

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

TERMS--\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. X.—NO. 30.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 5, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 498.

The Sabbath Recorder.

From the Christian Watchman and Reflector.

REACTION OF THE CHURCHES ON THE MINISTERS.

[The following is the main part of the Address to the Baldwin Place Church and Congregation, delivered by Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D., at the recent public recognition of Rev. Dr. Caldwell. We commend it to the special attention of all members of our churches and societies.]

The influence of the ministry upon the churches is a familiar theme; but the reaction of the churches on the ministry is less thought of, and is seldom dwelt on. Their duty to seek out the gifts among them which the Saviour calls for in the ministry is acknowledged; and they have not, generally, been backward in putting them into it. A license to preach may generally be had for the asking; the means of education are also attainable without much difficulty; and ordination follows almost as a matter of course. And this, most generally, is accompanied with induction into the pastoral office. And so is completed the investiture. Yet when all this is done, the ministry has only received its beginning. It is only at the threshold of its life, character, and power. For the church to consider her responsibility at an end, when she has taken it out of the rank of private membership, and educated it, and inducted it into its office, and thenceforth to regard herself as having filled out the whole of her creative duty, is as if the orchardist, after having planted the seed and transplanted the sapling, should leave its development to chance, where droughts might dwarf it; where tempests might rend it; where frosts might wither it, and the unseen worm at the core might rob it of its life.

The power and usefulness of the ministry, both as to measure and duration, are, to a great extent, dependent on the care and sympathy of the churches. Ministers are "men subject to like passions as" their brethren; and their energies, like those of other men, may be roused and sustained by encouragement and sympathy; or they may be repressed, benumbed or paralyzed by unjust or unkind requital. Grace may be supposed to do a great deal, to be sure, for those whose especial business it is to minister in holy things; but it is rather too much to expect that it will so overmaster all the wants and susceptibilities of their nature, as to supply the place of kindness, encouragement, affection, sympathy, and co-operation; and carry them forward, strong, cheerful, unflinching, and unflattering, to do and to do all that might have been justly expected, with proper encouragement and support.

Let two men of equal gifts, graces, and acquisitions enter the ministry together. Let one of them find himself in the midst of a people who appreciate his worth and his labors, and who give him those manifestations of their regard which inspire him with confidence; which draw forth his affections, and stimulate his ambition. Let him feel, in the first place, that his office is revered, and its authority recognized; and that he is esteemed in love for his work sake, and may venture to discharge, in a proper spirit, the duties of his office—not only those of teaching, but those of admonition and government. Let him feel that the motives which animate him are understood; that his labor in study "to show himself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed," is appreciated; that his wants are thoughtfully cared for, and provided for; that his people have forbearance for his frailties, and sympathy for his sorrows; that his brethren are ready with their counsel in his perplexities, and their co-operation in his plans of usefulness. Let him feel that he can form his plans, and lay out his work, and look forward to the execution of enterprises for good with a cheering confidence of reaping the fields he has sown. Let him feel that the seed he scatters is not watered by his own tears alone, but that his people pray for him while he preaches; that they remember him in their closets and at their domestic altars; and that they so speak of him in their families, and in the walks of business, and in the social intercourse of life, as will open the public ear and draw the public heart to his ministry, and give him moral power with men.

While this shall be the history of the one, let the other begin his ministry with a church which fails to give him a support; and let him be obliged to struggle with poverty. Let the questions, "what shall I eat, and wherewithal shall I be clothed?" and how shall I supply myself with the means of improvement? find no quieting answer where he is; and, forcing themselves upon him with more and more urgency, oblige him to seek their solution by seeking another field. Let him even be fortunate enough to find another where the means of support are not wanting, and where he may address himself to his work without the embarrassment of poverty, but let him find his new field beset with new difficulties. Let him find that his ministry is valued not by the truth he proclaims, nor by the labor with which he prepares himself for communicating it, nor by the sentiments and motives which actuate him, but by its effect in "drawing a house;" not by its adaptation to the edification of the church, but by its effect in paying for its place of worship; and that thus his permanency, his happiness, his reputation, and his prospects for life, rest not on his merits, but on the price of pew stock. Let him feel, when he goes into his study to prepare for the pulpit, that he must consider not what is true, and pertinent to the condition of his people, but what will be acceptable; that they, instead of desiring the sincere milk of the word, that they may grow thereby, are looking forward to the Sabbath for an entertainment. Let him find that truth, however spoken in love, may give offense; that he cannot rely either upon the authority of his office, the purity of his motives, or the benevolence of his heart, for the preservation of discipline while carrying out measures of discipline and reform—that his motives are likely to be misjudged, and his measures con-

demned, by those to whom he has a right to look for support. Let him see and hear, from day to day, evidences of dissatisfaction, the only means of removing which would be to *be every thing to every body, or any thing to himself.* Let him find that he cannot study without being complained of for neglecting his people; nor visit without censure for neglecting his study; that he can seek no enjoyment from the congenialities of social intercourse without exciting jealousies, nor relaxation in any way without animadversion upon his piety. Let him feel that his efforts to rise in his profession meet no answering sympathy from his people; that his most elaborate preparations for the pulpit gain him as little favor as his most extemporaneous effusions; and that while the productions of other men, on occasions of public interest, and especially the productions of men of other denominations, are sought and read by his people, his own are never called for; and that if he ever gains a name among men it must be without their aid. And thus let him ever feel the conviction pressing home upon his spirit, that it is useless for him to try to do any thing or be any thing; that his path of life must be a path of toil and obscurity, and that however he may seek to improve it, it will still be an uncheerful path of privation and of change.

Now, how widely this supposed condition can be shown to be an actual one with our ministry, I do not undertake to say. But if, as we have supposed, of two young men of the same natural end and acquired powers, the one should enter the ministry, and pass his life in it under the favorable, and the other under the unfavorable conditions supposed, who can fail to see that, while the former is growing in stature and strength, until he attains the full measure and power of his intellectual and moral manhood, the latter may be crushed and dwarfed? And while the former is exercising an influence commensurate with all the powers he possesses, the latter, discouraged and broken-spirited, may really have become incapacitated for the responsibilities and duties even of an obscure and limited sphere.

Men with whom conscience is not supreme, will, of course, be driven to turn aside from a path so obstructed and so beset with thorns. But even those with whom it is supreme, may be brought to the conviction that duty does not demand the sacrifice of life in the continuance of the struggle. How far the abandonment of the pastoral office, by ministers of our denomination, for other spheres of usefulness, and other means of livelihood, which has become so common, may be attributed to the dereliction of duty on the part of the churches, we will not undertake to decide. But one thing is certain; there must be something wrong somewhere. And, wherever it lies in the withholding from the ministry the authority, sympathy, confidence, support, and co-operation which, under the law of Christ, were its due, that people are chargeable not merely with a suicidal act, but with a flagrant wrong. Christ did not create the office to be so used; he did not call one portion of his people to labor for, and to be so required by the other. He has more sympathy with his servants than to have made them things of convenience, and foot-balls of caprice to their brethren.

The duties, cares, and responsibilities which he has laid on them, have quite sufficient pressure for their fortitude; and they often compel them to cry out, "Who is sufficient for these things?" even when "best sustained in their work by their people."

The church that withholds from the pastor whom she has called into her service, the deference which is due to the office, and the sympathies which are due to the man, is not only chargeable with the folly of depriving herself of the comfort and prosperity which the ministry might give her, but is guilty both of injustice and cruelty to him who serves her. And not only so, but she is abridging his usefulness among men, and destroying the power which Christ has put in her keeping for their salvation. This, it must be acknowledged, is "using great pliancy of speech." But it is truth which needs to be spoken. Our churches are in danger of finding themselves without an adequate ministry. The complaint is becoming frequent, and is coming up from all parts of the land, that we have not ministers to meet the wants of the churches and the times; and the deficiency is becoming greater with every year. We have now literally thousands of churches without pastors. Many who have been in the pastoral office have left it for other fields of usefulness. Converted young men of talent are shunning the ministry, and giving themselves to secular pursuits. And it is because they have not grace enough to make them faithful to convictions of duty? or is it not rather because they are aware of the trials of the office? And if those trials are greater than they need be, and in effect, are desolating our pulpits, and leaving the churches without pastors, and the people without the gospel, is it not a duty to do whatever can be done to lessen them?

Of one thing I think our churches may feel well assured; that when they have done all which Christ requires of them in the way of giving honor and authority to the ministry, and all which even generosity may render to its support, and all which co-operation may give of encouragement, and all which kindness may do to smooth its path, there will still be enough of trial left, in our denomination, to protect it from the entrance of the unworthy. It has no mitres to bestow on ambition; no pluralities for avarice; no sinecures for indolence.

The young man who devotes himself to the ministry in our denomination—at least the young man who knows what he is doing, who has "sat down and counted the cost"—must calculate on a life, not of ease, but of labor; labor, not among the rich and great, but mainly among the poor; and, so far as the resources of his profession are concerned, must expect to be and remain of their number. He gives himself to the spread of a doctrine that is "everywhere spoken against;" and must expect to find, wherever his lot may be cast, whether on heathen or on Christian ground, disfavor and opposition attending his success; and while the ministry of other denominations has but the world and sin to oppose it, he must expect to find Christian bulwarks and sanitary cordons drawn around his own. Who, then, in the name of humanity, shall be his friends and supporters, if his church is not! He has turned from the pleasures of the world, from the gains of business, from the honors of station; and, more than this, he has forgone much in social position and intercourse that he might have had, even in the ministry, but for his preference of truth to all else which the world or the church can bestow, and has given himself to be the servant of his people. Who, then, shall honor him if they do not? Who shall be just to his motives; who appreciate his labors; who cherish his reputation; who be lenient to his imperfections; who considerate of his peculiarities; who attentive to his wants; who sympathize in his sorrows; who help him bear his burdens; who cheer him in his toils and discouragements, if his own people will not do it? If they, at whose call he has trustfully given up to their welfare everything he had to give—his time, his strength, his intellect, and his heart—if they fail him, on whom shall he rely?

OBEAHISM.

The following extract from one of Mr. Richardson's letters, shows the lingering of this African superstition among the people of Jamaica:—

"More of the superstitious and wicked practices of Obeahism, &c., have fallen under my notice during the past year than ever before. Some two months since, a man of considerable intelligence, connected with my congregation, came to me one morning in great perplexity, to 'show minister his trouble.' Upon inquiry, I found that some evil-designing persons had been trying to 'obeah him.' They had been during the night, and buried a bottle and sundry things at the gate leading into his yard. Having often had the folly of such things pointed out to him, he resolved to break away from the trammels of superstition, and went boldly (I) and dug it up and threw it into the bush. But when he arose the next morning, and found that another had been in the place during the night, his sense and courage both failed him, and his superstitious fears returned upon him with redoubled power. In his extremity he came to beg minister to go and break the fatal spell! When I found that I could neither reason nor laugh him out of his fright, I agreed to go. So, after waiting an hour or two, to perform a marriage ceremony in the chapel, I mounted my horse, and after a ride of two or three miles, I reached the place. But instead of some frightful-looking object, I merely found a junk-bottle filled with ashes and water, with an egg placed over the orifice instead of a cork, and bound on with a strip of white cloth, and wound with an abundance of black linen thread—the whole surmounted by a small piece of silver coin! The bottle was buried in the middle of the path, and no one dared to step over it, to pass out or come in! They had cut up a quantity of limes and squeezed out the juice upon it, and scattered them around, for the purpose, I suppose, of driving away the evil spirit; (many of them have great faith in the purifying virtues of lime-juice, often pouring it upon the coffin after it is placed in the grave.) Several of the neighbors had assembled, curious to know what I would do. I quietly removed the bottle from its place of deposit, gave the piece of money to a little girl who stood by, nothing loth to receive it, and then proceeded to examine the different articles one by one, remarking upon the folly and absurdity of supposing that any harm could come from such things. I appealed to the man to know if he were frightened by them. 'Yes, Minister, truth be 'traid' me 'traid!' He said not one of the neighbors would touch or go near it. One man, however, offered to dig it up for eight dollars! He was, probably, the very one who put it there, and had taken that way to extort money from his superstitious neighbor! They frequently work upon the imagination in this way, until persons are really made sick and likely to die, and then persuade them to give them money to save their lives! Had I time, I could mention several cases of this kind within my own knowledge. But I forbear. Ignorance and superstition go hand in hand the world over. [Am. Mis.]

THE MINISTER'S MIGHT IN GOD.

Philip Henry thus wrote upon a studying day: "I forgot when I began, explicitly and expressly, to crave help from God, and the chariot wheels drove accordingly. Lord, forgive my omission, and keep me in the way of duty."

Another old divine observes: "If God drop not down his assistance, we write with a pen that hath no ink. If any in the world need walk dependently upon God more than others, the minister is he."

It was once said to a minister of Christ, whose labors had been abundantly successful, "Sir, if you did not plough in your closet, you would not reap in your pulpit."

The eminent author of "The Saints' Rest," being reminded of his labors on his death-bed, replied, "I was but a pen in God's hand, and what praise is due to a pen?"

"After having composed and delivered a sermon," says Bishop Home, "I have often thought of, and repeated the following lines of Thompson:—

"Be gracious, Heaven! for now laborious man Has done his part. Ye fostering breezes, blow! Ye softening dews, ye tender showers, descend! And temper all, thou world-reviving sun, Into a perfect year."

A minister has no ground to hope for fruits from his exertions until in himself he has no hope; until he has learned to put no faith in the point and energy of sentences; until he feels that a man may be mighty to compel the attention, and mighty to regale the imagination, and mighty to silence the gainsayer, and yet not mighty to the pulling down of strongholds."

FUNERAL HYMN.

BY G. P. MORRIS.

"Man dieth and wasteth away,
And where is he?"—Hark! from the skies
I hear a voice answer and say
"The spirit of man never dies;
His body, which came from the earth,
Must mingle again with the sod;
But his soul, which in heaven had birth,
Returns to the bosom of God."

