

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 19, 1854.

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ISRAEL'S UNBELIEF.

Why do not the Jews receive the Gospel of Christ? That they should have stood out in their opposition for so many centuries, notwithstanding the palpable evidence that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah of their own Scriptures, has been the astonishment of many minds.

In every age, and in every nation, as well as under every variety of circumstances, their opposition has been characterized by the same spirit of bitterness, which they manifested when the gospel was first declared to them.

Whatever difficulty the Jews may have found in the doctrinal errors of Christians, we seriously doubt whether their rejection of the gospel has been, in any considerable degree, owing to them.

We do not mean to intimate, that the errors of Christians are of no sort of consequence in this case. Certainly, the more completely Christians are covered with the armor of truth, the greater will be their advantage in the controversy, other things being equal.

But the real stumbling block to the Jew is the doctrine of Christ crucified. Every other ground of objection to the gospel is trifling in comparison with this.

But why is this doctrine so hateful to the Jew? Alas! it is hated by every unregenerate person; there is nothing in it which pleases the carnal mind.

Our regular missionary operations are pretty much broken up. Still I have opportunities almost daily of scattering a little seed here and there by the wayside, and find the people all ears, provided what is said has a connection with their present distress.

Dedication of a Meeting-House.—The brethren of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at South Kingston, R. I., have succeeded in building them a place of worship, capable of seating about two hundred people.

TIDINGS FROM CHINA.

[On the 15th inst. we received letters from our missionary brethren at Shanghai, China, dated Nov. 1, 1853. The account which they furnish of military operations during the previous month, is later and more complete than has reached us through any other channel.

From Bro. Gardner. Brother Carpenter has probably given you an account of what he has witnessed of the besieging of Shanghai up to the date of his last, and it may be not uninteresting to you to know what has been done on this side of the city.

On the morning of Sept. 29th, I went to the banks of the Whampoa, about a mile and a half distant, to see the imperial fleet of about 80 junks pass down the river.

On the morning of the 30th, I went to assist Bro. C. and family out of the city, but found they had left the night before.

Oct 1st—Sabbath. A brisk engagement commenced at the north gate at daybreak, lasting till 7 o'clock. At 7 o'clock an attack was made at the west gate (about a third of a mile from our house, and in sight), and continued till half past eight.

2d. Mrs. W. returned home. 5th. A battle commenced at the West gate at day-break, lasting about an hour, and then a cannonading commenced on the river, and lasted till eleven o'clock, during which time one of the imperialist junks blew up and set fire to another, destroying twenty or thirty lives.

6th. Had our house and effects prized, with the hope of getting indemnification in case it is plundered or burned by the Chinese.

7th. The insurgents burnt about 200 buildings outside the little South gate, and have since burnt about as many more.

8th—Sabbath. Preached at Sa-whay-jaw to 30 or 40 hearers. As they could take no interest in any subject foreign to their present distress, I took that for my theme, arguing that these calamities had come upon them because of their national and individual wickedness, idolatry, and rejection of the gospel.

9th. Another battle at the West gate. It is difficult to ascertain with much certainty the number killed and wounded in these battles, as Chinese reports are apt to vary according to their politics.

10th. There being no battle, I was absent from home part of the day on business, during which time three imperial soldiers came into the neighborhood, caught and robbed several men, stole poultry, clothes, &c., and attempted to take a buffalo belonging to our milkman, as he was leading her here to milk.

11th. Moved most of our furniture and clothing into a couple of rooms which were offered us in Dr. Boon's house at Hong-Ku.

tacked by a band of soldiers, who threatened to take off his head if he refused to give it up. But he declared himself to be my servant, and to prove it, presented a note Bro. C. had sent by him to me, and therefore was allowed to pass without further molestation.

11th. More robbing in the neighborhood. Rev. Mr. McClatchie sailed for England with his family, last week, in a very feeble state of health.

13th. About 500 imperialists attacked the city again opposite our house, and continued about twenty minutes, losing one man. On retreating, they broke into the house of one of our near neighbors, and dragged him and another man to their encampment, whence they made their escape unhurt.

14th. Another battle before our house, which lasted from daylight till 7 o'clock. There was more plundering done to-day than usual. Some of the soldiers were prowling round nearly all day.

15th—Sabbath. Learned that the Commander-in-Chief of the imperial forces here is to lose his head if he does not take the city within three days. A messenger whom I sent with a note to Bro. Carpenter yesterday, not returning, I went this morning in search of him; and on my return found the neighborhood in arms, carrying hoes and lug-poles and various other farming utensils, and was told that a body of about twenty soldiers had been round, had caught and robbed two men, and were dragging them off, when the people rallied in self-defense.

