suspected of having disposed of his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, can be brought before a Probate Judge and required to testify under oath with reference to the matter.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt appeared in a concert at Dresden, on the 26th ult., for the first time since many months. One of her pieces, the Cradle Song of Tauber, was encored. The critic of the *National Zeitung* says that her voice has lost much, especially in the middle notes, and is no longer what it once was.

The *St. Lawrence Republican* gives the seemingly well authenticated fact of a Mrs. Paine (wife of Otis Paine of Morley, N. Y.) having sustained the thirty-six last days of her life without food, she having refused to take it. She was insane.

The trial of Tucker, the Engineer of the New Haven train at the time of the accident at Norwalk bridge, has been postponed still further, on account of his continued illness. He has not been well since the accident.

The interior of Australia, a barren sandy desert, has been found to be considerably below the level of the sea. It is now proposed to employ British convicts in cutting a narrow canal from the ocean to the desert, a distance of about 250 miles, when it is expected that the rush of water will be so great as to widen the canal and cause the formation of an inland sea almost as large as the Mediterranean, to the incalculable benefit of a vast extent of territory at present wholly useless.

Ozone, which is sometimes, but not universally, present in the atmosphere, and which has been hitherto regarded when observed to be an allotropic condition of oxygen, has been discovered, by a German chemist at Bonn, not to be so, but a distinct substance, existing as a peroxide of hydrogen, thus continuing the series of the compounds of oxygen with hydrogen. The details of the process by means of which the discovery was effected have not yet been given.

The Postmaster at Cincinnati has detected an ingenious attempt at fraud. What appeared to be a large pamphlet, the leaves protruding at the ends of the envelop, was received at the office. On removing the envelop the center of the book between the covers was found to have been cut away, and five dozen of silk gloves and four dozen packages of needles packed nicely in the space.

The *Wheeling Intelligencer* says that twenty-five years ago the father of M. P. Ward, who killed Prof. Butler, of Louisville, was with difficulty restrained from attacking a teacher who had moderately chastised his son. The son is now a confined criminal, charged with killing the teacher of his youngest brother. It seems that he is twenty-five years of age, and married. Verily the influence of a good or bad example reaches far, far into the future.

The large new public house, at Fairfield, Conn., known as the "Marine Hotel," belonging to Mr. John B. Monnet of the New York Hotel, was entirely destroyed by fire last week. Part of the furniture was saved. The house was closed for the season since last Sept. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The building and furniture were insured for \$35,000.

We learn by telegraph from New Orleans, that information has been received there that Santa Anna had been declared Dictator for ten years. Another account states that he is he has already assumed, as he has for some time exercised, supreme power, and that these reports are founded on this fact.

Gov. Foote has written an address to the people of Mississippi, withdrawing from the Senatorial canvass, attributing the defeat of his friends to the interference of the Administration in the election, and the impertinent issue of the Union Bank Bonds, and announcing his retirement to private life.

A German colony has been for a couple of years settled in Pickens District, South Carolina, on a tract of twenty thousand acres of land, which it has purchased in common, to be divided among the several families of the community. Houses have been erected, and a village laid out, named "Wallaha," and schools and churches have been instituted.

A fire, attended with a serious loss of life, occurred recently in Woodstock, Canada. The family consisted of six persons, two of which escaped the flames by jumping from the windows. The other four seem to have been unaware of their danger in time to make their escape. An elderly lady, two children and a servant, perished in the flames.

Gov. Collier, in his recent message to the Alabama Legislature, recommends that more stringent laws be enacted to prevent the separation of mothers from children, in cases in which slaves are sold, at least when the children are under ten years of age, and likewise to secure the continued relations of husband and wife.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the eminent physiologist of London, has just issued a timely and popular work, entitled "The Physiology of Temperance and Total Abstinence, being an examination of the effects of the excessive, moderate and occasional use of alcoholic liquors on the healthy human system."

Mr. Sherman, living near Mount Crawford, Va., recently found a flannel shirt, having in it tied up a stone and pocket-book, while cleaning out his mill race. On examination the pocket-book was found to contain \$8,000 in bonds, executed to Francis Jordan.

The Boston Transcript records the death in that city of Samuel G. Grant, of Hallowell, Me., from lockjaw, caused by the breaking of a finger in falling through a hole in the sidewalk, left by house-builders. Mr. Grant was one of the largest ship-owners in Maine.

A robber in a hotel in Halifax, the other day, was found kneeling at a trunk in the room of a boarder, and on being discovered said he was at his prayers, and begged not to be interrupted. He was politely left to finish his devotions and decamp with his booty.

The Directors of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company have given public notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature of the State for the privilege to construct a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has given a verdict to William Hilliard against Josiah Richardson, of Cambridge. The plaintiff was thrown from his buggy and injured, his horse having taken fright at a pile of boards placed opposite to defendant's building. The damages assessed were \$7,700.

The *New Berlin Star* contains an account of a recent family gathering at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Middlewayer, in Beaver, Pa. There were with the old patriarch and his wife, 11 children, 80 grandchildren, 1 great-grandchild, and a large number of neighbors.

The connection between the Norwich and Worcester and the Willimantic and Palmer Railroads at Norwich was completed last week, and thus was made another land route between this City and Boston, via New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Worcester.