No terror has death, or the grave,
To those who believe in our Lord—
We know the Redeemer can save,
And lean on the faith of his word;
While ashes to ashes, and dust
We give unto dust, in our gloom,
The light of salvation, we trust,
Is lung like a lamp in the tomb.

The sky will be burnt as a scroll—
The earth, wrapped in flames, will expire;
But, freed from all shackles, the soul
Will rise in the midst of the fire.
Then, brothers, mourn not for the dead,
Who rest from their labors, forgiven:
Learn his from your Bible instead,
The grave is the gateway to heaven.

O Lord God Almighty! to Thee
We turn as our solace above;
The waters may fail from the sea,
But not from Thy fountains of love:
Oh, teach us Thy will to obey,
And sing with one heart and accord,
"He gave and He taketh away,
And praised be the name of the Lord!"

THE LATE DR. SHARP.

In one of our Baptist exchanges, we find the following notice of some of the leading characteristics of the late Rev. Dr. Sharp:—

Dr. Sharp was a man of peace. He shunned controversy, and loathed all contention. "I have no taste," he once said to me, "for the bitter waters of strife. I intend soon to preach a sermon from the words, 'I am for peace.'" Hence, while he was inflexibly firm in all matters of principle, never yielding a hair's breadth, he was one of the most pliable and conciliatory of men in all matters of opinion. He made a distinction between questions of right and questions of expediency, and allowed that question to regulate his conduct. From duty he could be neither seduced nor driven; but where the conscience was not immediately concerned, no man was ever more flexible. Like "Daniel, greatly beloved," among the captives of Babylon, "an excellent spirit was in him." He was truly a peacemaker, and on this account, as well as for his soundness of judgment, he was resorted to as a counsellor and a referee in ecclesiastical difficulties, more than any other minister in New England.

Dr. Sharp was habitually and conscientiously a man of truth. Every thing like prevarication and duplicity, and secret management, he abhorred. When he spoke, or wrote, you knew that you had the idea precisely as it existed in his mind. Who ever knew him to equivocate or dissemble? Did he ever exaggerate, or diminish, or color a fact? Were his utterances or his actions ever so equivocal as to require explanation? His mind, like the limpid fountain, was transparent, and he was never suspected of mental reservations, or of feelings of which his words and his conduct were not the faithful exponents.

Dr. Sharp was eminently just. As he understood his own rights, and wished them to be respected, so he acknowledged and honored the rights of others as equal to his own. He regarded justice as a primary virtue, and the slightest deviation from it was sure to forfeit his confidence. Pecuniary obligations he met with rigid fidelity; promises he fulfilled with invariable exactness. In his judgment of others, he aimed to be scrupulously just. If ever severe in any uttered opinion, it was an exception to his general habit, and easily tolerated because so unusual. His detestation of wrong was so deep as to make him earnest in its reprehension.

Dr. Sharp was conservative. He loved the past, and if a thing was good, he loved it the more because it had been tested by years, and proved serviceable to his predecessors. He rejoiced in all true progress, but he made a distinction between the real and the seeming; sincerely because its end was good. He looked cautiously at the means proposed, and judged for himself of their probable tendency. What he could approve, he countenanced; to what he could not approve, he refused even the influence of his name. When it was intimated to him that he might fall behind his age, he replied, "I have lived too long to regard every forward movement as progress. I have found that when the world seems to be running away from me, I have only to stand still, and once in seven years it comes round where I am." He did not stand still. He went forward with Providence, and as he moved in a straight line, all his advancement was real. His cast of mind led him, not so much to originate projects of reform, as to detect the errors in those originated by others. He encouraged all that he considered as good, and hung with his whole weight upon the wheels of evil.

Dr. Sharp was a man of great purity. One of the most searching, discriminating sermons that I have ever heard, was preached by him from the words, "Cleanse thou me from secret faults." I remember another of great power, from the words, "I hate vain thoughts;" and still another from "I hate every false way." He understood well the relation between unholy thoughts and immoral conduct, and with a master's hand he sketched the evil tendency of every impure affection. He had purified his own soul in obeying the truth, and its issues were uncommonly free from the mixtures of inbred depravity. His thoughts were chaste, and therefore his speech and his manners were chaste. Lives there a man or woman who ever heard from his lips a suggestion, a suggestion, an insinuation, an implication, an allusion that could raise a blush on the cheek of the purest? Who ever dared in his presence to utter a sentence bordering on indelicacy?

Dr. Sharp was ever kind and generous towards those who differed from him in theological creed and ecclesiastical relations,

Though an European by birth, and nurtured amid institutions where religious freedom is recognized as a privilege conceded, more than as an inalienable right, yet he had the American idea of liberty of conscience, and developed that idea in both his teaching and his practice. He gave a broad construction to "the perfect law of liberty," measuring the freedom of others by the rule with which he measured his own. In him was nothing bigoted, nothing narrow. He had his preferences, grounded, not on accident of birth, not on the prejudices of education, not on the influence of early associations, for all those were adverse to the position which he occupied, but wholly upon his own interpretation of the inspired oracles; and yet, decided as were his convictions, he did not dread them, or allow others to dread them around his soul as chains of servility. He was free, and never in bondage to any man or party. Though he was of a sect, he never belonged to it in any but a Christian sense. His own views of doctrinal truth and church order were fixed; and, as he held them honestly, he supposed that others, though he believed them in error, might be equally honest; and if he could not fully approve, he could not find it in his heart to be intolerant. He loved true goodness wherever he discovered it, and gave it the friendly hand, without imagining that by acts of social urbanity, or by cooperation in works of philanthropy, he might jeopard any important principle, or countenance what he ought to condemn. Of all those who dwell with special emphasis upon his enlarged liberality, not one, probably, ever supposed him to be untrue to his avowed convictions as a Trinitarian and a Baptist. He was both, and in no position did he ignore his principles, or hold them unnecessarily in abeyance. To the late Dr. Channing, whose friendship he enjoyed, he made a full and undisguised statement of his belief; and to others he has done the same—so anxious was he to foreclose all misapprehension, and to let it be understood that he could do nothing to compromise his fealty to the truth of God. The fact was simply this: he held the truth in charity; and if the circle of his charity may have appeared to some as too comprehensive, it is possible that he may have regarded that of others as too restricted and exclusive. In such matters, he acted, not as the representative of a sect, but as an individual; and, as he never asked or wished others to regulate their liberty by his conscience, so he could demand, with the Apostle Paul, why his liberty should be judged by another man's conscience. That he loved and preferred his own denomination, he proved by abundant labors for the advancement of her particular interests. Can you mention the man whose name is more closely interwoven in her history—whose efforts were more freely or largely given to her enterprises—whose influence contributed more to her prosperity?

Such was the Rev. Dr. Sharp. He has finished his course; he has kept the faith; he has left no stain upon his profession; he has gone to receive an unfading crown. Other good men are left; but the number is small who will ever remind us of him, or who can supply the vacancy occasioned by his departure. In reviewing my own intercourse with him in an endeared intimacy of more than twenty years, I have no painful recollections. And now that he has retired from this scene of our earthly fellowship, I have felt like exclaiming, as did Elisha to the ascending prophet, "My father! My father!" Who that survives may hope to receive his falling mantle? It would be indeed a legacy.

"Just at this time I commenced attending school again, having been detained at home a week on account of sickness. Sarah ran to me with the wonderful news and she had not half finished before I sprang to a little drawer in the desk, and found the knife where I had placed it, for safe keeping, on the last afternoon I attended school. That night Sarah found her things and scissors in a basket where she had placed them herself, and had forgotten them. "And only last week, Mrs. Gay, true to the bent of her youth, reported that Mr. Arrott and his wife had parted on account of a quarrel about property. The truth was, Mr. Arrott, who knows her character, and who is something of a wag, told her, in answer to some question about his wife, 'that they had some words and parted; Mrs. Arrott wanted a large sum of money, which he could not give to her, and she had left him to go home to her father's.' "By the time the news of their separation was pretty widely spread, the absconding lady returned from a visit to her father, with several hundred dollars left by an aunt. "But, mother," said Fanny, "I should think she would see the folly of this course, and refrain from it."

"Do you see that tree in the corner of the yard, Fanny? When a tiny thing, it was bent down to the earth and embedded there. It then shot up again, but it is remedilessly deformed. The sun may shine, the dew and the rain may fall, but the tree will never be straight. I do not mean to say that Mrs. Gay will never reform, but she will find it difficult to do so; for bad habits once fixed, are hard things to root out."

"Well, mother, I hope I shall never be guilty of this sin, for I would not be such a mean, despicable thing as Mrs. Gay is, for all the world." "I believe Mrs. Gay applied the terms 'mean and despicable' to Mrs. Norris," observed Mrs. Miller, quietly. Fanny blushed deeply, and exclaimed: "O mother! I didn't think what I was saying." "Will you receive that from Mrs. Gay as an apology for her fault, Fanny? Take heed that you 'cast the beam out of your own eye,' before you attempt to 'pull out the mote' from your neighbor's."

A HINT TO MINISTERS.

A certain minister, who had been very successful in the gospel vineyard, at length saw but very little fruit attending his ministrations. To be useless, he could not bear—his soul was bowed down under the discouraging prospects around him. [Nothing on earth was so gloomy to him as a spiritual death; for he had been used to showers of reformation and mercy, and nothing else could satisfy his mind. Seeing no outpouring of the Spirit, no sinners converted under his preaching for some time, his soul was beset with desponding and melancholy fears. "While thus exercised, he dreamed a gentleman hired him to work for him, and the price of his labor, per day, was stipulated. On inquiring what his employer would have him go about, he was informed he must go and hammer a certain rock to pieces. "That," he replied, "will do no good, for the rock is large and hard—I could never break it to pieces."—"That is nothing to you," said the gentleman, "follow my directions, and I will pay you your wages." The laborer then went to work; and though it appeared an endless, and therefore useless task, he labored with diligence and patience for the sake of his wages. After a while, contrary to all his calculations, the mountainous rock broke into shivers. The minister saw that the dream contained instruction for him; he felt the reproof, resumed his charge, and was again blessed with seeing the rocky hearts of his hearers broken by the hammer of God's word. [South Pres.]

"Mother, I don't like Mrs. Gay; I wish you would not visit her," said Fanny Miller to her mother, as that lady left the house. "Why do you speak so, Fanny?" asked her mother, somewhat surprised. "Because she is always talking about people. I don't believe she said three good or kind words about a single person this afternoon, and I could not help thinking she would talk about you after she went away. She is a tattler, mother, and I don't like her." "You are very observing, Fanny, and quite positive in your assertions. It is too true that Mrs. Gay has the unfortunate habit of telling all the faults of her neighbors."

"And suspecting a great many more, mother," interrupted Fanny, much excited. "Why, she said Elizabeth Lewis looked very fine in her new hat, to be sure, but she really believed her mother never meant to pay for it. Now, she knew nothing at all about it, and if she did, it was no matter to her. Elizabeth's hat is paid for; her aunt Harriet gave it to her for being so kind to little Ellen, and calling for her every morning to lead her to school."

Elizabeth was a particular friend of Fanny's, and therefore the insinuations of Mrs. Gay were not very pleasing to her. Mrs. Miller smiled, as she answered: "I fear our visitor has ruffled your temper a little by making too free with your friends. You are not quite so vexed because she said that the Browns did not pay their rent, and had let their store bill run two or three years. If I remember, the Browns are no great favorites of yours."

"But, mother," replied Fanny, blushing deeply, "do you not think Mrs. Gay does wrong in talking so much about people? She doesn't know that she is telling the truth, and even if she is, what good is there in telling it?" "I certainly think, my child, with the philosopher of old, that among wild beasts the most dangerous is a slanderer. I do not approve of Mrs. Gay's course at all, my dear. Could you not see that by my conversation?" "Yes, mother," answered Fanny; and then, after hesitating a little, added: "But why do you associate with her, then?" "My child," returned her mother, "Mrs. Gay is a widow, and she has but few friends, for her unhappy failing renders her society unwelcome to most people. She was a school-mate of mine when we were both young, and her propensity for talking was as proverbial then as now. She always had some complaint to make to the teacher against some one, and if a fault were committed, Sarah Wiley

was sure to fix upon the offender, who, however, was quite as often proved innocent as guilty.

"I do not think she really meant to tell falsehoods, but she certainly would raise very large buildings upon the most slender foundations, and when they fell she was ever ready to commence another. She was a constant annoyance to the teacher, by calling out in the class, 'Mary has a book open,' 'Anna is telling,' 'Jane is not paying attention!'; and many a punishment has she received for this very thing. "I remember how she once foolishly involved herself in a serious difficulty, by the habit of zeal without knowledge. The teacher had a beautiful penknife, which she valued very highly, and which, after being laid upon her desk, could not be found. "Inquiry was made of the girls concerning it, but no information could be obtained, till Sarah happily lit upon the right track, as she thought; she remembered seeing Charlotte Lewis, who was then absent, have it in the afternoon. The next day, on being asked, Charlotte instantly replied: 'That she had used the knife by permission, and had left it where she found it.' "This was believed by all except Sarah, who gave several knowing winks and tosses of the head, mysteriously hinting that she was sure where the knife was; it would be found with the scissors and thimble she had lent Charlotte Lewis, and had never seen since. "In a few days suspicion was quite excited against poor Charlotte, and even the teacher began to entertain some doubts about her integrity.

"Just at this time I commenced attending school again, having been detained at home a week on account of sickness. Sarah ran to me with the wonderful news and she had not half finished before I sprang to a little drawer in the desk, and found the knife where I had placed it, for safe keeping, on the last afternoon I attended school. That night Sarah found her things and scissors in a basket where she had placed them herself, and had forgotten them. "And only last week, Mrs. Gay, true to the bent of her youth, reported that Mr. Arrott and his wife had parted on account of a quarrel about property. The truth was, Mr. Arrott, who knows her character, and who is something of a wag, told her, in answer to some question about his wife, 'that they had some words and parted; Mrs. Arrott wanted a large sum of money, which he could not give to her, and she had left him to go home to her father's.' "By the time the news of their separation was pretty widely spread, the absconding lady returned from a visit to her father, with several hundred dollars left by an aunt. "But, mother," said Fanny, "I should think she would see the folly of this course, and refrain from it."