16th. Mrs. W. and children went again to spend a few days with Mrs. Hall, who, fearing for their safety, had sent several urgent invitations. Last night the robbers came, according to their threats of yesterday, and attempted to set fire to some houses in the neighborhood; but the people rose against and repelled them.

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20th. Another battle in front of our house, lasting from daylight till 1 o'clock. In the night, it is said, the rebels went out and surprised the enemy in their camp and killed two or three hundred of them, and took two of their junks on the river.

21st. Another battle at the West gate, in which it is said fifty of the imperialists were killed, and several of the rebels. On the night following, another battle was fought there.

my family in safe quarters without living on others, though I and Bro. C. have made diligent inquiry—every corner being filled.

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22d—Sabbath. Heard that twenty or thirty imperialists, by some means, got into the North gate last night, and were all beheaded.

23d. A battle at the West gate, in which it is said fifty of the imperialists were killed, and several of the rebels. On the night following, another battle was fought there.

24th. Returning from Hong-Ku about 8 o'clock this morning, I found an army of a thousand or more by my house, through which I had to pass. They had fifteen scaling ladders and other apparatus for climbing the wall. About every tenth man carried a banner, and about ninety-nine hundredths of the remainder were armed with swords, knives, spears, and spikes—or rather, bamboo poles with large nails tied on one end—and the rest carried small fire-locks about three feet long.

25th. Learn that three men in the city, having been detected in selling rice at fifty cash per catty, contrary to the orders of the insurgent chief, were cut open and their hearts taken out.

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27th. Another battle was fought at the West gate between midnight and daylight this morning, and there has been fighting on the East and South sides of the city nearly all day.

28th. Robbers have again been committing depredations in our neighborhood—to-day, burnt down twelve or fifteen houses, killed one man, and severely wounded another, slightly wounded one woman, and carried off two others.

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the city by ropes let down from the wall, which on the outside is about twenty feet high. After a little, I caught the eye of one of the officers, who seemed to recognize me, and immediately got a new rope and let down to which I fastened my rope. Informing him that I would wait for an answer, he disappeared with it.

When I rang my door bell Le-Chong came and opened the door as readily as though I had only been out for a night and returned, and he was not a little cheered at seeing us.

Outside, there seemed to be some prospect of a crisis in the affairs of the Imperialists and foreigners. In the present state of things, the latter will not pay the customs demanded by the former, who have made strenuous exertions to get their custom-house back; and within the last few days two foreigners have been fired at by the Imperialists.

OUR PALESTINE MISSION. The Committee on Outfit have received a letter from Boston, informing them that a vessel will sail from that port in about ten days time; and Bro. Saunders has been deputed to visit Boston, and ascertain whether the accommodations are suitable; and if so, and the terms are reasonable, to secure a passage.

The following is a letter from C. A. Minor, in regard to Dr. Barclay and the war. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1854.

I notice that it is stated in the Recorder that Dr. Barclay has signified to his friends that the troubles in the East will render his removal advisable, and that his friends have authorized him to return home, &c.

As Bro. Gardner has left some white paper, and allows me to mark on it, I will do so by giving you an account of my excursion, or rather incursion, into the city day before yesterday.

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Russians. But this event must, beyond all contingency, conclude the war, as the Sublime Porte would not of course yield its capital until it was thoroughly conquered, and its armies annihilated. So that, even supposing the worst, that the Turks are defeated, (which even we do not believe), peace will be restored long before a Russian army could encamp on the sacred plains.

A CHANCE FOR THE BENEVOLENT.—The N. Y. Tribune has received from D. W. Kilbourne, Esq., of Keokuk, Iowa, a lengthy communication in relation to the emancipation of nineteen slaves.

REVIVAL IN A PENITENTIARY.—For some time past (says a Cincinnati paper) the keeper of the Kentucky State Prison has been in the habit of lecturing the inmates every Sunday morning.

TOBACCO AMONG CHRISTIANS.—At a late Convention of Baptists in New Brunswick, a committee was appointed to report on Tobacco, who, according to the Christian Visitor, brought in the following:—

DECLINE OF METHODISM IN NEW YORK.—The Christian Advocate and Journal gives a table showing the total number of members of the Methodist Churches in this City to have been, in 1843, 9,780; in 1845, 9,571; 1847, 9,326; 1849, 8,983; 1851, 9,289; 1853, 9,319—showing a decrease in ten years of 400 members, while the population has nearly doubled.

GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.—The Semur Canadian of the 16th ult., reports the baptism of eight converts from Popery at this station during the previous week.

THE TRAINER FAMILY.—This family are now all free, reunited, and living in New York. The little girl, Jane, it will be remembered, was set free by a New York Court; the mother was purchased from the man who held her as a slave; the father was a free negro when the case was first brought to public notice.

ANOTHER METHODIST PROPERTY CASE has recently been decided in England, relative to the control of the meeting-houses. Many of the trustees of meeting-houses being Reformers, have refused the use of their houses to the preachers of the Conference.

ELISHA TUCKER, D.D., who had been for some time laid aside from public duties by ill health, died at Cumberland, Md., Dec. 29th, in the 69th year of his age.

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings, in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, JAN. 9.

In the SENATE, Mr. Chase presented a memorial from the State of Ohio, relative to the riotous proceedings of the citizens of Erie, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was not in Session. THIRD-DAY, JAN. 10.

In the SENATE, the resolutions relative to alterations in the Capitol buildings, and the expenditures and appropriations for the improvement of Western Harbors, were adopted.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Drum, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of his late colleague, Mr. Muhlenberg, and offered the customary resolutions.

FOURTH-DAY, JAN. 11. In the SENATE, after the reading of the Journal, the correspondence concerning the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, respecting Central American affairs, was taken up.

FIFTH-DAY, JAN. 12. In the SENATE, Mr. Weller gave notice of a bill to establish a semi-monthly mail between the Atlantic and Pacific via Nicaragua.

European News.

Of the European news received since our last, the following summary embraces every important item.

Lord Palmerston has returned to office, upon conditions not made public.

From the Turkish War there is nothing of importance, except the report of a Russian victory in Asia.

Odessa letters of Dec. 8th, state positively, that the Jagondib, Russian 90-gun ship, was destroyed at the Battle of Sinope.

The overland Indian mail brings confirmation that the Shah of Persia had left Teheran with an army numbering 30,000 cavalry.

According to the Kolnische Zeitung, curious developments are coming to light, which indicate that Russia has long been preparing for the present crisis.

THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.—The Court of Appeals, on Saturday, Dec. 31, announced their decision in the suit brought by the Attorney-General, in behalf of the State, to test the title to the manor of Rensselaerwyck.

bany; and Mr. Church has also purchased a large portion of the manor in Rensselaer County. These gentlemen offer to release the rents and quarter sales for a sum in gross of which the interest at 6 per cent will equal the value of the rent, estimated at one dollar a bushel, (the average price for the last twenty years being ten shillings.)

The Steamship San Francisco—Awful Disaster.

The new steamship San Francisco sailed from New York for San Francisco on the 21st of December. She was chartered by Government, and had on board, besides her officers and a large crew, companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K, and L, of the third regiment of the United States Artillery.

On the 6th of January, a ship arrived at a Nova Scotia port, and reported having seen the San Francisco, with her decks swept, her boats gone, and completely disabled; but was unable to render any assistance, and lost sight of her during the gale.

Government at once took measures to rescue those on board, should the wreck still float. The Revenue cutter Washington, the steamship Alabama, and the steamship Union, were sent out from this port to cruise in search of her.

Thus matters remained up to dark Sixth-day night, Jan. 13th, when the British ship Three Bells, of Glasgow, an iron sailing vessel, arrived in New York harbor, bringing 135 of the San Francisco's passengers, including her officers and crew.

Lieut. Winder, one of the rescued passengers brought by the ship Three Bells, furnished the Tribune with the following narrative of occurrences on board the San Francisco:—

We left New York on the 21st of December, with most favorable weather. Our voyage promised to be an unusually pleasant one, for we had a ship whose qualities were of the first order, commanded by officers the most able and gentlemanly.

About nine o'clock on the morning of the second day, a tremendous gale sprang up, which increased to a hurricane, and about twelve o'clock at night our engines gave out, and soon after our foremast was carried away.

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bring his wife and child down also, as the ship was not in such bad condition as we had anticipated. We found there some of the ladies, together with a number of officers and children, collected at the after part of the saloon. The forward part of the cabin had been crushed in by the force of the tremendous sea already alluded to; at each roll of the ship large bodies of water entered the cabin at the crushed-in part of the deck.