John Riley, of Tribe Hill, the individual who has caused so much annoyance to the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, by placing obstructions on the track, has had his trial and been sent to State Prison for two years.

A white-owl, measuring five feet, eleven and a half inches, from tip to tip, has been captured, alive, on Plumb Island. This is supposed to be the largest bird ever captured on our coast, of its kind.

The Norfolk papers have announcements of the escape of seven slaves from that port, in a New York vessel, as alleged, accompanied by the usual excited denunciations of "daring violations of law" by "secret agents," &c.

Francis W. Hughes, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania offers \$5,000 for the establishment of a Miners' Hospital at Pottsville, provided \$15,000 is raised by other parties for this purpose.

The libel case of Edward P. Fry against James Gordon Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, terminated last week in a verdict of ten thousand dollars against Bennett.

There were 381 deaths in this City last week. Only four cases of cholera. 218 were under 10 years of age.

New York Market—December 19, 1853.

- Flour and Meal—Flour, 6 75 a 6 94 for Canadian, 6 51 a 6 97 for Western Canal, 7 00 a 7 06 for mixed for export Michigan and common to good Ohio. Rye Flour 5 00 a 5 12. Corn Meal, 3 75 a 3 81 for Jersey. Grain—Wheat, 1 48 for red Upper Lake, 1 61 for red Indiana, 1 63 for red Dutchess County, 1 72 for White Pennsylvania, 1 80 for prime Genesee. Barley, 83c for mixed. Rye 1 00 a 1 05. Oats 50 a 55 for State and Western. Corn, 91 a 93c for common to good mixed Western. Hay—75 a 80c for home use. Hops—45 a 48c for new Eastern and Western. Lumber—14 00 a 15 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Provisions—Pork, 11 00 for prime, 13 50 for mess. Beef, 6 50 a 7 75 for country prime, 8 50 a 11 00 for country mess. Dressed Hogs 6c. Land 8 1/2 a 10 1/2. Butter, 10 a 13c for Ohio, 16 a 19c for State dairies. Cheese 7 1/2 a 9 1/2. Potatoes—2 25 a 2 50 per bbl. for Carters and Mercers. Seeds—Clover 10 a 10 1/2. Timothy 12 00 a 16 50 for mowed, and 17 00 a 20 00 for reaped. Flaxseed 1 50 for State. Tallow—11c for Butchers Association. Wool—40 a 45c for native, 60 a 62c for American Saxony Fleeces.

MARRIED.

At Hopkinton, R. I., on the 19th Nov., by Eld. Joel Greene, Mr. BENJAMIN KENYON to Miss PENELOPE GRADWELL, all of the above place.

In Paris, Cattaquags Co., N. Y., Nov. 24th, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, Mr. LEROY BURDICK to Miss MARIETTE GREENE, both of Paris.

DIED.

In Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1853, of paralysis, RAYMOND WILCOX, in the 92d year of his age. Mr. Wilcox was born at Middletown, Ct., in 1762. During the Revolutionary War, he was called into service a short time, for which he received a pension. In 1792 he removed from Middletown to Whitestown, N. Y., passing through the present city of Utica, which he had then only a framed house, he found his way by the aid of marked trees to the place where he spent the last sixty-one years of his life, and where he died. As a religious man, Mr. Wilcox was distinguished for conscientiousness and tenacity of what he considered to be Bible truth. During a revival among the Congregationalists at Middletown, in 1779, he became a subject of the living Grace, though he did not at that time make a public profession of his faith. Soon after his removal to Whitestown he became a Baptist in principle, and a few years later a Sabbath-keeper. About thirty years ago he was baptized and joined the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield of which he remained a member until his death. He received the baptism of the hands of Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, by whom his funeral sermon was preached.

October 20th, of a group, at the residence of his grandfather, Eld. C. Chester, in Verona, N. Y., while visiting with his parents, ALFRED STILLMAN, son of John H. and Sarah E. Chester, aged 2 years and 4 months.

In Rome, N. Y., November 28th, of consumption, Mr. ROBERT CLARKE, aged 54 years. During his last sickness he obtained a hope in Christ. He has left a widow and three children to mourn their loss. c. c.

LETTERS.

L. M. Cottrell, Joel Greene, Eli Forsythe, Christopher Chester, N. A. D. Thwaiter, E. Maxson, George Greenman, P. C. Kenyon, B. Rogers, J. M. Wood, R. R. Clarke, Delatrus Davis, James White, Benj. Clark, O. Davis, A. B. Crandall, B. G. Stillman, W. M. Fabnestock.