"Do you see that tree in the corner of the yard, Fanny? When a tiny thing, it was bent down to the earth and embedded there. It then shot up again, but it is remedilessly deformed. The sun may shine, the dew and the rain may fall, but the tree will never be straight. I do not mean to say that Mrs. Gay will never reform, but she will find it difficult to do so; for bad habits once fixed, are hard things to root out."

"Well, mother, I hope I shall never be guilty of this sin, for I would not be such a mean, despicable thing as Mrs. Gay is, for all the world." "I believe Mrs. Gay applied the terms 'mean and despicable' to Mrs. Norris," observed Mrs. Miller, quietly. Fanny blushed deeply, and exclaimed: "O mother! I didn't think what I was saying." "Will you receive that from Mrs. Gay as an apology for her fault, Fanny? Take heed that you 'cast the beam out of your own eye,' before you attempt to 'pull out the mote' from your neighbor's."

"Because she is always talking about people. I don't believe she said three good or kind words about a single person this afternoon, and I could not help thinking she would talk about you after she went away. She is a tattler, mother, and I don't like her." "You are very observing, Fanny, and quite positive in your assertions. It is too true that Mrs. Gay has the unfortunate habit of telling all the faults of her neighbors."

"And suspecting a great many more, mother," interrupted Fanny, much excited. "Why, she said Elizabeth Lewis looked very fine in her new hat, to be sure, but she really believed her mother never meant to pay for it. Now, she knew nothing at all about it, and if she did, it was no matter to her. Elizabeth's hat is paid for; her aunt Harriet gave it to her for being so kind to little Ellen, and calling for her every morning to lead her to school."

Elizabeth was a particular friend of Fanny's, and therefore the insinuations of Mrs. Gay were not very pleasing to her. Mrs. Miller smiled, as she answered: "I fear our visitor has ruffled your temper a little by making too free with your friends. You are not quite so vexed because she said that the Browns did not pay their rent, and had let their store bill run two or three years. If I remember, the Browns are no great favorites of yours."

"But, mother," replied Fanny, blushing deeply, "do you not think Mrs. Gay does wrong in talking so much about people? She doesn't know that she is telling the truth, and even if she is, what good is there in telling it?" "I certainly think, my child, with the philosopher of old, that among wild beasts the most dangerous is a slanderer. I do not approve of Mrs. Gay's course at all, my dear. Could you not see that by my conversation?" "Yes, mother," answered Fanny; and then, after hesitating a little, added: "But why do you associate with her, then?" "My child," returned her mother, "Mrs. Gay is a widow, and she has but few friends, for her unhappy failing renders her society unwelcome to most people. She was a school-mate of mine when we were both young, and her propensity for talking was as proverbial then as now. She always had some complaint to make to the teacher against some one, and if a fault were committed, Sarah Wiley

was sure to fix upon the offender, who, however, was quite as often proved innocent as guilty. "I do not think she really meant to tell falsehoods, but she certainly would raise very large buildings upon the most slender foundations, and when they fell she was ever ready to commence another. She was a constant annoyance to the teacher, by calling out in the class, 'Mary has a book open,' 'Anna is telling,' 'Jane is not paying attention!'; and many a punishment has she received for this very thing. "I remember how she once foolishly involved herself in a serious difficulty, by the habit of zeal without knowledge. The teacher had a beautiful penknife, which she valued very highly, and which, after being laid upon her desk, could not be found. "Inquiry was made of the girls concerning it, but no information could be obtained, till Sarah happily lit upon the right track, as she thought; she remembered seeing Charlotte Lewis, who was then absent, have it in the afternoon. The next day, on being asked, Charlotte instantly replied: 'That she had used the knife by permission, and had left it where she found it.' "This was believed by all except Sarah, who gave several knowing winks and tosses of the head, mysteriously hinting that she was sure where the knife was; it would be found with the scissors and thimble she had lent Charlotte Lewis, and had never seen since. "In a few days suspicion was quite excited against poor Charlotte, and even the teacher began to entertain some doubts about her integrity.

"Just at this time I commenced attending school again, having been detained at home a week on account of sickness. Sarah ran to me with the wonderful news and she had not half finished before I sprang to a little drawer in the desk, and found the knife where I had placed it, for safe keeping, on the last afternoon I attended school. That night Sarah found her things and scissors in a basket where she had placed them herself, and had forgotten them. "And only last week, Mrs. Gay, true to the bent of her youth, reported that Mr. Arrott and his wife had parted on account of a quarrel about property. The truth was, Mr. Arrott, who knows her character, and who is something of a wag, told her, in answer to some question about his wife, 'that they had some words and parted; Mrs. Arrott wanted a large sum of money, which he could not give to her, and she had left him to go home to her father's.' "By the time the news of their separation was pretty widely spread, the absconding lady returned from a visit to her father, with several hundred dollars left by an aunt. "But, mother," said Fanny, "I should think she would see the folly of this course, and refrain from it."

"Do you see that tree in the corner of the yard, Fanny? When a tiny thing, it was bent down to the earth and embedded there. It then shot up again, but it is remedilessly deformed. The sun may shine, the dew and the rain may fall, but the tree will never be straight. I do not mean to say that Mrs. Gay will never reform, but she will find it difficult to do so; for bad habits once fixed, are hard things to root out."

"Well, mother, I hope I shall never be guilty of this sin, for I would not be such a mean, despicable thing as Mrs. Gay is, for all the world." "I believe Mrs. Gay applied the terms 'mean and despicable' to Mrs. Norris," observed Mrs. Miller, quietly. Fanny blushed deeply, and exclaimed: "O mother! I didn't think what I was saying." "Will you receive that from Mrs. Gay as an apology for her fault, Fanny? Take heed that you 'cast the beam out of your own eye,' before you attempt to 'pull out the mote' from your neighbor's."

"Because she is always talking about people. I don't believe she said three good or kind words about a single person this afternoon, and I could not help thinking she would talk about you after she went away. She is a tattler, mother, and I don't like her." "You are very observing, Fanny, and quite positive in your assertions. It is too true that Mrs. Gay has the unfortunate habit of telling all the faults of her neighbors."

"And suspecting a great many more, mother," interrupted Fanny, much excited. "Why, she said Elizabeth Lewis looked very fine in her new hat, to be sure, but she really believed her mother never meant to pay for it. Now, she knew nothing at all about it, and if she did, it was no matter to her. Elizabeth's hat is paid for; her aunt Harriet gave it to her for being so kind to little Ellen, and calling for her every morning to lead her to school."

Elizabeth was a particular friend of Fanny's, and therefore the insinuations of Mrs

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 5, 1854.

GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.) Editors. JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) Occasional Editorial Contributors. T. F. BABCOCK (T. F.) Occasional Editorial Contributors. J. M. ALLAN (J. M.) Occasional Editorial Contributors. J. A. BEGG.

Business Notice.—The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society has been in operation nearly five years—long enough, certainly, to carry on the publishing business without a thorough settlement of accounts. Such a settlement we intend to have before the close of the present volume of the Sabbath Recorder. An Agent has been engaged for the purpose, who will enter upon his work about the first of February. Those indebted to the establishment need feel no doubts as to the amount of their indebtedness, inasmuch as bills have been sent them each year. What we wish now to say to them is, that in all cases where the amount of their bills is forwarded to us immediately, by mail direct, or through our local agents, the accounts will be cleared on our books. In all cases where payment is delayed until the Agent calls, some extra costs per year will be added, according to our published terms. Promptness will save the trouble and expense of settling with the agent.

THE DUTY OF EVERY CHRISTIAN TO PREACH THE GOSPEL—CONTINUED.

We trust it will not be inferred from what we have said, that we do not consider it the duty of ministers to publish the gospel after the manner of private Christians. Let no one understand us as claiming exemption for them from the kind of labor we would impose upon the brethren at large. We claim no such thing. Unquestionably, it is the duty of a minister to put forth efforts for the conversion of souls, over and above his public addresses to them from the pulpit. He, like his people, should be ready to speak of Christ in a free, conversational way, on all suitable occasions. But we are not sure that it is his duty professionally, any more than it is of every other Christian. It is his duty simply because he is a Christian, not because he is a minister. He has been ordained, and constituted an overseer of the flock, it is true. But this was not done, that he might have authority to preach the gospel—that is, to proclaim, or publish, (for such is the meaning of the word preach,) Christ risen from the dead, able and mighty to save. This is every Christian's privilege; the Lord made it so in his last Commission. But it was done to constitute him an instructor of the church. To convert sinners to Christ, is the business of the people—the members of the church in general, and of each one in particular. It is the minister's duty to instruct them afterwards—to establish them in the faith—to carry them on from first principles to perfection in knowledge. This is his appropriate work, and he is under no greater obligation to add to it the work of laboring for the conversion of sinners, than every Christian is under obligation to add to it his daily employment. Feed my sheep—feed the flock (the church) of God—expresses the appropriate function of the ordained pastor; and it is worthy of note, that the design of the different offices instituted by the Head of the church is the perfecting of the saints, the edification of the body of Christ, the unity of all in the faith and knowledge of the Son of God, till they shall finally arrive at the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ, and be no longer children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. Eph. 4: 11, &c.

To guard against misapprehension, we remark, that we do not mean to imply, that the instruction of Christians should be the sole work of the minister in the pulpit. The warning of sinners to flee from the wrath to come may, undoubtedly, constitute a part of his public exercises. The assemblies that hear him being of a promiscuous character, it would be a gross dereliction of duty, should he never address the unconverted. Even the bishop must "do the work of an evangelist." 2 Tim. 4: 5.

But that Christians of all classes are to make it their business to proclaim Christ to the impenitent, is manifest, not only from the broad, comprehensive terms of the Great Commission, but from other parts of Scripture. Paul directs the Philippian believers to let their light shine in the world by "holding forth the word of life." Phil. 2: 16. They were all to hold it forth; not merely their minister, but the whole number of those whose duty it was to be "blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation." And Paul thanked God, not that the morality, but that the faith, of his brethren was celebrated throughout the world. (See Rom. 1: 8; 1 Thes. 1: 8.) They were known every where as a people who had embraced the doctrine of Christ crucified. They were not ashamed to avow their faith—to proclaim it—to preach it.

That private Christians should go about holding meetings, by appointment, here and there, it is not the design of these remarks to inculcate. Yet that those who are gifted in exhortation should do so, as far as may be consistent with other duties, is perfectly proper. We were once connected with a church, three or four of whose members were in the habit of going out into neighboring localities, and gathering the people together, to talk to and pray with them, and their labors were much blessed. They made no pretensions to ministerial gifts, but they were known as godly men, and the people always welcomed their coming.

If the gift of exhortation were more anxiously cultivated, with this object in view, much good would result. But it is probable, that most Christians would labor under too much embarrassment in attempting this method of proclaiming the Saviour. But who cannot familiarly talk to his neighbor, and manifest an earnestness for his salvation? All are not alike gifted in conversation, it is true; but in whatever degree it is possessed, it can be employed in telling the "good news," as well as in any other way. But let excuses on this score be what they may, there is one delin-

quency of Christians which admits of no excuse. They do not interest themselves in persuading others to visit the house of God. If they have no gift in talking to the impenitent themselves, they can at least do something to get them where the minister can address them. How many poor, perishing sinners, might be brought within range of Gospel truth, in our cities, if church members would kindly invite them, and take some pains to remove every embarrassment out of the way! How easy it would be to say, "Come, go with me next Sabbath to hear the gospel preached; you shall be welcome to a seat in my pew; and, that you may feel no embarrassment, I will call for you at your house!" And if, in addition, a fervent prayer were raised to God, that the minister might be enabled so to speak as that the one persuaded to attend might be saved, who knows but what he might become a permanent hearer without any farther labor? Or if the effort had to be repeated, again and again, why should the Christian feel it an irksome business? And if the church member were to take a little farther trouble, it would be nothing more than his duty. If, for instance, he would be at some pains to establish freedom of intercourse between his pastor and perishing sinners around; if he would go with him to introduce him, to second his efforts, and to remove, as far as practicable, all impediments, how much might be done to render the gospel a blessing to the people! But, for the most part, church members give themselves no concern about such things. If they go to meeting themselves, they fancy they have done their duty. If others do not attend, it is the minister's fault; they have hired him to attend to such cases, and they expect to do it the best way he can. If impediments stand in the way, he must overcome them himself, and not look for aid from them. He must find ways and means of access to the people by his own skill. Thus, church members neither preach the gospel themselves, nor provide the requisite facilities for their minister to do it effectively. T. B. B.

SKETCHES FROM NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH VIRGINIA AND OHIO.

The place where I had stopped is within the bounds of Stokes Church. The next day, Sabbath, Sept. 17th, went to their place of meeting, where I met Eld. Joshua Hill. He had recently returned from Farmington, Ill., where he had been for a number of years, and was laboring in the employ of the Executive Board of the Ohio Association. At his request I preached; after which we repaired to a small stream, some three miles distant, where he immersed two candidates, who had previously offered themselves to the church. The next day I preached again at the same place. I found, by conversing with the families where I visited, that the Holy Spirit had been operating upon a number of young people, besides those who had lately professed Christ.

First-day, the 18th, Dea. Wm. Furrow accompanied me to Jackson. The distance between the two churches is about eight miles. Here, too, I found that Eld. Hill's labors had begun to bring forth fruit. He had lately immersed two, on profession of faith, and others were awakened. Yet the greater part of the people were in a state of paralyzing discouragement. I remained here until Oct. 10th, the day following the close of the Association, holding meetings nearly every evening, on Sabbath and First-days, and sometimes at 6 o'clock in the morning; during which time God graciously visited his drooping heritage, lifting up the bowed down, rekindling the light of hope in many hearts, and speaking words of forgiveness and peace to guilt-stricken, confessing sinners.