Some time during the evening Captain Watkins came into the cabin, and requested that the officers would all go out to bailing, and assist in keeping the ship afloat. Two officers went out at a time, and set the men to bailing out the engine-room; as soon as one gang of men became exhausted, we set new relays to work, and thus kept up the work all night.

About this time—for I have no recollection of dates, as I deemed our case hopeless, and kept no record of events—we were cheered by the prospect of getting the machinery in working order. A temporary steering apparatus was erected, and an attempt made to get the ship under way.

We found that the ship bid fair to keep afloat, and began to take such measures for our personal comfort as the circumstances would admit of, in the way of obtaining dry clothing and proper food.

The passengers by the bark Kilby arrived in New York on Sunday, having been taken off by the ship Lucy Thompson, just in time to save them from starvation.

The conduct of Capt. Watkins is everywhere extolled to the utmost. He went to England in the Antarctic, with about 225 others. The Antarctic was well provided with water and provisions.

The whole number on board the San Francisco when she left was 750. About 225 were put on board the Antarctic, 230 came here in the Three Bells, about 100 by the Kilby, and near 200 were lost by being washed overboard, or died of cholera.

It seems to be generally conceded (says the N. Y. Tribune) that the ill-fated steamer San Francisco was overloaded, and that to this cause is to be imputed the disaster that befel her.

The citizens of New York, assembled in public meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, Jan. 6, 1854. Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt, Mayor of the City, presiding, for the purpose of considering the subject of ocean postage, respectfully represented:—

That they are fully persuaded that a very serious restriction upon the mercantile correspondence between the United States and other countries, impeding commerce, and imposing a heavy tax upon the community at large.

That they are a grievous and oppressive burden upon that large and industrial class of the population of this country who were born in Europe, aggravating the bitterness of their separation from relatives and friends in the old world, and, in many cases, sundering the nearest relations of life.

That they interfere with many of the most valuable institutions in this country, by imposing upon their foreign correspondence restrictions and expenses highly injurious to their successful progress.

That they pray your honorable body to adopt, as soon as possible, measures for reducing the charge of ocean postage to the uniform rate of two cents for the mere transportation of a single letter from any part of the United States to any port beyond the sea, at which the American mail steamers may regularly touch.

Several persons connected with the Cunard steamships are under arrest in New York for smuggling diamonds, jewelry, watches, &c. The steamer Andes was compelled to give bonds before sailing for Liverpool last week.

fourth day another sail appeared to windward of us, close by the Three Bells, and the latter signaled her. Both bore down for us. The second ship proved to be the Antarctic, bound for Liverpool. Both laid by us that night, as it was too rough to do any thing more than getting off a few of the men.

Previous to falling in with the Three Bells, a sort of congestive diarrhoea broke out among the men on board the San Francisco, owing to exposure to wet and cold, overwork, and an undue indulgence in the potted meats, pickled cabbage, &c.

When we arrived in port we had just half a day's allowance of water, and the continuance of the fog would have placed us in a desperate situation. For several days previous we were put upon short allowance of water, so that you see we escaped one peril, but came near suffering another not much less appalling.

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The notes of the Mechanics' Bank of Watertown were protested at the agency, in Albany, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 15. This is an individual bank. Its circulation, when the September report was made, was \$47,080.

New York Market—January 16, 1854.

Atches—Pots \$5 62; Pearls 6 25. Flour and Meal—Flour has advanced slightly; 8 00 for Canadian, 7 94 for common to good Ohio, and mixed to fancy Michigan.

At Shiloh, N. J., January 6th, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, Mr. JOHN EVANS, of Allowaystown, to Miss HELEN N. W. Evans, daughter of Isaac West, Esq., of Shiloh.

At Shiloh, N. J., December 30th, 1853, HANNAH S., wife of Joseph T. Mayhew, and daughter of Lewis Mayhew, of Shiloh, N. J., to Mr. JOHN EVANS, of Allowaystown, N. J.

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Business Notice.—The Seventh-Day Baptist Publishing Society has in operation nearly five years, and during that time has carried on the publishing business with success, and has been able to pay its subscribers in full.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

- NEW YORK. Adams, Charles Potter. Allen, J. Howard Babcock. Alfred, Chas. H. Langworthy. Alfred, Chas. H. Langworthy. Alfred, Chas. H. Langworthy.

MARRIED.

At Shiloh, N. J., January 6th, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, Mr. JOHN EVANS, of Allowaystown, to Miss HELEN N. W. Evans, daughter of Isaac West, Esq., of Shiloh.

DIED.