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Rows include Daniel Coon, West Edmeston \$2 00, Joel Burdick 2 00, Benj F Burdick 2 00, Wm M Palmer 2 00, Henry D Crandall, Edmeston 2 00, Nathan Burch, South Brookfield 2 00, Anson Wilcox 1 00, Pardon Cottrell, Alfred 2 00, John Woodworth, Alfred Center 1 00, Joseph Edwards, West Edmeston 2 00, George Champlin 2 00, Charles Gill, Williamsburgh 1 00, Lee Bush, Sangerfield 2 00, Caleb Green, New London 2 00, Morris Langworthy 2 00, O Davis, North Fairhaven, Mass 1 00, G. E. Smith, for Palestine, Ct. 4 00, Lyman Dudley, Portersville, Ct. 2 00, E. H. Rogers, Milton, Wis 1 00, J. H. Saunders, Albion, Wis 2 00, Joel Babcock, Monroa, O 2 00, Caleb W Church, Rockville, R I 2 00.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

M. Field 50c, J. Truman, Wm Lewis, P. C Kenyon, 25c each. \$1 25

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

Joel Babcock \$1 00, P. C Kenyon \$ 75, WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for Missionary Society.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Rows include The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:— 2d Brookfield Church \$8 77, R. S. Bailey, Brookfield 10 00, Benj F Burdick 2 00, Female Missionary Organization of 1st Church in Brookfield 5 00, 3d Church in Brookfield, by E. Maxson 1 36, A Sister, Montville, Ct 5 00, Collected for Palestine Mission by Wm M Jones, to be acknowledged in full hereafter:— Gerrit Smith, for Palestine 3 00, Jeremiah Dunham and wife, for Palestine 3 00, Charles Breece, for Palestine 1 00, Barzillia D Randolph 2 00, Emeline F Randolph 2 00, George Dunham 2 00, Church at DeRuyter, by L. Babcock 1 00, Eliza E Wells, Brookfield 10 00, Nathan Leiper, Alfred, for Palestine 3 00, 2d Alfred Church, by P. K Shaw, Treasurer 8 50, Delos C Burdick, 5 00 each for Pal. and China 10 00, Mrs N Hawkins, Paris, for Palestine 3 00, L. R. Burdick 2 00, Francis Talbot, South Otsego, for China 6 00, Eliza Stillman, Unadilla Forks 6 00, Mrs B Osgood, for China and Palestine, 1 00 each 2 00, Eunice P Osgood " " 2 00, Elizabeth M Osgood " " 2 00, Wild Mary Rogers, for Palestine 2 00, Ann S Clark, home mission 1 00, Clarence Church (with \$47 previously sent for Palestine, to make Rowso Babcock and Lyman Pratt L M) 3 00, Benj Stelle, for China and Palestine, \$3 each 6 00, 3d Brookfield Church, for Palestine, to be acknowledged in full hereafter 70 55, A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.

Board Meetings.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary and Publishing Societies and the American Sabbath Tract Society, will be held at Plainfield, N. J., on Fifth-day, Jan. 5, 1854, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing through the afternoon and evening.

Western Association—Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Western Association will hold its next session at Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the second Wednesday in January, 1854. R. R. OLARKE, Secretary.

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY. Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of TITSWORTH & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 23 DeWitt-st., New York, where they intend to carry a variety of goods, such as hats, coats, pants and vests. Country merchants branch of their business may here obtain a supply of the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobe on short notice, may here prefer it, with complete suits without delay; or, if they desire, 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 place themselves at No. 23 DeWitt-st. as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM D. DUNN, R. M. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, A. D. TITSWORTH.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. NEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton—Winter Arrangements—On and after Oct. 3, 1853, Passenger Trains will leave as follows:—from New York, New York, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M.; for Philadelphia, opposite Easton, at 6:50 and 9 A. M.; 3 P. M. Leave Somerville (way) at 6:50 A. M. This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foot of Courtland-st. Stages connect with trains from New York as follows: from Plainfield for Backenridge, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack &c.; from White House for Flemington, &c.; from Easton for Belvidere, Wilkes-Barre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

New York and Erie Railroad. TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Dry Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, and 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 Cayuga, and proceed the next morning. Accommodations at 12:30 P. M., for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Way at 4 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. On Sundays only one express train, at 5 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.

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Stonington Line, for Boston, PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON, & NEWPORT. Inland Route, without change of cars or detention. The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Lines, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 9, N. R., first wharf above Battery-place, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 5 1/2 P. M. These steamers are un surpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are experienced and attentive. The fare is superior to any other; being shorter and more direct, and more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destination in advance of the Michigan, the Commodore, Wednesday, and Friday, from New York—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Stonington—Monday, Tuesday, and Friday. N. B.—Passengers arriving at Stonington proceed immediately per steamer to Providence, Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford, or by accommodation train from Stonington at 6:30 A. M. The steamer FERRY leaves Providence for Newport at 9 A. M. M. D., daily, except Sundays. For passage, berth, staterooms, or freight, application may be made at Pier No. 2, N. R., or at the office No. 10 Battery-place.

DeKuyter Institute. Faculty. REV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classical Literature. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptor, and Teacher of Paris's Aids, French, German, Botany, and Astronomy. J. HENRY L. JONES, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin. Miss L. ELEANOR CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music. Other competent Teachers

Miscellaneous.

Railway Bridge at Niagara.