It is always interesting to see the progress of God's work in times of revival, but there were a number of incidents in this, that were especially so to me. One striking feature, was the poignant sense of guilt manifested by awakened sinners, and the fearful and protracted struggle through which they passed, before they obtained evidence of acceptance with God. Time after time we witnessed the same thrilling scene—the anxious coming forward for prayer, completely broken down, and overwhelmed, expressing a full determination to seek the Lord, yet hopeless. A number of young men remained about the place of worship several times until a late hour at night—at one time until past 12 o'clock—with their faces bowed to the earth, pleading for pardon. The voice of supplication, borne on the still air of midnight, from sinners agonized with conviction of sin, produced impressions upon the minds of those who heard it, which will not soon be forgotten. It was not until a special and earnest effort was made to encourage them in the exercise of confidence in the invitation and promises of the Gospel, that the first expressions of hope were uttered. After such a time of travail, it was pleasant to hear the seekers, one after another, announce that they had found peace in believing.

At the first invitation, nine offered themselves as candidates for membership by immersion. First-day, Oct. 2d, was designated as the time to attend the ordinance; but before the time arrived the number was increased to sixteen. The Big Miami, at Port Jefferson, a distance of nine miles, was the nearest convenient water. The distance, however, seemed to be no barrier to a general attendance. When we stood at the water's edge, but few whose countenances had become familiar in the congregation were missing. It was a pleasant place, and many appeared to partake of the inspiring influences of the occasion. Elders Sirason Babcock and Joshua Hill were present; but as a sort of common

concession seemed to point to me as the administrator, I led the converts into the water. They arose from the symbolic burial with a spirit of joy and praise, which was met by one of a kindred sort from the shore.

The Association, which opened Oct. 6th, attracted numbers from a distance, who had not been present before. The meeting of friends and brethren, the presence of that cordiality which is the legitimate fruit of revival and the trophies of victory, all tended to make it a pleasant season. It closed on the 9th (First-day), and with it my labors here. After the morning sermon, opportunity being given, three more presented themselves as candidates for immersion. Invitation was also given to any who had been members of this or other churches, to unite; in response to which six came forward and were received.

After the commencement of the revival, I was often curiously, though by no means unfavorably, impressed with a significant expression of spiritual fellowship, by way of shaking hands, which I first saw among the brethren in Virginia. At the water, the candidates, as they came dripping from the liquid grave, met extended hands, by which theirs were shaken and passed to others, and thus they were escorted, with these silent but expressive congratulations, through the yielding crowd to a comfortable position on the shore. I too, if I detained a moment for the preparation of a candidate, received from all within reach the same hearty expression of "good cheer." At the time, also, when those lone pilgrims, some of whom had seen their spiritual dwelling places crumble into decay, some of them aged and feeble sought an asylum in the bosom of the church, this salutation, extended to them by many of the members, accompanied by the falling tears of joy, was a touching exhibition of voiceless eloquence.

The Sabbath-keepers of Western Ohio were formerly from Virginia. It is above forty years since they made the first settlement in Clark County, near Springfield; but the first church (Northampton) was organized in 1837. They are now nearly all gone from this place, and the church has become extinct. The settlement in Jackson, Shelby Co., and that in Stokes, Logan Co., are principally made up of those who formerly lived here. There was, also, a church at Port Jefferson, nine miles from Jackson, and in the same County, which is not now in existence. Another on the Sciota River, in Picaway Co., about twenty miles south of Columbus, has shared the same fate. The people of the latter were principally from the State of New York. Thus, of five churches, only two are left to hold up the light of the Sabbath. The settlements where they are, are comparatively new. When operations were commenced here, from twelve to fifteen years since, the country was a wilderness. But when the hand of industry and enterprise has brought it to its highest capacity for improvement, it will be very beautiful, as well as very productive.

On all the great questions which lay claim to public attention, the people, generally, take the side of reform. They are becoming much interested upon the subject of education. A Select School has been sustained at Jackson, most of the time for three years. They are anxious to obtain some young man to come among them and identify himself with their educational interests, and make an effort to permanently establish a school. There is no reason to doubt that, with such energy and talent as have been exerted in building up schools in other parts of our denomination, such an enterprise might succeed, and the people here become enabled to exert a commanding influence in dispensing educational facilities to those about them.

In the estimation of those who look forward with the expectation that our borders are to extend westward at the rate they have heretofore, in proportion to our whole increase, this must be an important point, destined at no distant day to be, geographically, our denominational center.

Oct. 10th, Bro. Calvin Davis carried me to Bellefontaine, a distance of seventeen miles, where I took the cars about 12 M., and going by the way of Cleveland, Erie, and Dunkirk, arrived at home the next day. T. B. B.

FIXTURES FOR FAMILY PRAYER.

The following extract from the Protestant Churchman, an organ of the low-church Episcopalians, shows how nicely things can be fixed for family prayer by those who have the necessary taste and money:—

"It is generally the custom for the family to meet in the breakfast room or parlor, for prayers; but all must see and feel the imprudence of such a practice.

"A room should be set apart, the furniture of which should, as much as possible, disassociate it from the apartments used for the other purposes of the family. It should stand east and west, and had better have no room over it, but there being no altar, this is not essentially necessary. It should be long in proportion to its width, and the door being in the west end, a small portion might be screened off for an ante-chapel. Along the side walls, and returned against the screen, a bench, which may be divided into seats by arms, should be placed, and in front a low, narrow desk. This desk had better not be more than thirty-two inches high, and may be formed merely by two upright ends, with an inclined board, say five inches broad, between them, supported by another narrow board placed edgewise. The standards might be ornamented by poppy heads. The windows may be filled with stained glass, especially the east windows, which, of course, if possible, should be more dignified than the others. If there is no east window, a cross should be placed against the wall, or a picture; and the walls all around might be

adorned with pictures or prints, care being taken that they be of a devotional character. The seats should stop a few feet short of the east end of the room; and so the whole will recall the general features of the church. If more seats are needed, a second row may be placed in front of the first, also provided with desks; these might be smaller, and appropriated to the children's use. A hanging of rich stuff stretched upon the walls will be a great improvement. Sconces for candles will be found most convenient for lighting."

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sunday Steamer on the Clyde.

GLASGOW, December 16th, 1853. Yesterday the decision was given in the Court of Session on the Clyde Sunday Steamer case—a decision which, while professing not to legislate in regard to Sunday desecration, will tend to secularize still farther the day of the church's preference. The pleadings took place about ten days ago, but the decision was delayed. In the opening statement of the Lord Chief Justice, yesterday, the delay seems accounted for. The case is one of "public expectation," and their Lordships have been more than ordinarily careful that the grounds of their judgment "should be accurately understood." We have already reported, that it arose out of the opposition of Sir James Colquhoun to the passengers of the Emperor steamer landing on any of the piers in the Gareloch on Sundays. Failing to prevent this by physical force, he applied to the Court of Session, our highest Scottish judiciary, for an interdict. It is the decision upon that application, that we now report.

The Chief Justice said Sir James claimed authority to prevent these passengers, from landing there, on the ground of the piers being erected on his property, strengthened by the consideration that to come there on Sunday was contrary to law. His Lordship said that it was evident from the Note of Suspension, that the case rested on the question as to whether Sir James, as proprietor, could close the pier at will against the public. "So far as is known to us, there is nothing to prevent this vessel leaving the port of Glasgow on Sunday, and sailing down the Clyde to the Gareloch, more than against any vessel leaving any port on Sunday, or sailing on any part of the British coast. And Sir J. Colquhoun could not in this court present any suspension on this ground, and does not." It was not therefore as a question of Sunday desecration that they were to determine, but the rights of a proprietor of lands along the shore of a navigable loch. The forcible manner in which these supposed rights had been attempted to be maintained was seriously condemned, as tending to lead to violence and outrage. The piers, though erected by Sir James, were places of public resort, at which dues were levied, and are not to be understood as sanctioning the legality of this, although the passengers of the Sunday steamer make no complaint on this ground. Nor does the court know under what sanction of Government these piers have been erected, and they intimate no opinion of the right of a private party to do so; but "they are of opinion, that a party who builds piers in such situations on the sea coast, avowedly for the accommodation of all who frequent them," receiving dues, makes such piers public piers, and "he has no more right to exclude any of the public than a burgh in possession of a grant of free port." He is not in a better situation than the owner of a regular port, and must submit to the consequences of such piers being open and patent to the public.

As to the piers being made places of resort on Sunday, so that the day will thereby be desecrated, the Court say that although to prevent this may be very laudable, it is a question whether a public landing place can be so closed, on which they give no final opinion. Sir James may try the question separately; but on his own showing in the present case, he has no right to make by-laws for a public pier to exclude the public on Sundays. We must look at the case of those who for necessary purposes would have occasion to come on that day. "There is no public law which shuts up piers, harbors, and highways, on Sundays."

There can be little doubt, that the effect of this decision will be an increased number of steamers on the Clyde in the ensuing summer. It is another step towards reducing Sunday to its place among "the six working days." J. A. BEGG.

THE CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

We have read a good deal, first and last, about the Clergy Reserves in Canada, but have nowhere seen the facts relating thereto so distinctly stated as in the following extract from one of our exchanges. No wonder that the proscribed denominations complain of the injustice done them under existing laws.

It appears that various acts have been proposed by the Imperial Parliament, intended for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and the support of its ministers. Among others, one was passed, in 1791, for the Government of Canada, which provided that a seventh portion of all lands granted to the Province, should be set apart "for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy." Under this law, the amount of lands set aside, under the name of Clergy Reserves, was 3,346,252 acres.

In 1850, the revenue from these Reserves, amounted to £53,737 13s. 9d., and it has been computed that when the lands are all sold, and the proceeds added to the accumulated fund, the annual interest will be over £100,000.

funds under its control, but since that year these disbursements have been made solely out of the Clergy Reserves. The sums paid since then, and the list of churches receiving them, are subjoined—the amounts being stated in round numbers:—

Table with 2 columns: Church Name, Amount. Includes Church of England (£175,000), Church of Rome (20,000), Ch. of Scotland and other Scotch Presb. (80,000), Wesleyan Methodists (15,000), Total (£290,000).

Up to the year 1850, the whole amount paid by the country to the few favored sects had exceeded two millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and since then it is stated that a sum sufficient to make up a grand total of two millions five hundred thousand dollars has been added. Of this sum the Roman Catholics have received something like £50,000, and the Wesleyan Methodists £25,000. The balance has been absorbed by the Episcopalians and Scotch Churches; while the Independents, the Baptists, various bodies of Presbyterians, several offshoots of the Methodist Church, and many other Protestant Churches, have received nothing.

SABBATH-BREAKING AND FIRES.

The New York Evangelist notices the destruction by fire of the clipper-ship Great Republic, and intimates that it may be considered a judgment for Sabbath-breaking. The facts in the case are, that much curiosity existed to see the arrangements of this mammoth ship—to gratify which, her owners consented to admit visitors on the payment of a small fee, she avails to be given to a charitable institution. As Sunday was a leisure day with working people, they naturally visited it in large numbers on that day—some of them thinking, no doubt, that their contribution for a charitable object would cover any sin of Sabbath-breaking which the visit might involve. But the ship was burnt—the insurance companies suffered to the amount of nearly her entire value—and all because her owners, (not the insurance companies, upon whom the loss fell,) saw fit to gratify public curiosity, and aid a public charity, by admitting visitors on Sunday!

This may all be as the Evangelist supposes; though we must frankly confess, that the case seems to us not very clearly made out. But there was a fire in New York, not long ago, the connection of which with Sabbath-breaking, may well be considered—we mean the fire which destroyed the publishing establishment of the Messrs. Harpers. That company, it is well known, have all along been very strict observers of the Sabbath; and when, on one occasion, a Sabbatarian spoke to a member of the firm about the claims of the seventh day—the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment—he referred to the fact that they had never allowed any work done on Sunday, and intimated that the spirit of the Fourth Commandment was thus pretty fully obeyed by them. But on Sabbath day (Saturday) Dec. 10th, at noon, when that great establishment was in full blast, the cry of fire was heard, and before sunset nearly the whole concern was a heap of ruins, involving the loss of a million of dollars, which fell mostly upon those by whose direction work was proceeding, in violation of the command, "The Seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work." What a rebuke of Sabbath-breaking!

ENDOWMENT OF UNION COLLEGE.

For some time past it has been reported that Dr. Nott was about to endow Union College in a princely manner. It is now announced, that on Fourth-day, Dec. 28th, he delivered to the Board of Trustees, for the use of the College, money, securities, and property of the estimated value of more than six hundred thousand dollars. This property is to form a perpetual fund, the income only to be used for the purposes specified; and it is to be held by the College in trust, five visitors being charged with the duty of acting in connection with the Trustees, and seeing that the trusts are faithfully carried out. The following are the endowments:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes For the establishment of nine professorships (\$1,500 each per annum \$225,000), Six assistant professorships or tutorships at \$600 per annum (360,000), Observatory (20,000), Sixty-eight auxiliary scholarships (50,000), Fifty prize scholarships for under graduates (50,000), Nine prize fellowships for graduates, \$300 each per annum (45,000), Cemetery and pleasure grounds (20,000), Philosophical, mathematical and chemical apparatus (10,000), Text books (5,000), Scientific, classical, philosophical, theological, medical and law books (30,000), Cabinet of geological specimens (5,000), Historical medals, coins, maps, paintings and other historical memorials (5,000), Lectures on the dangers and duties of youth, especially students; the development and preservation of the physical, intellectual and moral constitution of man; preservation of health and on the laws of life (10,000), To meet taxes, liens, assessments, incumbrances, insurance and compensation to visitors, and to make up any deficiencies in the income of any preceding principal sums, so as to secure the attainment of the objects and purposes designed (75,000), Total (\$610,000).

REVIVAL IN THE FRIENDSHIP CHURCH.

Under date of Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., Dec. 30th, Bro. Ezekiel R. Clarke informs us of a pleasant revival in the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Friendship. For two or three months past, frequent meetings have been held there, under the direction of Eld. Hiram P. Burdick of Hartsville, which have resulted in the addition of twenty-six members to the church, of whom twenty-five were baptized, and three embraced the Bible Sabbath.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The publishers of this work, Messrs. Jewett & Co., Boston, have printed and sold three hundred thousand copies. If we add to this the sales in Europe, the whole will foot up probably one and a quarter million copies.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—The following extract from a Report of the United Brethren's (or Moravian) Missionary Society, in Bridgetown, Barbados, 1853, shows the home action of the Society, in addition to extensive foreign operations.