Near Shiloh, N. J., December 30th, 1853, HANNAH S., wife of Joseph T. Mayhew, and daughter of Lewis Mayhew, of Shiloh, N. J.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of TITTSWORTH & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 25 Bay Street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton—Winter Arrangements—On and after Oct. 18, 1853, Passenger Trains will leave as follows—From Pier No. 2 North River, New York—8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

New York and Erie Railroad.

TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Day 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.

Prospectus of "The Independent." THIS will be known and widely-circulated journal, conducted by Pastors of Congregational Churches in New York and vicinity, has nearly completed its fifth year.

DeBryer Institute. Faculty. REV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classical Literature.

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Miscellaneous.

The Voice of Autumn.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. There comes, from yonder height, A soft rustling sound, Where forest leaves are bright, And fall, like flakes of light, To the ground.

The Astor Library.

The building having been completed, and the books properly arranged, the Astor Library was thrown open to public inspection during the first week of January, and is now open for public use, without charge. No books are loaned from it, but every convenience for reading or study is afforded to those who desire to resort to it.

"Sabda Kalpa Drama of the Rajah Radhak Deb," a Sanscrit Dictionary, in seven volumes, folio—the last two not yet received. The whole linguistic collection numbers two thousand one hundred volumes.

Improvement in Steam Navigation.

The London Globe publishes the following account of the new principle of steam propulsion:— "Considerable interest has been excited in Edinburgh by the successful trial of the steam vessel lately launched at Granton for a deep sea fishing, as demonstrating the practicability of a new principle of steam propulsion, superseding both the screw and the paddle, as likely to effect, in some degree, a revolution in the art of steam navigation.

Description of Mr. Jefferson.

In a series of pen and ink portraits by Edward William Johnson, of Virginia, we find the annexed sketch of Thomas Jefferson's personal appearance, and of his conversational powers:— Dressed, within doors, as I saw him last, no longer in the red breeches which were once famous as his favorite, and rather conspicuous attire, but still vindicating by a capacious waistcoat, his attachment to that republican color; in gray shorts, small silver knee buckles, gray woolen stockings, black slippers, a blue body coat, surmounted by a gray spencer; tall, and though limbed of person, and decidedly graceful and agile of motion and carriage, yet long and ill-limbed. Mr. Jefferson's figure was commanding and striking, though bad, and his face most animated and agreeable, though remarkably ugly.

body seemed impatient of keeping still, for his mind shifted his position all the while, and so twisted itself about that you might almost have thought he was attitudinizing. Meantime, his face, expressive as it was ugly, was not much less busy than his limbs, in bearing its part in the conversation, and kept up, all the while, the most speaking by play, an eloquence of the countenance as great as ugly features could well have.

How to Tell a Good Teacher.

A gentleman from Swampville, State of New York, was telling how many occupations he had attempted. Among others, he had tried school teaching. "How long did you teach?" asked a bystander. "Wal, I didn't teach long; that is, I only went to teach."

European Experience.

The Richmond Examiner, in answer to inquiries concerning the health of Mr. John M. Daniel, its former editor, and his opinions of Europe, publishes the following extracts from one of his recent letters of private correspondence:— "It may be strange, but it is nevertheless true, that I have been as really and truly homesick for the last three months as ever was any little girl in her first quarter at the boarding school. If you knew how much pleasanter a life of real work and study in the United States is than this nonsensical travel and idleness, you would not be so discontented. One will only learn by experience, however; and the best thing I expect to get, personally, out of this mission, is just this—that I will be satisfied when I get back, and never again be haunted by those intolerable longings for Europe, which tormented me in the years gone by."

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"I have not yet got altogether well of my dreadful attack of last July. Till shortly after I got here I was troubled with a chronic irritation—the remains of my epidemic—which annoyed me excessively. I was cured of it by a physician who is the cleverest person I have seen. He gave me a decoction of tamarinds and poppies, a tumbler full every three hours, and a hot bath every morning. In some things I think better of European medical practice than our own. I find the idea current among them, which I have often broached to you, that chemistry is not competent to extract all the essential components of natural productions."

Vicious Cattle.

The common vice of jumping and throwing fence is taught to cattle, with scarcely an exception, by their owners and care-takers. Fences half down, soon fall by the rubbing of cattle, and teach the first lesson, especially if cattle have any shrewdness in observing cause and effect. Very fine food just over a poor fence, is the next lesson; letting down bars and rail fences to the calves, from laziness, so that the animal has to leap, is the third lesson—and this last is often first, second, and third with sheep, until they will scale anything. These three lessons are usually enough, but a fourth is often added—placing one additional rail on the fence each successive day, for the ostensible purpose of keeping the jumper within bounds, but really operating as a most ingenious contrivance to teach the art of vaulting. We have read of French being 'taught in six lessons,' but very few animals require more than the above four to enable them to take 'French leave' of any ordinary enclosure. [Country Gentleman.