This great work, which is to unite the United States with Canada by a railway, is rapidly advancing under the supervision of Mr. John A. Roebling, an engineer favorably known in connection with the suspension aqueduct on the Pennsylvania canal at Pittsburgh, and a suspension bridge over the Monongahela, near the same place. As it is to be on some accounts one of the most remarkable mechanical achievements in the world, we shall be pardoned for devoting considerable space to a careful description of its plan and prospects. It is well known that Stephenson, the Magnus Apollo in engineering, whose fame rests upon his Tubular Bridge over Menai Straits, has decided against the suspension principle as applied to railway bridges, mainly on the ground that it is incapable of rendering them sufficiently stiff. The successful construction of this work, therefore, at Niagara, will mark an era in bridge building. It will be doing what has not merely never been done before, but what has been pronounced by the highest authority impracticable.

The present suspension bridge having been constructed in 1847 to aid in the erection of the railway bridge, will be removed after performing that service. It was begun by a boy on the Canada shore, who elevated a kite, and by that means established a thread communication with the other side. Over this tow-path wire was drawn, and the wire cables were soon formed. The railway bridge will consist of two parts, each suspended from two cables; a covered one for common travel, and above that, on its roof, an open track for the railroad. It was first intended to build a bridge with a single floor, but the difficulty of rendering it wide enough for purposes of horse, foot and steam locomotion at the same time, without making it too heavy and too expensive, caused the plan to be abandoned. The double floor of this bridge simplifies the problem of rendering a stiff support to the weight of a railroad train, by placing under it, in addition to other props, the tresses that will form the sides of the lower portion of the bridge. The hollow tube, also, which that part will form, is expected to aid materially in strengthening the work, operating like the tube in Stephenson's bridges.

The bridge will be 800 feet long, hung by wire ropes, five feet apart, to four huge wire cables, stretching from shore to shore, with a considerable deflection, over the tops of towers 60 feet high. The towers are now advanced toward completion, having been begun some four or five months since. They are fifteen feet square at the base and 8 feet square at the top, built of a dark-colored limestone, very hard and compact. But the first operation, which was commenced last winter, was to sink eight shafts, 25 feet deep, in the rock below the towers, four on each side of the river. In the bottom of each of these, enlarged for the purpose, a cast-iron plate, six feet square, was placed, to which an immense chain was fastened. The shaft was then filled with masonry, the chain being imbedded in a mixture of cement, lime and sand. These chains reach the surface, outside the base of the towers, and are to connect with the cables. They will be 66 feet long, each consisting of eight links, that average over eight feet in length. The links are made alternately of seven and eight plates of wrought iron, each plate formed into one piece without a weld. Each link of eight plates has a *canal* in it, to use an expressive phrase, the plates of the sevenfold link, and the whole fifteen are riveted firmly together by an iron bolt, 3 1/2 inches in diameter. The anchor plate at the bottom of the shaft cannot be lifted until the whole rock is raised bodily, with all its incumbent masonry. Nor can the plates and chains give way from any force which can be withstood by the cables, and they are calculated to withstand a pressure four times greater than the whole weight of the superstructure, combined with any load that will be placed upon it. The towers, it will be observed, act as fulcrums, between the chain on the one side and the cables on the other, and the weight of a loaded bridge will not act upon them sideways, but vertically.

The cables are to be 9 1/2 inches in diameter, each formed of 3,390 strands of wire. Long lines of wire are first formed, by fitting the ends of separate pieces to one another, and wrapping them round with smaller wire. These are then dipped in boiling oil and dried, and the process is repeated a number of times, until a coating is formed that will protect the metal thoroughly from the moisture. The wire is then wound round large cylinders. These operations are now going on upon the Canada shore. When the cable comes to be formed, the wire will be drawn over to the American side, one strand at a time, passed through the link of a chain, then drawn back to the other side, passed through a chain there, and so on, back and forth, until the whole cable is made up; this will then be tightly wound round with small wire. The cables will connect with the chains, after passing through the iron saddles on the top of the towers, there being iron blocks with a groove fitted to the cable. Each saddle rests upon a wrought iron roller, three inches in diameter, that rolls on a smooth iron plate. This is to accommodate any slight motion that may arise from unequal tension between the chains and cables, when the balance is from any cause disturbed.

Stephenson's great objection to the suspension principle, as was stated above, was the want of stiffness. It is conceded by the engineer of this bridge, in his report on the subject, that wire cables alone will not be sufficient. But he relies for stiffness, first, on the timber placed under the railway. Two girders, four feet deep, are to be placed in the upper floor, for the immediate support of the track. In addition to these, are the trusses or sides of the lower bridge, which will consist of upright posts, five feet apart, supporting the upper floor, and connected with one another by a light bridging and by iron rods. Any pressure upon either floor is thus shared with the other. The rods are to be one inch in diameter and 2 1/2 to 3 feet long, and will connect the posts by fives crossing at right angles, between the top and bottom of the first and fifth. The vertical action of each post is by these means transferred to each of those with which it is connected. The rods will have a nut at each end, which will be screwed up tight to the post, so that these rods will make the trussing extremely rigid. Besides these two sources of stiffness, stays will be made use of, that is, iron rods reaching out from the towers to the bridges at different an-

gles, like those sometimes employed to sustain a long and heavy gate. These three resources, it is believed, will supply to the bridge all needed stiffness.