In the British West Indies likewise our brethren, besides their great and peculiar vocation of preaching the Gospel of Christ to sinners generally, are paying particular attention to education. In Tobago and St. Kitts, the Day and Sunday Schools are very large and effective. In Antigua, besides the station schools, we find the training institution in blessed activity, to which has recently been added an establishment in the City of St. John's, for the training of female teachers.

In Jamaica, the wants of the scattered population are met by 28 additional schools, for the supply of which with teachers a training institution is in successful operation. In Barbados, likewise, while desirous zealously and earnestly to preach "repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ," we are fully aware of the vast importance of Scriptural education to the community at large, as well as to individual souls. Hence we have exerted ourselves more than ever in this direction, and have been favored with the generous assistance of the local government, and sympathy of several respectable philanthropic individuals. Nor have our efforts been unsuccessful. At all our stations a considerable increase has taken place in the number attending our schools, while such alterations have been made as are likely to render them more effective.

DEATH OF MRS. OPIE.—Mrs. Amelia Opie died recently, in the 85th year of her age, at her residence in Norwich, Eng. Mrs. Opie was the widow of John Opie, a historical painter of eminent distinction in England. She was well known to the literary public as the writer of several popular works, most of them novels, which had a quite successful run in their day. Her first work, published in 1801, was a domestic tale entitled "The Father and Daughter." This was followed by her "Simple Tales," in four volumes, in 1806; "New Tales," four volumes, 1818; "Temperance, or Domestic Scenes," three volumes, and "Tales of the Heart," four volumes, at a subsequent period. In 1828 she published "Detraction Displayed," a work written with a moral purpose, intended, as she says, to expose "that most common of all vices, in every rank or class of society, from the peer to the peasant, from the master to the valet, from the mistress to the maid, from the most learned to the most ignorant, from the man of genius to the meanest capacity." Her "Illustrations of Lying," has been widely circulated in this country. She was the author of "Lays of the Dead," and other poems, which have been admired for their purity of style and pathos. During the last quarter of a century Mrs. Opie was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and she lived in comparative seclusion, highly esteemed and beloved by all who were acquainted with her.

TEMPERANCE IN SWEDEN.—The recent speech of the King of Sweden, on opening the Sessions of the Storthing or Estates at Stockholm, rises above the common-places generally uttered on the like occasions. The question of Temperance has received, so to say, a royal consecration. In speaking of the scanty harvest, the King denounces the waste of grain "to a great extent in the fabrication of a liquor, (Alcohol) the abuse of which threatens to undermine the most noble faculties of our population." Further, he states that "from all parts of the kingdom petitions have been presented to me soliciting that a limit may be put to the present extravagant fabrications of strong drink, and to the immode- rate abuse which is the consequence of the facility of obtaining it. A proposition embracing this important subject will be presented to the Diet, and I am convinced that it will, with eagerness, meet my paternal wishes."

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Hannah Bigelow, of East Hartford, (widow of the late Wm. Bigelow,) who died Dec. 16, made the following liberal bequests:—

Theological Institute, South Windsor, to found two scholarships, to be called "Bigelow Scholarships," \$2,000; American Home Missionary Society, \$2,000; American Education Society, \$1,000; Retreat for the Insane, for the support of patients from East Hartford, when there are any who need it, \$1,000; Connecticut Branch of the American Tract Society, the income to be applied to the support of colporteurs, \$1,000; Connecticut Colonization Society, \$1,000; Congregational Society of East Hartford; the income to be applied to increase the Sunday School Library, \$500. And the residue of her estate, of whatever nature, after paying a few small legacies to relatives and friends, to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN CINCINNATI.—The Pope's Nuncio, Mr. Bedini, officiated in Cincinnati on Sunday, Dec. 25th. In the evening, a company of Germans, who consider Bedini as having betrayed the cause of liberty in Rome in 1848, collected around the house of the Archbishop, where he was stopping. The police came upon them, and after a desperate struggle, some sixty were arrested. Fourteen persons were wounded in the melee, of whom one died the next morning. The Germans are charged with an intention to kill the Nuncio, but they say they intended simply to burn him in effigy.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY'S WIFE.—The Rochester Democrat notices the death of Mrs. Nesbit, wife of the Rev. Mr. Nesbit, of the Burmah Mission. Mr. N. graduated at the Theological Seminary in Rochester in July, 1852. He is now on his return to this country, having suffered not only from ill health since his departure, but from a mental malady which, it is hoped, will be speedily overcome when he finds himself again in the midst of early friends.

A National Convention of the Disciple Churches will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, January 11 and 12, to consider and decide upon the most efficient plan to aid in removing the evils of American Slavery, and to free the Church from all responsibility for them while they exist.

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

THIRD-DAY, DEC. 27.

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward introduced a bill providing for the construction of a railroad through the territories of the United States from the Mississippi River to California...

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Smith of Tennessee announced the death of the Hon. Brookings Campbell, and offered the usual resolutions of respect and condolence...

FOURTH-DAY, DEC. 28.

There was no business transacted in Congress. Both Houses met at noon in the Hall of Representatives, to attend the funeral of Hon. Brookings Campbell...

FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 29.

In the SENATE, after petitions on various subjects had been introduced and appropriately referred, Mr. Poti offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring into the expediency of locating a new armory at Hamilton, Indiana...

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was not in session, having adjourned over until Sabbath-day.

SIXTH-DAY, DEC. 30.

In the SENATE, nothing was done except to hear petitions, which were numerous, and adjourn over to Third-day.

The HOUSE was not in session. SABBATH-DAY, DEC. 31. The SENATE was not in session.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Houston, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills for the support of the army and navy, and for the transportation of the mails in ocean steamers...

European News.

The steamship Africa, with European dates to Dec. 17th, arrived at New York Dec. 30th. The advices per Africa are very favorable for Breadstuffs, which have advanced and were in active demand.

The private letters by the Africa indicate that a general war in Europe is looked upon as much more imminent than before, and that the commercial world has concluded that even if it comes, trade will be flourishing.

From England, we have the announcement that Lord Palmerston has resigned, owing to his opposition to the Reform Bill, which is to be presented at the next session of Parliament.

From the seat of war in the East, we have a great many rumors. The substance of the news will be found in the following paragraph:

The news from the seat of war in Asia, from the Danube there is nothing, is favorable to the Turks. While the intelligence of the defeat of Osman Pasha's flotilla at Sinope, as reported by the previous steamer, is confirmed in its essential points, it is shown to have been grossly exaggerated, and its true nature concealed by the Russian bulletins.

THE OYSTER TRADE IN MARYLAND.—According to the Baltimore American, the product of the oyster trade of that city is equal to or greater than the product of all the wheat and corn raised in the State of Maryland.

A Geneva paper mentions, that on the 4th Dec., between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, a shock of earthquake, sufficiently violent to crack the walls of several houses, occurred in the Val d'Illiez.

accompanied by a dull, heavy noise. A similar phenomenon was observed at Sion, in the Valais, on the 3d.

The Battle on the Black Sea.

In our notice, last week, of the naval engagement between the Russians and Turks, there was some indefiniteness and exaggeration. The following paragraph from the N. Y. Tribune gives the principal facts:

The battle at Sinope was comparatively insignificant, though, as far as our imperfect intelligence can clear up the facts, it was gallantly contested on both sides. It was fought not between the numerous and powerful Turkish fleet of the Black Sea, and a corresponding number of Russian ships, but between a Turkish squadron of three frigates and two little steamers, with some small transport, and a force of six sail of the line, twelve frigates, and some smaller vessels, commanded by Vice-Admiral Nachimoff...

Great Fire in New York.

At 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27th, a fire broke out in the building No. 244 Front-st., New York. The wind was high, and the flames spread rapidly, consuming or greatly injuring six buildings on Front-street and four on Water-st.

While the fire was raging in this locality, the sparks were so thick in the vicinity as to assume the appearance of raining fire. The streets and docks along the East River were literally alive with burning coals. The pier at the foot of Dover-st. was at one time covered to the depth of some inches with cinders, and the rigging and masts of the numerous vessels lying in the stream were completely enveloped in flying sparks.

About 1 1/2 o'clock the rigging of the stupendous new ship Great Republic took fire. Owing to the immense height of her masts, it was impossible for the engines to play upon the flames, and the consequence was, that the falling spars soon set her deck in a blaze. At 3 o'clock her foremast fell, knocking her mainyard out of the slings, and shortly after the mainmast came down across the deck. Her mizzenmast followed, carrying with it her spankermast. The vessel was now a perfect wreck, being one mass of flame abaft the mainmast. It is said that it was impossible to tow her into the stream, owing to the lowness of the tide, and for the same reason it is said that although she was scuttled, the destruction of the greater part of the hull could not be prevented, even with her keel touching the bottom.

From the Great Republic the fire communicated to the ship Joseph Walker, lying in the same slip, and in a short time her upper works were enveloped in flames.

The clipper-ship White Squall, lying next to the Great Republic, caught fire in the rigging, and was soon in a blaze from stem to stern. She was towed into the stream by one of the Fulton Ferry boats, and drifted up the river opposite the Navy Yard, where she burned to the water's edge.

In addition to the above, several other vessels—mostly schooners and sloops—had their spars and rigging burned. The majority of them, however, escaped total destruction by slipping their cables and drawing out into the stream.

The Great Republic was the largest merchantman in the world. She was 325 feet long, 53 wide, and 37 feet deep, and measured 4,550 tons. She was built in Boston, by Captain McKay, at a cost of \$300,000, and was launched in October last. She had come to New York to take cargo for Liverpool, and was fully loaded when the disaster took place. The vessel was insured for \$175,000, and the freight for \$100,000.

The ship Joseph Walker, Capt. Joseph Hoxie, was valued at \$90,000, besides which she had on board a valuable cargo.

The Ship White Squall was nearly new, and cost \$100,000.

THE OYSTER TRADE IN MARYLAND.—According to the Baltimore American, the product of the oyster trade of that city is equal to or greater than the product of all the wheat and corn raised in the State of Maryland. The whole shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are adapted to the growth of the oyster, and as but one year is required for their full growth, an immense profit accrues to those engaged in the business—a profit which is estimated at some three hundred to six hundred per cent. There are 250 vessels engaged in the business, which average about 900 bushels to the cargo, and require nine or ten days to the trip. These vessels, making in the aggregate 6,000 trips during the eight months in which they are engaged, give a total of 4,800,000 bushels per year sold in the Baltimore market. The oysters bring an average price of 50 cents per bushel, which gives a grand total of \$2,400,000 per year paid for oysters by the dealers in that city. Some of the houses send by the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroads, to say nothing of the other modes of transportation, from eight to twelve tons of "canned" oysters per day. The shells are carried, for manure, to all parts of Virginia and North Carolina. In the "shocking" of oysters, the shells will increase about one-fourth, which would give a total of about 6,000,000 bushels of shells, which sell for two cents per bushel, making a return of \$120,000 per year for the shells alone.

UNIFORM RAILROAD TIME.—Professor Alexander Hall, of Lloydsville, Ohio, has exhibited in New York a new invention, which bids fair to be one of the most important of the telegraphic age; for it is to give a perfect uniform clock time at every station upon any line, or all the railroad lines in the United States. For example; a small brass clock, of a new and very simple construction, provided with a common horse-shoe magnet of about a pound weight, as a part of the works, with a pendulum, is moved by a magnetic battery, and by connection of a wire running from the moving power through all the clocks on the line, that one pendulum regulates the whole; and all will run with perfect uniformity as long as the battery gives forth its power. So that a regulator clock at New York, with a line of wire to Buffalo, would move the second, minute and hour hand upon clock-faces at every station exactly as they move at New York; and as that would be the time with which all Conductors' watches must conform, there would be no chance of collision in consequence of variation of time. Several of the most terrible accidents recorded within the last year have been owing to this cause. That upon the Camden and Amboy Road, where several lives and limbs were lost, was owing to the difference of five minutes between conductors' watches. That on the Providence and Worcester Road, to a variation of only one minute; and that one minute cost several lives and made many cripples for life, and mulcted the company in \$150,000 damages. [Tribune.]

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.—The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society makes offer of the following premiums: 1. For the most approved Agricultural work on farm husbandry generally, not less than 50 pages in length, of practical value, and adapted to popular use, a premium of \$50 will be awarded. 2. For the most approved essay on any branch of Agriculture, of practical value, and adapted to popular use, a premium of \$50 will be awarded. In this last case the subject to be of the writer's own choosing, either upon stock raising, wool growing, dairy, horticulture, management of farms, manures, wheat, field crops, or any other subject he may select. In this last case, should more than one essay be presented which, in the opinion of the Committee, is worthy of a premium, the premium offered will be divided. The essays to be without signature, and to be sent on or before the 1st of February next, in a sealed envelope, directed to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

REMITTING MONEY BY MAIL.—An important decision has recently been made in the U. S. District Court, Richmond, Va., Chief Justice Taney presiding. In a case on trial before that Court, the question arose whether money remitted by mail from a debtor to a creditor, such money being lost before it reached its destination, was a release of the debtor from obligations of the debt. The Chief Justice decided that the plaintiff having requested his debtor to remit the money, without specifying or directing how it was to be sent, and the defendant having complied with the request by remitting through the mail, as was the custom with others to do, the debtor would not be held liable to make good the loss. The decision is in conflict with other cases involving the same principle, the Chief Justice holding that the former decisions were not correct.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The train on the New York Central Railroad, which left Buffalo at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, was thrown off the track near Bergen, Genesee Co., either by the breaking of an axle or some other cause. One car filled with passengers was thrown completely off the track and turned upside down. The tender and two other cars were thrown off the track, and more or less shattered. Mr. H. McCoy, of Lockport, had his collar bone broken, and a severe wound in his head. Mr. McCoy, several severe flesh wounds on her body and head. Sylvanus Payne, of Le Roy, had his head badly bruised and hip injured. Mrs. Payne, his wife, had five ribs broken, and is otherwise bruised. Mr. and Mrs. P. were married on Thursday, and in company with Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, married about a week before, were going East on a wedding tour, which has been thus suddenly and sadly interrupted.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.—Railroad troubles at Erie, Pa., continue. The Cleveland Plain Dealer says:—Two or three days ago a little child was frozen in its hands and feet while being carried round the "break" at Erie. A passenger by the train last night informs us that an infant was also frozen in its hands and feet, under similar circumstances, yesterday. The distance which has to be traveled by omnibuses is six miles. There is no Station at Harbor Creek, where the passengers are obliged to embark from the cars. They are not only exposed to the cold air while shifting their baggage, but the whole ride to Erie is the chilliest and bleakest imaginable, being exposed to a constant cold wind from the Lake. It is a wonder that all the children and half the adults are not frozen to death!

GREAT STORM.—The Snow Storm in the Eastern States last week was one of the most severe ever known. For two or three days railroading was almost suspended. A train from Boston, with three locomotives, was 31 hours going to Springfield. On Friday morning a train of three locomotives left Providence depot on the Stonington Railroad, and got back at 6 1/2 in the evening, having accomplished five miles. The snow was level with the top of the cars for the distance of a quarter of a mile in several places. Sad havoc was also made among the shipping.

A CHANCE FOR PHILOSOPHERS.—Samuel W. Adkinson, of Tennessee, offers various premiums of twenty-five dollars for solutions of the following problems: I. To establish one principle in modern philosophy that assumes nothing as correct. II. For a good reason why the bottom course of shingles should be only two double, and the rest three. III. Why the front wheels of a wagon should be so low as to cause the front bolster to be lowest. IV. Why the outer edge of the rim of a wagon-wheel should be thinner than the inner. V. Why the inside of a horse-shoe should be concave, and have narrow heels.

SUMMARY.

Trouble continues at Erie, Pa., in relation to the change of gauge on the Railroad. On Tuesday, Dec. 27, some officers of the Company went to Harbor Creek to superintend the repairs of the track injured by the mob the day before. On their arrival, some six or seven hundred armed men confronted them. Mr. Coffin, a conductor on the Buffalo and State Line Road, being recognized, was attacked; he succeeded in wounding one of the rioters in the head. The Railroad men then retreating to the cars, were intercepted, some badly maltreated, and one nearly killed. They caught Mr. Dennis they would hang him to the first telegraph pole. Some of them forced the cars, and seized Mr. Dennis, but the train being started they jumped off.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas at New Orleans, dates from California to Dec. 7, have been received—one week later than the advices by the Northern Light. The mail steamship Winfield Scott, which left San Francisco on the 1st December for Panama, went ashore on the following day on the coast of Santa Barbara, and is a total loss. Her passengers and treasure were all saved, and arrived back in San Francisco on the 6th, and were immediately dispatched on board the steamer California for Panama. The ship Eclipse, of New York, was totally lost on the 20th Oct. 60 miles south of San Blas. Governor Stevens arrived at Oregon on the 29th November.

The emigration into Iowa the present season is astonishing and unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois are lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward this prosperous State. At a point beyond Peoria, during a single month, 1,743 wagons had passed, and all for Iowa. Allowing five persons to a wagon, which is a fair average, would give 8,715 souls to the population. This being but the emigration of the month, and upon one route only out of many, it would not be an unreasonable assertion to say that 50,000 men, women and children, will have gone into that State by the first of December, reckoning from the 1st of December.

The Washington Star says that Hon. R. M. McLane, Minister to China, John Kettlewell, Naval Officer of the port of Baltimore, and other gentlemen of respectability, living in the city of Baltimore, have notified Mr. Martin, of the State Capitol Gazette, Annapolis, that unless he gives up the author of certain libelous communications which have recently been published in his journal, a suit for libel will be instituted. The author of the alleged libelous articles, the Star intimates, is a person who holds a responsible position under the present administration.

In 1853, there arrived at the port of New York from foreign ports 4,107 vessels, of which there were one frigate and one sloop of war, 213 steamships, 966 ships, 886 brigs, 1,419 brigs, 613 schooners, seven galliots and one sloop. There were 2,591 American, 945 British, 47 French, and 194 German arrivals. The arrivals in 1852 were 3,822; in 1851, 3,888; in 1850, 3,487. The increase of 1853 over 1852 was 275; a decrease of 10,910 passengers, and an increase of 3,359 passengers from California.

Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven deaths occurred in this City during the year 1853. Of these, 11,785 were males and 10,112 females. Of the children, we record 6,871 under one year of age, 2,976 from one to two, 2,302 from one to five, and 828 from five to ten—showing 12,977 deaths under ten years, besides 757 still-born for the last half year—making more than sixty per cent. of the whole mortality of children under ten.

The Wayne Democrat says that several water-spouts have recently made their appearance upon Lake Ontario. One of them, which was about thirty feet in diameter, was precipitated against the bluffs at Sodus Point, causing so great a commotion that large logs and lumber were torn from their moorings and swept far out into the lake. A portion of the pier of the lighthouse was also swept away, and considerable damage done to the building.

Ransel Lamb, the young man, foreman in the engraving house of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, at Cincinnati, who was lately arrested on the charge of printing notes on the State Stock Bank, having plead guilty, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. James Jones, (a young man of excellent education and an accomplished pressman, who filled up the hills,) and James Kelly, Milton Parker, Wm. McGrea, and Lewis Doolman, all concerned in the same transaction, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years each.

Capt. Solomon Marsh, of Litchfield, has on his premises an apple tree which measures 14 feet around the trunk, and yielded the past season 20 bushels of good fruit. Previous to 1835 it yielded about one hundred bushels per year! The tree was brought from Hartford by the first settlers of Litchfield, and has borne delicious fruit one hundred and thirty years! So says the Litchfield Republican.

A bill to ascertain the will of the people of Tennessee in regard to the restraint of the sale of spirituous liquors, is now under discussion in the Senate of that State. The bill makes provision for submitting the question of "prohibition" or "no prohibition" to the people, in January, 1854, and seems to be intended simply to ascertain the will of the people on the subject, as no act of legislation is made to depend upon the result.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad has been completed to Geneseo, within 22 miles of Rock Island and the Mississippi River. The Directors are making extraordinary exertions to have it completed to Rock Island by the 10th of February. Then there will be a perfect railroad communication, under the control of one company, from the Mississippi to Chicago.

The whole number of persons arrested in New York City within the last twelve months, is nearly four thousand, 1,343 of whom, on having examinations and trials, were discharged. 223 men and 29 women have been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, the aggregate time of sentence being 938 years and one month.

Messages were received in New York the other day, via the Morse New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph, direct from Chicago; and we learn that arrangements have been perfected by which messages will be hereafter sent between the two cities in a single circuit.

In the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in the case of Harriet Beecher Stowe against F. W. Thomas, the German publisher in Philadelphia, who was charged with an infringement of the plaintiff's copyright of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by publishing a German translation of that work, Judge Grier decided that such translation was not an infringement of the plaintiff's copyright.

There are now in operation in the United States 347 light houses; 27 are in the course of construction, and 44 more authorized, but not yet commenced. There are 44 light vessels in operation, and 5 in the course of construction. The estimate for this service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, is \$905,161 43.

A dispatch dated Geneva, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1853, says: As the new propeller Watkins, of this place, was preparing to start on her regular trip up the Lake this morning, one of her fuel burners, severely scalded Edward Davis and Thomas Fish, firemen, and it is thought they cannot recover. The accident is attributed to a defect in the fuel.

The Madison (Wis.) Journal notices the fact that there are two George B. Smiths in that place, and suggests that there will arise some difficulty as to which of the two is our Attorney-General elect.

A hog which was killed in Bristol, R. I., on Tuesday last, weighed 475 pounds. On the 18th of May last he weighed 72 pounds, making an average gain during the interval of two pounds per day.

Counterfeit \$10s on the Rochester Bank are in circulation. The bill is new, letter A, and is well calculated to deceive. The engraving, on close inspection, however, appears rough and imperfect.

Counterfeit bills of the denomination of \$5, on the Hollister Bank, located at Buffalo, have recently been put into circulation in this City and its vicinity. These counterfeits are well executed and on good paper.

Benj. Fitch, No. 42 Deyst., New York, has recently sent \$100 as a New Year's present to the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, and \$100 to be distributed among the poor of that city.

Benjamin F. Bruce, of Madison County, N. Y., has been designated as Canal Auditor in the place of Mr. Newell. Mr. Bruce was the unsuccessful candidate for Senator in Madison District.

A New York paper says, that at the last monthly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions, the Rev. Mr. Bangs gave notice of a legacy of \$3,000, left by a preacher recently deceased.

The Peck-slip & Williamsburgh Ferry Company have had restored to them, through the agency of the Rev. Father Malone, two sums of money—one of \$50 and the other \$1 25—which had been stolen from them.

It is now definitely settled that the Crystal Palace is to be a Permanent Institution, devoted to the Exhibition of industrial and artistic productions of all nations.

J. C. L. Hill picked 513 full bolls of cotton from one stalk grown among others on prairie land.

There is a bill before the Georgia Legislature proposing to abolish public executions.

It is proposed to found a new Unitarian College in Illinois or Iowa.

MARRIED. In Almond, N. Y., Dec. 18th, by Eld. N. V. Hall, Miss JOSEPH McHENRY to Miss MINERVA GREENE, all of Almond.

LETTERS. Daniel Bennett, Datus E. Lewis, John Maxson, T. B. Babcock, C. A. Burdick, E. R. Clarke, Julia Grinnell, H. S. Palmer, J. H. Potter, Wm. F. Raney, G. A. Bacon, G. Greenman, G. Maxson, N. V. Hull, J. B. Champlin, L. Crandall, John Whitford, George S. Crandall, John Parmelee, E. P. Larkin, B. F. Clarke.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER. Avery Lapphear, Nile \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52 Calvin Clarke 2 00 10 52 C. B. Clarke, Independence 2 00 10 52 P. C. Clarke, Oxford 2 00 11 10 Mary West, State Bridge 2 00 10 52 Oscar T. Porter, Durhamville 1 00 10 52 M. M. Crandall, Ceres 2 00 10 52 Schuyler Greenman, Berlin 2 00 9 52 John R. Champlin, Westbury, R. I. 2 00 11 26 Daniel Bennett, Janesville, Wis. 2 00 11 26 Benj. Saxton, Westerly, R. I. 2 00 11 26 C. A. Burdick, Springfield, O. 1 00 10 52

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: John O. Smith, for Church at Plainfield, N. J. \$12 00 E. R. Clarke, Nile 5 00 Wm. F. Raney, Ceres 3 00 Wm. F. Raney, State Bridge 2 50 Wm. F. Raney, State Bridge 2 50 Jeremiah Barrett, Covelsville, Va. 1 00

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MINISTERIAL: Wm. Green \$1 00 Welcome A. Clark \$1 00 N. R. Truman 1 00 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for the Missionary Society. The following is a list of the contributors to the Palestine Mission, per Wm. M. Jones, from June 1st to Oct. 31st. This will be the only published report of these items, as the several amounts have been published as they have been received.

Elizabeth Dunham, Plainfield, N. J. \$2 50 D. Babcock, Westbury, R. I. 5 00

Phineas O. Burdick \$3 00 Archer M. Knapp \$1 00 Joel Phillips 1 00 Luther Cardner 1 00 F. E. Ross 25 Andrew Hall 50 Albert Muncey 50 Benj. C. Maxson 2 00 Arza Muncey 1 00 James Muncey 5 00 Catharine Irish 2 00 Prudence A. Muncey 50

Wm G Grandall 1 00 Maxson Stillman 1 00 David R M Davis 1 00 Benj H Burdick 50

S T W Potter 5 00 D A Babcock 1 00 Elias Burdick 2 00 A L Whiting 10 00 Philander P Knight 5 00 Mrs E L Knight 2 00 Clarke S Potter 2 00 L P Babcock 5 00 Dolph D Burdick 2 00 Ezra Babcock 5 00 Paul Clarke 5 00 Henry Burdick 2 00 Henry L Burdick 5 00 Wid Clarissa Babcock 25 00 Phoebe L Babcock 25 00 Justus H Kenyon 2 00 Thomas Dye 5 00 James Hubbard 5 00 Mrs Tracy Babcock 50 00 Clark J Barber 1 25 J R Babcock 5 00 Daniel Babcock 2 00 Mrs Emily Babcock 1 00 Mrs Amy Hubbard 1 00 Miss Amy Hubbard 1 00 John Barber 2d 2 00 A D C Barber 2 00 Byron L Barber 1 00 Wm Maxson 5 00 D P Randolph 2 00 G S Green 5 00 G W Green 2 00 Job B Clarke 3 00 Jesse Burdick 3 00 Corydon L Clarke 1 00 Abel G Lewis 5 00 Martha B Lewis 2 00 R H P Potter 3 00 Mrs Roxana B Potter 2 00 Miss Joanna Barber 1 00 B G T Barber 5 00 Abiel Potter 5 00 Nancy Maxson 10 00 Emily L Maxson 10 00 Batho O Maxson 25 00 Bro Hascall 1 25 Wm & Susan Barber 50 00 J A Crossley 7 12 Amelia F Crossley 5 00 Sidas M Barber 1 00 Mrs Mary F Clarke 5 00 Joseph T Burdick 2 00 Henry Maxson 50 00 Benj B Burdick 2 00 Mrs F Grandall 1 00 Helen Palmer 1 00 Cynthia Keep 1 00 Dec H C Hubbard 1 00 Lydia Babcock 9 00 Ewing L Babcock 1 00 Edwin Babcock 1 00

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MINISTERIAL: Wm. Green \$1 00 Welcome A. Clark \$1 00 N. R. Truman 1 00 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for the Missionary Society. The following is a list of the contributors to the Palestine Mission, per Wm. M. Jones, from June 1st to Oct. 31st. This will be the only published report of these items, as the several amounts have been published as they have been received.