The action of the wind will not be very great, the trussing of the lower bridge being quite open, and allowing it pretty free passage. The width of the lower part will be nineteen feet clear, of the upper twenty-four feet, the latter being elevated twenty feet above the other floor, and 230 feet above the water. As to the capacity of the bridge—supposing it covered from end to end with a loaded train, the weight of such a train is estimated at 430 tons, which, added to the weight of the bridge, 782 tons, with fifteen per cent. on the weight of the train, as the result of a speed of five miles an hour, viz: sixty-one tons, make 1,273 tons. The tension of the cables resulting from this and their average deflection, is equal to 2,240 tons. Their capacity is 10,000, or more than four times the tension. The tension referred to, it will be observed, is an extraordinary one, as it can scarcely be supposed that a loaded train equal in length to that of the bridge, will ever be allowed upon it. Assuming as the engineer does, 2,000 tons as a tension to which the cables may more frequently be subjected, he has provided a resistance equal to five times that. The covered floor, were it crowded to its utmost capacity, might hold 310 tons. But as this might be closed in case of a very heavy train approaching, before it was allowed to come upon the bridge, it is not necessary to make a calculation for an extreme load upon both parts at once.

The suspension bridge at Lewistown is 1040 feet in length, the largest in the world. This will be 240 feet shorter, but a far more surprising work. It is to be done next June. Its cost was estimated at \$250,000, but it is likely, we are told, to exceed that sum. Supposing it is twice as much, what a saving even then, in comparison with the immense expenditure to which Stephenson has subjected the English at Menai Straits and Montreal. The tubular bridge at Montreal is not yet done or paid for to be sure, but its cost is estimated at \$7,000,000. [N. Y. Evening Post.

Heroes and Martyrs.

Our readers will probably all recollect the story of the Norwegian boy at Chicago, who was drowned by some older boys because he refused to assist them in robbing an orchard. Some of the papers now raise doubts as to the martyrdom of the boy, and attempt to account for his death in some other way than that first suggested. It seems to such that heroism, of the kind imputed to the boy, does not exist in the world at the present time. Such editors underrate humanity. A case of moral heroism exceeding that imputed to Knud Iverson, occurred in Marquette County, in this State, a little over a year ago, the facts of which were established by judicial investigation, and were related to us by Judge Larrabee, who presided at the trial.

A beautiful, fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, about nine years of age, was taken from the Orphan Asylum in Milwaukee and adopted by a respectable farmer of Marquette, a professor of religion and a member of the Baptist persuasion. A girl, a little older than the boy, was also adopted into the same family. Soon after these children were installed in their new home, the boy discovered criminal conduct on the part of his new mother, which he mentioned to the little girl, and it thereby came to the ears of the woman; she indignantly denied the story to the satisfaction of her husband, and insisted that the boy should be whipped until he confessed the falsehood. The man—poor, weak big—impelled by a sense of religious duty, proceeded to the task assigned him, by procuring a bundle of rods, stripping the child naked, and suspending him by a cord to the rafters of the house, and whipping him at intervals for over two hours, till the blood ran through the floor, making a pool upon the floor below; stopping only to rest and interrogate the boy, and getting no other reply than "Pa, I told the truth—I cannot tell a lie;" the woman all the time urging him to "do his duty." The poor little hero, at length released from his torture, threw his arms around the neck of his tormentor, kissed him, and said, "Pa, I am so cold," and died. It appeared in evidence; upon the trial of this man and woman for murder, that the child did tell the truth, and suffered death by slow torture rather than tell a lie. The age of heroism and martyrdom will not have passed till mothers cease to instill holy precepts into the minds of their infant offspring. The man and woman who murdered this angel child are now in the penitentiary at Waupun, to which they were sentenced for ten years. [Madison (Wis.) Argus.

Analysis of Soils.

Within a few years, an expectation has prevailed that, by means of chemical analysis, the exact composition of soils could be ascertained, and thence we should learn what special application each soil might need to make it fertile. It is obvious, that if this result were attainable, agriculture would become of the nature of an exact science; and, as might be expected, the general interest and great importance of these researches have attracted the public attention to them. The agricultural journals give notices of chemists who analyze soils for farmers, and give advice, founded on the analysis, for the application of manures. On the other hand, we have seen published the opinions of men of science to the effect that such analysis, in the present state of chemistry, does not lead to useful results. In the address of Professor Hallowell, of Alexandria, to the Agricultural Society of London, Virginia, recently published, he expresses the opinion that the analysis of the soil is "wholly useless for practical purposes." His remarks on the subject are as follows:

I have been requested to state my opinion of the advantage of analyzing soils with the view of determining what manures to apply for their improvement; and I do so with pleasure, having had some experience in the practical part of the subject. The present state of chemical science is such as to enable the chemist to determine, with the utmost precision, the constituents of a body subjected to his examination; but a difficulty lies in getting a fair specimen of the soil to operate upon. The quantity usually taken to analyze is from fifty to one hundred grains, say half a teaspoonful; and how is so small a quantity to be obtained that shall be an exact sample, and it appears almost impossible it ever should be, then the result will necessarily mislead, and is wholly useless for practical purposes. On this account I place comparatively little reliance upon any benefits likely to arise

from a general analysis of soils; though such an analysis may sometimes be very beneficial in determining the presence of some hurtful ingredient that may be diffused through the soil, and which may be neutralized by some substance readily determined and applied. I would rely much more on a knowledge of the constituents of the rocks from which the soil has resulted, and the mode of cropping and culture to which the lands have been subjected; and thus, knowing what they originally contained, and what has been removed from them, we can readily infer what is left. If the money paid for analyzing a soil, as a general thing, were spent in the purchase of some guano, crushed bones, ashes, or lime, with which to experiment on different crops, on a small scale, it would be likely to lead to much more satisfactory and profitable results."