Elizabeth Dunham, Plainfield, N. J. \$2 50 D. Babcock, Westbury, R. I. 5 00

Phineas O. Burdick \$3 00 Archer M. Knapp \$1 00 Joel Phillips 1 00 Luther Cardner 1 00 F. E. Ross 25 Andrew Hall 50 Albert Muncey 50 Benj. C. Maxson 2 00 Arza Muncey 1 00 James Muncey 5 00 Catharine Irish 2 00 Prudence A. Muncey 50

Wm G Grandall 1 00 Maxson Stillman 1 00 David R M Davis 1 00 Benj H Burdick 50

New York Market—January 3, 1854.

Wheat—No. 1 78 for Dutchess County red, 1 81 for red Pennsylvania, 1 75 for demand at 1 15. Oats 46 a 47c for Jersey, 40 a 45c for State. Corn 79 a 80c for western mixed, 73 a 75c for new southern white, and yellow.

Provisions—Pork, 11 00 for old prime, 13 25 for old mess, Beef, 5 00 a 5 75 for country prime, 5 50 for city country mess. Lard, 98 a 1 00. Dressed Hogs 64c. Butter, 90 a 124c. for Ohio, 15 a 19c. for State dairies. Cheese 84 a 104c.

Lumber—12 00 a 15 00. Plank—2 25 a 2 75 per bbl. for Carvers and Mercers. Seeds—Clover 104 a 11c. for old prime, 10c. for old mixed 1 45 a 1 50. Timothy 12 00 a 20 00 for flaxseed and reaped.

Wool—40 a 45c for native, 60 a 62c. for American Saxony Fleeces.

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 Friday, 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, Allegheny Co., N. Y., on the second Wednesday in January, 1854. B. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of TRISTRAM & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Deystreet, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, suits, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply of the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their own cloth, and have their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can place themselves at No. 22 Deystreet as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, JR., JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. NEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton—Winter Arrangements, commencing on Oct. 3, 1853, Passenger Trains will leave as follows: From New York to Easton, New York—8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. New York, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, opposite Easton, at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. 3 1/2 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 Basketridge, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack, &c.; from White House for Flemington, &c.; from Easton for Belvidere, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

Hudson River Railroad. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-st. at Albany and Troy—New York to Troy and from Troy to New York—on and after Monday, Dec. 5, 1853, the following trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains 12 M. and 3 P. M.

For Tarrytown at 10 1/2 P. M. For Poughkeepsie: Way Passenger Trains at 7 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., from Chambers-st. and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 10 A. M., from Chambers-st.

For Poughkeepsie at 5 1/2 P. M. The Tarrytown, Poughkeepsie and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th, and 34-sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 3 40 P. M. from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. EDWARD P. ENOCH, Superintendent.

New York and Erie Railroad. TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Daily Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the N. Y. & Erie Railroad and the Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroad, without change of baggage or cars, and also for Dunkirk.

Mail at 8 1/2 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at any station between Susquehanna and Corning, and proceed the next morning. Accommodation at 12 30 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations.

Way at 4 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate stations.

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 Louis; also with first class steamers for Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

DeWey Institute. Faculty. REV. JAMES B. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classical Literature. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, and Teacher of Parker's Aids, French, German, Botany, and Astronomy.

J. HENRY L. JONES, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin. Miss L. ELIZABETH CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Other competent Teachers will be employed to assist in the various

Miscellaneous.

Good Temper.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There's not a cheeper thing on earth, Nor yet one half so dear; To worth more than distinguished birth, Or thousands gained a year. It lends the day a new delight; 'Tis virtue's firmest shield; And adds more beauty to the night Than all the stars may yield. It maketh poverty content; To sorrow whispers peace; It is a gift from Heaven sent, For mortals to increase. It meets you with a smile at morn; It hails you to repose; A flower for poor and peasant born, An everlasting rose. A charm to soothe grief away, To free the mind from care; Turns tears to smiles, makes dullness gay— Spreads gladness every where; And yet 'tis in the summer-dew, That gets the heart's truest breath; A talisman, whose true power As ever is unshaken.

The Pacific Railroad.

The following is the Bill for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific, introduced in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Seward, Dec. 23, 1853.

A BILL to Provide for the Construction of a Military and Postal Road through the Territories of the United States lying between the Atlantic States and the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—That a good and substantial first class double track railroad may and shall be constructed throughout the Territories of the United States north of the fortieth parallel of North latitude, from some point in the western boundary of some of the Atlantic States west of the Mississippi to some point in the eastern border of the State of California.

The location and route of such railroad shall, within one year from the date of the enactment hereof, be fixed and determined by the company who shall, in manner hereinafter mentioned, contract with the United States for the construction of the same.

The public land necessary for the bed of such road, to a width to be determined by the Secretary of War, is hereby ceded and granted to the said company for the period that they shall exist and continue to work and operate such road in conformity to this act.

The said railroad shall be commenced within eighteen months from the date of such contract, and shall be completed within five years thereafter, and the fifth part thereof, having relation to the estimated cost of the entire construction, and equipment thereof, shall be completed within each of the said five years.

The road may be constructed by any company or association who, having been duly incorporated by the Legislature of any one of the United States with powers for that purpose, shall, within the contract with the United States hereinafter mentioned. The Secretary of War shall immediately after the passage of this act issue and publish in each of the cities of the United States for the term of

weeks, a notice inviting sealed proposals for the construction of the said railroad according to the conditions and provisions of this act, and the expiration of that time the proposals shall be opened, and the said Secretary shall then award and make a contract of that date for the construction of the said railroad to and with the company who shall have proposed to contract the same upon the terms most favorable to the United States according to the provision of this act, and shall comply with the said provision in regard to the execution of the contract. The said contract shall bind the United States to pay the said company the sum so bid by the said company, being the lowest sum bid by any company complying with the provision herein contained, in the manner and at the times hereafter mentioned, in money or in five per cent. stock of the United States, redeemable after twenty years at the pleasure of the United States. The company who shall so contract shall, when executing the contract, deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, in money or in State stocks, or in stocks of the United States, at par value, five millions of dollars as security for the performance of the contracts.

They shall receive to their own use the interest on such moneys and stocks, provided that the United States will pay no more interest thereon than the rate of interest which the said stocks bear, and which shall actually be received in case of State stocks. Whenever the company shall fail to carry on the construction and equipment of said road as is hereinbefore provided, they shall forfeit to the use of the United States one hundred thousand dollars of the moneys and stocks so deposited for every month such default shall continue. When the work shall have been completed within the period before mentioned, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, then the moneys or stocks so deposited, or the portion thereof remaining after such forfeitures, shall be repaid and delivered to said company. The company constructing the said railroad shall within the said period of five years fully and adequately equip the same and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation. They shall enjoy and put it into operation.

annum thereon. The company contracting for the construction of the said railroad shall expend thereon actually and in good faith one million of dollars of its own moneys before it shall be entitled to receive any money from the United States. The whole amount of the probable cost of the said road shall be ascertained and certified by the chief of the Topographical Bureau of the United States, and when such sum of one million of dollars shall have been so expended by the company to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, then the Treasurer of the United States shall, on the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, pay to said company such sum as in relation to the whole sum to be paid by the United States shall bear the same proportion as the estimated cost of the said railroad, exclusively of the moneys to be paid by the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of War shall set apart and lay out into village and city lots sufficient plots of ground, at the several places which shall be fixed upon by the Engineers of said company or by himself, for depots and stations, and any such lands shall thereafter be sold as other public lands are sold, but only on due notice and for the highest terms that can be obtained. The price of the public lands, within the distance of six miles on each side of the said road, and not included within said village and city plots, is hereby fixed at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and the price of public lands lying more than six miles and not less than twelve miles distant from the track of the said road on either side thereof is hereby fixed at one dollar and eighty-seven cents per acre.

Life of the Westpoint Cadet.

He sleeps in the barracks, in a room with one other; at five in the morning in summer, and at half past five in the winter, the reveille awakens him; he immediately arises, doubles up his blankets and mattress, and places them on the head of his iron bedstead; he studies until seven o'clock; at that hour the drum beats for breakfast, and the cadets fall into rank and proceed to the mess hall. Twenty minutes is the usual time spent at breakfast. Guard-mounting takes place at half past seven, and twenty-four are placed on guard every day. At eight o'clock the bugle sounds and the recitations commence. At one o'clock the bugle again sounds, the professors dismiss their respective stations, the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks, and march to dinner. Between eleven and one, a part of the cadets are occupied in riding, and others in fencing, daily. After dinner they have until two o'clock for recreation. At four the bugle sounds and they go either to battalion or light artillery drill. This exercise lasts an hour and a half. After that they devote the time to recreation until parade, which takes place at sunset. After parade, they form into rank in front of the barracks, and the names of the delinquents are read by an officer of the cadets. Supper comes next, and after supper recreation until eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds to call to quarters, and every cadet must be found in his room within a few minutes at study, and must remain there thus employed until half past nine. At half past nine the bugle again sounds; this is called tattoo; and at the drum taps, every cadet must be in bed, having his light extinguished, and must remain there until morning. If during the night, the cadet is found to be absent from his room more than thirty minutes, and does not give a satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him and he is court-martialed.

The use of intoxicating drink and of tobacco is strictly repudiated; so are playing at chess, wearing whiskers, and a great many other things. The punishment to which cadets are liable are privation of recreation, &c., extra hours of duty, reprimands, arrests, or confinement to his room or tent; confinement in a light prison, confinement in a dark prison, dismission with the privilege of resigning, and public dismission.

Through the months of July and August the cadets are encamped, and during the encampment the instruction is exclusively military. The only furlough allowed to cadets, is two months when they are in the third class. The pay of the cadet is twenty-four dollars per month, and his board costs him ten of this. From the balance he is required to dress and defray his other expenses, and he is prohibited from contracting debts without.

As the reward for his labor and deprivation, the cadet acquires an excellent education—in mathematics better, probably, than he can get at any other institution in the country. The training here, of both body and mind, is very thorough and complete.

The Circassian Cavalry.

The noble Circassians who have been fighting against Russia, independently of Turkey, and who have long set at defiance the whole power of the Autocrat, have, within a short time, been taken into the Turkish army. A description of this remarkable cavalry may, therefore, be interesting at this time, as they are, probably, to play a conspicuous part in the present war between Russia and Turkey. It is by a Prussian officer, who seems familiar with them and their mode of warfare. He says, they wear a pointed steel helmet, with a long horse tail pendant from it. A net of steelwork hangs down from the lower part of the helmet, protects the front and nape of the neck, and is looped together under the chin, underneath a short vest, cut in the Polish fashion. He is clad in a species of a coat of mail, consisting of small bright rings of steel interwoven. His arms, from the wrist to the elbow, and his legs, from the front of the shin bone to the knee, are guarded by thin plates of steel. He also wears close pantaloons and laced boots, two long Turkish pistols, as well as a poignard, are stuck into his girdle. He has a leather strap, with a noose like a Mexican lasso, hanging at his side, with he throws with great dexterity, over the head of his enemy. A Turkish sabre and a long Turkish musket are slung behind his back, and two cartridge holders across his breast. The skill with which the Circassians use their weapons is really beyond belief. He states that he has seen them repeatedly fire at a card lying on the ground, at full speed without missing. They will pick up a piece of money from the ground while executing a charge; by bending themselves round below the horse's belly, and after seizing the piece, suddenly throw themselves into the saddle. They form the choicest body of cavalry in the Turkish service, and when charging they attack their opponents with a sabre in each hand, managing their reins with

their mouth, they will spring out of their saddles, take aim and fire from behind their horses, then jump into their saddles again, whirl round and reload their guns as they retreat at full speed. They are perfect madmen in the attack, and few troops could withstand the utter recklessness of danger they evince. [Detroit Tribune.]

Paper from Cane and Pine Wood.

We have just examined, (says the Baltimore Sun,) several samples of paper made of reeds or cane, of a species which grows in great abundance in our Southern States; and also a sample made by the same process from white pine shavings. In such an age of invention as this, incredulity is not to be tolerated; therefore, we submit with the best possible grace, even to the white pine. The reed paper is quite a promising article, approaching in quality, under the second experiment, to that on which the daily Sun is now printed, both in color and texture. Another sample, composed of rags and reeds, one-third of the former and two-thirds of the latter, is quite a fine article, and its value is estimated by the makers to equal that from rags worth 12 1/2 cents per pound. The paper from pine shavings is designed for wrapping or envelop paper; it was first bleached and then colored for that purpose, and is valued at 12 1/2 cents per pound also.

Paper has been made within a few years past from several substances, and with various success. A small quantity made from straw was recently worked in the regular edition of a daily paper in a neighboring city, and as the result of an original experiment was considered quite encouraging. The effort now brought to our attention is highly creditable, and has the promise of entire success. The gentlemen entitled to the credit of it are B. A. Lavender, Esq., and Mr. Henry Lowe, an analytical chemist of this city. They have been experimenting for some months upon the material employed, making finished samples of paper from time to time, which we have occasionally seen, and the improvement is considerable. They are sanguine, that with proper apparatus, paper can be manufactured of reeds or wood; as the main staple, by their process, worth 12 1/2 cents to 16 cents, and at a cost not exceeding 6 1/2 cents per pound.

The subject is of manifest importance and worthy the attention of capitalists, in view of the fast and increasing demand for paper, the scarcity of the material of which paper is at present made, and the boundless supply of the cane in our southern country.

From the Boston Transcript.

Titles in the Turkish Empire.

The frequent use of the words "Sultan," "Porte," &c., &c., in the newspapers publishing accounts of affairs in Turkey at the present time, are erroneously understood by many persons.

"The Sublime Porte," is the official title of the Government of the Ottoman Empire, and not the title of any officer of the government, as many suppose it to be.

The Ottoman Emperor is called Sultan, or Grand Sultan, or Grand Seigneur, according to the fancy of the person speaking or writing. They all mean the same thing.

Pacha is the governor of a province, and according to the importance of his province, he is distinguished by one or two or three tails. Every Pacha has his own army in his own province, distinct from the grand army of the Empire. A Pacha with three tails has the power to punish with death any agent whom he employs, or any individual who seems to threaten the general safety.