Parental and Filial.

Two family incidents show great results from little causes. Baron Cuvier, when a very little boy, was encouraged by his mother in collecting and delineating objects of nature—the study of minerals, plants, &c., aided by drawing. During the researches made by this great man, he often referred to this maternal incident as one of the happiest circumstances of his life, furnishing good reasons that the vast services rendered to science and to the world by this great naturalist and good man, are to be traced to the judicious treatment of one mother to a little son.

About twenty years since a little boy in Western New York entered with great energy into the collection of minerals and other objects of nature. His parents soon coming to the conclusion that it was not safe to repress this spirit and his efforts, allotted to him a room and shelves for storing and arranging his collections, and by various modes encouraged this young explorer of nature's riches. His ardor and intelligence pointed him out, at the early age of sixteen, for an assistant engineer on an important railroad route. For his skill, energy, and fidelity in the work assigned him in this responsible undertaking, he was, in a short time, selected as the principal for surveying one branch of the general route. At the age of seventeen he was employed as an assistant geologist for the State of New York. When that great work was completed, he was elected to a professor's chair in a very extensive female seminary in Albany. After holding the chair for several years, he resigned it to visit Germany, where he spent two years with Liebig, renowned for his researches and discoveries in animal and vegetable chemistry. On his return from Europe, he was elected to a professor's chair in the Lawrence School of Science, in Cambridge, Mass. He now holds, at the age of thirty-two, this important place in an institution designed to advance, in scientific investigations, the graduates of colleges and universities. He is professor Horsford, son of Hon. Jeremiah Horsford, now of the New York delegation in Congress. It adds to the credit of this young and promising professor, that during his whole course, his support came from his own efforts.

The Vatican.

This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length, and 1,000 in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1160, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II. a few years afterwards gave it up as a lodging place to Peter II. King of Arragon. In 1305, Clement V. at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the pontifical court to Rome, an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by a poor Petrarach, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually encircled it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world. The library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian, and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the master; and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues, from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the richness of the Vatican. It will ever be held in veneration, by the student, the artist, and the scholar. Raphael and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their thrones will be enduring as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

The Cripple's Farm.

At the mass-meeting of farmers, in Concord, Mass., in March last, Hon. John W. Proctor gave as an illustration of what energy and perseverance can do, under the most discouraging and unfavorable circumstances, for improving, at one and the same time, the soil and the mind. "A few years since," said Mr. Proctor, "Simeon L. Wilson, of Methuen, sent in his statement to the committee on farms, of the Essex Society, which, when the facts came to be known, awakened much interest. It appeared that this cultivator of the soil had been a cripple from his youth, with no command of his lower extremities whatever, and only able to move from place to place, as moved by others, or in the little go-gig that his ingenuity had constructed. He had come in possession of about an acre of what was deemed a worthless bog, situated by the side of the way, for years claimed by no one—and had contrived to drain it, and to cover it from the adjoining knolls, so that he grew thereon a nursery of more than twelve thousand fruit trees, and a variety of fruit of fine quality in considerable abundance. In fact, he so managed as to be able to sell enough to support himself and his mother from the products of this reclaimed acre, thereby saving the town one hundred dollars a year, to which they would otherwise have been properly subjected." What a lesson for those stalwart farmers,

with great farms, and healthy sons, to study and put to practice, in reclaiming their wet lands and irrigating the dry ones upon their farms! "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Woman's Rights Questions.

A Convention was recently held at Rochester, to consider the following questions, which we suppose are leading ones in the creed of those technically called Woman's Rights People:—

1. Why should not Woman's work be paid for according to the quality of the work done, and not the sex of the worker?
  2. How shall we open for Woman's energies new spheres of well-remunerated industry?
  3. Why should not Wives, equally with Husbands, be entitled to their own earnings?
  4. Why should not Widows, equally with Widowers, become by law the legal Guardians, as they certainly are by nature the natural Guardians, of their own children?
  5. On what just ground do the laws make a distinction between Men and Women, in regard to the ownership of property, inheritance, and the administration of estates?
  6. Why should Women, any more than Men, be taxed without representation?
  7. Why may not Women claim to be tried by a jury of their peers with exactly the same right as Men claim to be and actually are?
  8. If Women need the protection of the laws, and are subject to the penalties of the laws, equally with Men, why should they not have an equal influence in making the laws, and appointing Legislatures, the Judiciary and Executive?
- And finally, if Governments—according to our National Declaration of Independence—"derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," why should Women, any more than Men, be governed without their own consent; and why, therefore, is not Woman's right to Suffrage precisely equal to Man's.

The Sandwich Islands.

As the question of annexing the group of islands composing the Hawaiian kingdom is becoming to assume considerable importance, it is proper that the people should be put in possession of all the information in regard to the subject which can be obtained. The Hawaiian kingdom is composed of a group of islands, seven in number, situated in latitude from 19 to 22 degrees north, and on a direct line between San Francisco and Hong Kong, 2,260 miles from the former, and 5,000 miles from the latter. Their position is an important one in a commercial point of view, affording a good recruiting station for our fleets of whaling ships in the Arctic and Pacific, and their convenient distance from California would make them desirable as a depot for ocean mail steamers between California and China. They are important also as a military and naval station for the protection of our commerce in the North Pacific.

The native population of the islands is about 60,000, distributed among the different islands as follows:—Hawaii, 20,000; Oahu, 18,000; Nihiu, 13,000; Kania, 5,000; Molokai, 2,500; Nihaui, 700; Lanai, 300.

This part of the population, however, is rapidly decreasing, and in a quarter of a century, they will probably have entirely passed away. All the leading interests of the kingdom are in the hands of the Americans now. The rich planters and merchants are Americans; the missionaries who have done so much in bringing them from a state of rude barbarism, and christianizing and civilizing them, are a large majority Americans. The members of the King's ministry are Americans, and nearly all the important offices are in the hands of Americans. American sentiments, feelings, laws, and institutions, must follow as a natural consequence.

Huahine.

The schooner Emma Packer, Captain Latham, lately arrived from Huahine, one of the Society Islands, after a passage of 37 days, bringing many interesting particulars of this distant, but important group.

Huahine is in lon. 151 deg. 8. min. E., and lat. 16 deg. 43. min. S., and is consequently distant 3,764 miles from San Francisco in a S. E. by S. course. The group, consisting of six islands, was discovered by Cook in 1769, and has until lately been under the influence of the English missionaries; but the policy of the French Government to extend its foreign possessions, has led them to usurp and claim the principal island, (Tahiti,) where they are now forming a naval rendezvous.

A description of one island would answer for any of the others. Huahine is about forty miles each way and its coast is indented with numerous small harbors, receiving the waters of several small streams—almost rivers. The principal of these, and the most secure for shipping, is that called Owhere Bay, where the Emma Packer received her cargo. The islanders, in number some 800, have several little settlements on the coast, but the principal one is at the Bay above mentioned. The interior abounds in beautiful valleys, exquisite spots of woodland, waving with all the luxuriant verdure of the tropics, and smiled upon by a perpetual summer. The gentle S. W. trades preserve a delicious coolness, and in this, as in all the Polynesian Islands, there seems but to want the benefits of a constant communication with the civilized world to make it a most delightful residence. The hills and rising grounds present the most interesting picture of rural beauty, their sides covered with a never-dying expanse of rich green grass and bright-leaved trees. The numerous valleys bordering the tiny streams afford excellent pasturing to the small stock of cows and horses which have been imported from Australia. The island produces, in the greatest luxuriance, oranges, lemons, yams, bread-fruit, bananas, limes and sweet potatoes, and the natives subsist upon those during the greater part of the year. The bays afford a variety of delicious fish.

THE ANCIENT L'VITICAL CITIES.—The Rev. Dr. Croly, the well-known author, recently writing on the subject of a park projected for Finsbury, one of the London Boroughs, points out, as remarkable, "that in the divine allotment of the cities of Israel, this provision was distinctly made, in the forty-eight cities of the Levites, of a circle of open ground surrounding each city of a thousand cubits breadth, probably for gardens and fruits, and an exterior circle of two thousand cubits more, called the 'fields of the suburbs,' for pasture, and, of course, recreation, both forming a large space, which was expressly for-

bidden to be encroached on in any sale of dwellings or alienation of property. 'That the fields of the suburbs of their cities may not be sold, for it is their perpetual possession.' (Leviticus 25: 34.) We are to remember, also, that this special provision for health was made in the midst of a nation almost wholly agricultural, already sitting under its vine and fig-tree, and singularly exempted from those drudgeries which in later times shut up men in infected air, and mulec generations of half the life of man."

Cure for the Potato Rot.

In a recent conversation with Mr. John Barret, Jr., of Cayuga Bridge, on the subject of the potato disease, he informed us that he had not been troubled with the rot for many years, and that there was an easy remedy for it which all might apply with very little trouble or expense.

Mr. Barret stated that a few years since, he, as well as most of his neighbors, lost their entire crop of potatoes by the rot—that the next spring he was compelled to go to another town for seed, where he procured a supply for himself and an adjoining neighbor, and where he was told how to prevent the disease. He said he and his neighbor planted the seed he procured on adjoining fields—the soil and treatment similar—only, that Mr. B. applied the remedy recommended to him—which consisted in sowing ashes over the field once a week for six weeks, commencing shortly after the second hoeing of the crop. He used from two to three bushels of ashes per acre, which is sufficient to give the potato-tops a good dusting. The result was, that his field was entirely free from the disease, while the potatoes on the adjoining field, without this application of ashes, rotted badly. Since then Mr. B., as well as most of his neighbors, had applied ashes, and had been entirely free from the disease.

Potato Harvester.