Beys is a sub-governor under the Pacha. The Divan is the Council of State, and consists of the principal ministers.

The Reis Effendi is high chancellor of the Empire, and stands at the head of all the body of attorneys—which body is thought to contain the best informed men of the nation.

Cadi is a sort of judge or justice of the peace. To order the bastinado on common people, to impose a fine on a rich Greek or European, to condemn a thief to be hanged, is about all the duty of an ordinary Cadi.

The Royal Family of Russia.

Peter I., the founder, as he may be called, of the present imperial family, was the murderer of the two daughters and sons of his brother Ivan, and the murderer, it is asserted, according to more than one of the annals of his reign, by his own hand, of Alexis. He was himself murdered by Menzikoff, (a name that has again risen up in history,) the favorite of his wife Catherine, who when united to Peter was already the wife of a living husband, and their children were afterwards declared incapable of reigning, because born in sin. Anne, the eldest daughter of Ivan, put 14,000 Russians to death, and banished twice as many. A revolution displaced the younger Ivan, to put on the throne Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., and her reign was remarkable for her drunkenness and debauchery. Peter III., her successor, was notoriously the offspring of crime, and was dethroned and strangled by his wife, Catherine II., the same infamous woman who had assassinated the dethroned Emperor Ivan, and whose own son Paul—the father of the present Emperor Nicholas—was strangled by his courtiers.

Chaplains to Congress.

The Chaplains elected this year, are both Methodist clergymen. The Rev. Mr. Slicer, who was elected by the Senate, is said to be a politician, as well as a minister, as much at home on the stump as in the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Milburn, who is elected Chaplain of the House, is a man of different stamp, and was elected on other grounds. He is only about thirty years of age, of decided ability, eloquent in his calling, and of most amiable, excellent, and social character. For some years he has suffered from disease in his eyes, which renders him nearly blind. Some five or six years ago he was chosen Chaplain of the House, and gave universal satisfaction. The circumstances of his election at that time, as we have heard them narrated, were curious and creditable. He was traveling on one of the Western rivers in a steamboat, being upon one of his preaching circuits. He was but about twenty-two years of age, and seemed even younger. A great number of members of Congress were on board, on their way to Washington, and had drawn a good deal of attention to themselves by card-playing, drinking, and profanity. As Sunday came round, Mr. Milburn was asked to preach, which he did. In the course of his sermon, he addressed himself directly to the members of Congress, and rebuked them in the severest terms, for the reproach their conduct was calculated to bring upon the country, in the eyes of the

public at large, and enforced upon them the duty of remembering the responsibilities which rested upon them. He retired to his room, believing that he had offended them, fearful that he had overstepped the bounds of propriety, but conscious that he had discharged his duty. Soon afterwards a committee, appointed by the members, called upon him, thanked him for his reproof, solicited his acceptance of a purse of money they had made up, and asked permission to present his name as a candidate for Chaplain of the House of Representatives. His assent was given, and he was elected.

Southern Timber Going North.—The great increase in ship building has caused the employment of a large fleet of vessels in bringing oak and pine timber and plank from the southern to the northern States. In Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Florida, considerable tracts of timber land has been purchased by northern ship builders, who have erected saw-mills and prepare much of the timber they require near the spot where it is cut from the forest, and then charter vessels to convey it to the ship-yards of the north. Great numbers of men from Maine are at the present time engaged in getting out this timber and plank, in all the Southern States named above, and a few are also in South Carolina. The Gardner Transcript says parties for this work are leaving Bath every few days, and several weeks since, a party of 100 men started from Richmond, on the Kennebec, where they had rendezvoused for the same destination. Last week, a party of thirty picked men left Gardner for Florida, and another party is about starting for Virginia, both for the purpose of cutting ship timber for the builders on the Kennebec.

A Texas Snake Story.—One night my wife and myself were awakened by a noise from the shelf which contained our store of crockery, followed by a crash, showing that a great portion of our cups and plates had been thrown to the floor. Springing up to discover the author of this "attack upon China," I found a large snake in a somewhat unpleasant fix. He had crawled upon the shelf, attracted by a number of eggs, which were scattered about. One of them he had swallowed, and in order to get at the next, he had put his head and a portion of his body through the handle of a jug which happened to stand between him and the coveted delicacy. The handle was large enough to let his body, in its natural state, slip cleverly through, but not sufficiently large to let it pass through when puffed out by the egg. In this position he had swallowed the second egg. His snakeship thus found himself unable to advance or retreat, and in floundering about to escape from this novel stock, had caused the accident which had aroused us.

Singular Phenomenon.—The Belfast Journal says that in a portion of the Penobscot River, a short distance above Prospect Ferry, where the river widens to the breadth of about a mile, a great commotion was discovered in the water several months since, so that the surface was much disturbed, and stones and earth seemed to be thrown up from the bottom. This upbelling still continues at intervals, and experiments show that at least an acre of the river-bed has sunk from a depth of seven to a depth of fourteen fathoms. A sulphuric gas is emitted from the water during its periods of commotion, and it is said that two distinct shocks of an earthquake have occurred since the commencement of the phenomena. These disturbances are undoubtedly of volcanic origin, though the phenomenon is very remarkable for this region.

Effects of Wrong Spelling.—Not long since, a gentleman, then a chorister of a certain choir in Vermont, wrote to a publisher in Boston for a copy of that popular singing-book, "The Ancient Lyre." In his communication, he used the following language:—"Please send me the Ancient Liar, well bound."

The publisher, in answer to his request, replied:—"My Dear Sir—I do not doubt but the devil has been, and still is, in Boston; but it will be difficult to comply with your request, for the reason that Boston influence is so strongly in his favor, it will be impossible to bind him."

To Cleanse the Hair.—What is far better for cleansing the hair than the spirituous extracts so frequently recommended, is the yolk of an egg; it acts in the same way as soap in removing dandruff, but having little or no alkaline qualities, does not, like soap, change the color of the hair, nor does it render it harsh as spirits do; but, on the contrary, makes it soft and silk-like. It is used thus: Beat up the yolk of an egg—perfectly free from white—with an equal quantity of soft water or rose water, apply it to the hair with a soft brush—a shaving brush is best—until a good lather is produced; then clean it well off, either with soft water, rose, elder, or orange flower water. If a new laid egg, the better.

There are at the Daguerrian Gallery of Mr. Root, corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., N. Y.; a number of very interesting-views of the most renowned places of the earth. They are large and well executed Daguerreotypes of the City of Jerusalem from Mount Olivet, of Bethlehem of Judea, the Convent at Bethlehem, Nazareth, Mount Zion, and Mount Calvary. These views are the first actual sun-pictures from the real scenery ever brought to this country. A Stereoscope of the Holy City has been made, and by it one can see every prominent feature as vividly as if he really stood upon Olivet. The pictures were sent to this City, with others, for the World's Exhibition, by the American Consul at Jerusalem.

Col. John L. Goldschmidt died at Watertown, N. Y., on Thursday last, aged 64 years. His life was an extraordinary one, full of strange scenes, comprising almost every degree of adventure, hardship and peril. Originally, he was designed and educated for the ministry, but entered the army with a lieutenant of cavalry's commission. He was subsequently through the whole Peninsular war; first in the disastrous campaign of the brave but ill-fated Sir John Moore, and afterward participating in the more brilliant career of the Duke of Wellington; then Sir Arthur Wellesley, with whom he eventually became intimately acquainted, and was honored by him with the position of Aid in several engagements.

VARIETY.

Dr. Spring says that neatness and taste are peculiarly ornamental to female character. In a female, particularly, they well deserve the name of virtues; for, without them, whatever may be her excellence, she has none that will be honored or acknowledged. A woman may be industrious and economical; she may possess a well-cultivated and richly-furnished mind, but, destitute of neatness and taste, depresses rather than elevates the character of her sex—and poisons instead of purifying the fountain of domestic and public happiness.

The only people that hope are the poor. The rich live in fear. Reduce a man to one pair of breeches, and his view of futurity will be as buoyant as a cork. Make him a millionaire and he will worry from year end to year end. Every gale of wind not only sinks his vessel but his spirits; and the same conflagration that only breaks the nap of the shirtless loafer, fills the mind of the rich man with fear and trembling for the stock he owns in some insurance company.

At the breaking of ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad at Lynchburg, a clergyman present commenced slowly and solemnly to read a manuscript prayer. At the conclusion, an old negro man, who had been resting with one foot on his spade and his arms on the handle, looking intently in the chaplain's face, straightening himself up, remarked audibly, "Well, I reckon dat's de fust time de Lord has ever been written to on de subject of railroads!"

The bark N. H. Wolf, which arrived from Alexandria, Syria, on Monday, has thirty-seven boxes consigned to the cabinets of several of the colleges in the United States, and to private cabinets, containing specimens of the arts of the ancient Ninevites, which have been brought to light by the labors of Layard and Rawlinson, under the direction of the British Museum, after having lain buried in those ancient ruins for twenty-five or thirty centuries.

The New York Knickerbocker says:—The following telegraphic dispatch was recently sent to the Rev. P. R. Saint Peter's Church, Montreal, in answer to the urgent request, addressed to a well-known glass-stainer in this city, that certain cathedral windows should at once be forwarded:—"Saint Peter left New York this day; the Virgin and Joseph go on Saturday; and the other Saints will leave early next week."

I have often occasion to observe (said Cecil) that a warm blundering man does more for the world than a frigid wise man. A man who gets into the habit of inquiring about properties and expediences and occasions, spends his life without doing anything to the purpose. The state of the world is such, and so much depends on action, that every thing seems to say to every man, "Do something"—"Do it!"—"Do it!"

He alone is truly great who is so by virtue of intrinsic qualities. The adroit employment of artifice and falsehood may for a time deceive; but that fine intuition which tests character and worth with infallible sagacity, will reverse the decision of mere opinion, and estimate the man as he is.

If a well bred woman is surprised in careless costume, she does not try to dodge behind the door to conceal deficiencies, nor does she turn red or stammer confused excuses. She remains calm and self-possessed, and makes up in dignity what she may want in decoration.

The editor of the Smithland (Ky.) Postboy makes the following confession:—"We have had numerous fights in town during the week; some very interesting, and some not so much so. We attended one or two ourselves, and have got a certificate of our attendance in the shape of a black patch over the left eye. See what a man's curiosity brings him to."

The Philadelphia Register, in urging a speedy construction of such railroads as are important to the interests of that city, says, the fact is not to be disguised, that the vortex of New York capital, enterprise, and character, is dragging into it the trade of every section of the Union.

Milton, when blind, married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a "rose." "I am no judge of colors," replied Milton, "but I dare say you are right, for I feel the thorn daily."

Expensive dress is the recourse of persons of weak nerves and weak minds, to secure that deference which they have not resolution enough to be indifferent to, or not talent sufficient to earn.

An exchange says that the Hon. Henry A. Wise has recently married. To any dear bachelor friend still "halting between two opinions," we say, "Go and do like Wise."

There are thirty-four shows and exhibitions now open in this city, including theaters, menageries, circuses, panoramas, galleries of art, and nondescript.

A child three years of age, daughter of Mr. George Wilson, living near Columbia, died a few days since in consequence of eating friction matches.

The Genesee Valley Free Press gives an account of the beating to death of a little girl, only six years old, daughter of John Ferris, by her stepmother, who was drunk.

According to the report of the Treasurer of Philadelphia, there is, in that County, one grog-shop to every forty-four taxable inhabitants.

Hector Jennings, of Sandusky, Ohio, has been notified by his attorney in London, that he is undisputed heir to one-half the Jennings estate in England—about \$60,000,000.

Petitions for a prohibitory liquor law are now before the Legislature of Georgia, but with only a slight prospect of success at present.

The Melbourne Argus says: In this, the richest colony in the world, the males outnumber the females to the enormous extent of about 57,000!

A bill for the establishment of a system of Common Schools is now under consideration, for the first time, in the Texas Legislature.

Apples in Texas sell at prices ranging from four to six shillings per dozen. They come mostly from Arkansas.

The Nova Scotians are about to hold a Provincial Indian Exhibition.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

THE B Subscriber's manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turned around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has rung a few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These Bells are manufactured from the best stock and are cast in iron casings. At this Foundry these were first used and are found to be a great improvement. We give a written warranty that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast without charge. The 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 sonority and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to getting up Pals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a few rods of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, and Railroads running in every direction. As this is the largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S. and has the largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levels, Compasses, &c. 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 Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 21 pp. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5.—A Christian Covenant to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 16 pp. No. 10.—The True Sabbath: Aced 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 which is added a list of 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 1658. 60 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

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

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, 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—\$3 00 per Annum, in Advance.

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the true Sabbath, and the promotion of moral piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enforce 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, 50 cents. Five copies to one address, 2 00. Twelve copies to one address, 3 00. Twenty copies to one address, 4 00. Twenty-eight copies to one address, 5 00. Forty copies to one address, 6 00.

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, Published Quarterly. Terms—\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. Each number of the Memorial will contain a lithographic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, together with a variety of historical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, progress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Wood-cut meeting houses will be introduced from time to time in connection with the history of the churches.

Orders and remittances for the above should be addressed to the General Agent, GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Postage. 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 in advance. The postage on the Sabbath-School Visitor is 3 cents a year in the State of New York, and 6 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, or 4 cents a year when not paid in advance.

The Sabbath Recorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY, AT NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. Terms—\$3 00 per Annum, in Advance. Subscriptions not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to 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 GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Liabilities of those who take Periodicals. The laws declare that any person to whom a Periodical is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, makes use of it, or even if he has not subscribed for it, if he has ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or person with whom he has paper left, but to notify the Publisher that he does not wish it.

If papers are sent to a post-office, store or tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store, or tavern-keeper, is responsible for the payment until he returns the papers, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

Rates of Advertising. For a square of 16 lines or less—one insertion, 50 cents. Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. For one month, 1 00. For three months, 2 50. For six months, 4 50. For one year, 8 00. For each additional square, two-thirds the above rates.