Three patents for machines to dig potatoes have been granted. The first of these consists of an axle and pair of wheels, drawn by a pair of horses, and around said axle, which moves with the wheels, a drum or cylinder is arranged, and armed with rows of radial teeth, while immediately behind and beneath, and in the same curve with the periphery of the said radial teeth on said drum, is arranged a fixed rake, which has the ends of its curved teeth at the lowest part of the machine, while its rear part and head extend upward and backward in the curve of said drum to the highest part of the machine. As the machine is drawn forward astride the row of potatoes to be dug, the rake teeth of the fixed rake run into or under the hills of potatoes, while the radial teeth on the drum sweep backward along the potatoes toward the curved teeth, and as the dirt falls out, the potatoes are carried rearward and upward between the drum teeth and the curved rake head, and when at the top of the drum they roll off into the cart body.

A second machine of this character has also been patented, substituting for the radial teeth on the drum a series of stiff brushes, and for the upper portion of the curved rake head, in the rear of the drum, an endless belt of open-work slats, or their equivalent, for the purpose of allowing the dirt to fall out, and to carry up the potatoes and deliver them into the cart body.

A NOVEL GIFT.—The Gazette des Hospitiaux, one of the oldest medical journals in France, has just received a donation of 10,000f. a year, from a physician attached to one of the hospitals in Paris, on condition—1. That the donor's name shall be kept inviolably secret; 2. That 3,000f. of the sum shall be employed in encouraging the authors of useful and practical papers published in the Gazette; and 3. That the remaining 7,000f. shall be employed in distributing copies of the Gazette to physicians or students who are too poor to pay the whole or any part of the subscription—the simple declaration to that effect, of the applicants, being all that is to be required. This is probably the first time, in the history of the periodical press, that a journal has been the object of such munificence.

DURABILITY OF WOOD.—The piles under the London Bridge have been driven 500 years, and on examining them in 1846 they were found to be little decayed. Old Sault Place, in the city of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beach and chestnut, were found, upon recent examination, to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan over the Danube, afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch, but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven 1600 years.

INTERESTING TO LUMBERMEN.—Chief Justice Taney has recently decided in Admiralty, in the United States Circuit Court for the Maryland District, that lumber rafts wrecked on the Susquehanna or any public navigable river, while being floated down or anchored in the river, are not the subject of salvage; that they are not subject to admiralty jurisdiction, as they are not intended for the navigation of the sea or arms of the sea; and that any assistance rendered to such rafts, when in danger of being broken or swept down by the current, is not a salvageservice, and makes no liability to a recompense; that all intermeddling with such property in such cases is at the risk of those intermeddling.

Sir George Gore, who arrived at St. Louis some days ago en route to Texas on a hunting excursion, was robbed between Alton and Springfield of his portmanteau, containing a draft for \$5,000 on a house in New York, and \$300 in gold and jewelry. Sir George telegraphed to New York to stop payment of the draft.

Mr. Alfred E. Beach has commenced a useful monthly paper, called the "People's Journal," an illustrated record of Agriculture, Mechanics, Science and Useful Knowledge, at 50 cents a year, or 12 1/2 cents for a single number. Office at 86 Nassau-street. The first number is an excellent specimen.

A monster tunnel is now in course of construction near Cincinnati, Ohio, on the route of what is called the Short Line Railroad. The tunnel proper will be 8,094 feet in length, or, with its approaches, which are to be arched, 10,011 feet. It will be 20 feet wide and 23 high.

Bells! Bells! Bells! THE B Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of Church Bells, Steamboat Bells, Locomotive Bells, School Houses, and Plantation Bells. These Bells are hung with the iron yokes with movable arms. They can be tuned around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has been 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 castings. We find these Bells 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 with no charge. The tone of all 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 soundness and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to getting up Peels or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a few rods of the Hudson River, Free Canal, and Railroad, running in every direction. As this is the largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S., and the largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Address, A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:— No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Jewish Dispensation to the consideration of the Christian People. 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. 27 pp. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 32 pp. No. 5.—A Christian's View of the Old and New Sabbatharianism. 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 Sabbatharian; Conversations. 8 pp. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10.—The True Sabbath Enforced and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11.—Religious Liberty Enforced by Legislative enactments. 16 pp. No. 12.—Misuse 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 Carlow. 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 1659. 60 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed-Prebyterian 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. UTZER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Published Weekly. Terms—\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to present a plain and intelligent view of the Sabbath, at the same time to draw the attention of the community to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enslave the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers, as a Religious and Family Newspaper; it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor.

Published Monthly. Terms per Annum—Invariably in Advance: One copy..... 2 Cts Five copies to one address..... 1 00 Twelve copies to one address..... 2 00 Twenty-eight copies to one address..... 4 00 Forty copies to one address..... 5 00

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The postage on the Sabbath Recorder is 13 cents a year in the State of New York and 25 cents in any other part of the United States, payable quarterly or yearly in advance. The postage on the Sabbath-School Visitor is 8 cents a year in the State of New York and 15 cents in any other part of the United States, payable in advance. The postage on the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is 2 cents a year in any part of the United States when paid in advance; 4 cents a year when not paid in advance.

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Terms: \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscribers not paid till the close of the year, will be liable for an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders and remittances should be directed, post-paid, to GEO. B. UTZER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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