Newspaper Composition.

This is a distinct and difficult art. Its principles must be somewhat carefully studied by those who would succeed in it. The disregard of these principles is the cause of the prosiness which characterizes so much of our newspaper literature. The newspaper is not a thing to be studied—scarcely one to be read. It is to be glanced over. The articles, then, must be so written as to attract and hold attention. Processes of thought and reasoning are to be shut out; results only are to appear. Argument is to be suggested, rather than stated. Usually one point is enough for an article. Some single nail should be struck fair upon the head, and then left at once. Introductions are a nuisance. Inferences are always skipped. The sentences should be short. Every word should leap with life. Condensation should be extreme. Subordinate thoughts should be thrown away. The object is not to treat a subject in full, but to produce a certain effect. All that is not necessary to the effect should be discarded. He who has the nerve to do this, with a soul that fires with a great thought, and the manliness to utter it freely, may wield a power with the pen which no sceptre can rival. The tendencies in professional life are to deterioration of style. The constant didacticism of the pulpit often degenerates into diffuseness. The reiteration of points at the bar, and the precision of legal style, tend to produce dryness and reputation. In no way can the professional man more effectively make his words instinct with life and power, than by weekly practice in the columns of a newspaper. [Examiner.

Poultry Exhibition.

A National Poultry Exhibition was organized in New York on the 5th inst., with P. T. Barnum for President, A. B. Allen for Secretary, and R. B. Coleman for Treasurer. Several hundred dollars were subscribed, which will be offered in premiums for the best specimens of fowls that can be produced from any part of the United States. The Society resolved to hold a grand National Poultry Show in New York on the 13th day of February next, continuing several days. This will include the exhibition of all kinds of fowls, pea-fowls, ducks, geese, swan, fancy pigeons, gold and silver pheasants, &c. Premiums will also be offered for the best specimens of rabbits, rat terrier dogs and deer. Exhibitors will be admitted free at all times during the exhibition. Food and water will be provided by the Society for all fowls on exhibition, and proper persons will be appointed to regularly feed and provide for them without inconvenience to the owner. Fowls intended for Exhibition may be sent in advance of the time to the Managers at Adams' Express Office, New York. Every coop is to be marked with the true name of the Fowls exhibited, and when they are for sale, the price asked is to be legibly marked thereon.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES IN 1853.—We find in the Buffalo Express a statement by G. W. Rounds, Agent for the North-western Insurance Company, in relation to the Lake Disasters for the last year—amounting to two hundred and sixty-six. Loss of property, \$874,143. Lives lost 81. Of the two hundred and sixty-six disasters here detailed, nineteen occurred in April, thirty in May, seventeen in June, eleven in July, twenty-eight in August, thirty in September, thirty in October, eighty in November, and twelve in December. Six steamers, two propellers and thirty sail vessels have gone out of existence entirely. The number of accidents exceeds those of last year by thirty seven, while the loss of property is less by \$118,516.

VARIETY.

The papers speak very enthusiastically of Louis Auer of the Imperial printing office at Vienna, who has invented a new mode of producing from natural objects, from flowers for instance, plates which serve to be printed from at once. He places a flower or a leaf between a lead and a copper plate, and by means of pressure obtains upon the leaden plate a perfect impression of the most delicate parts of the object. These plates serve as a matrix for an elastic substance like gutta percha, from which an electrotype is made which is used to print from. One of our fellow citizens of New York has done more than this; he takes from a copper plate engraving on paper, an impression upon gutta percha; from this elastic matrix he makes an electrotype or an elastic plate, from which he prints and produces an exact copy of the original.

The devotees of 'Spiritualism' are circulating a Memorial to Congress, asking the appointment of a Scientific Commission to scrutinize the alleged phenomena of Rapping, Writing, Table-Moving, Music-playing, phosphorescent illumination, movement of ponderable bodies without the interposition of visible agency, &c. &c., which are occurring throughout the country. The memorial states that some of the signers suppose these phenomena to be produced by spirits of departed human beings, while others 'entertain the opinion that the acknowledged principles of physics and metaphysics will enable scientific inquiries to account for all the facts in a rational and scientific manner.' The Rev. Dr. D. V. McLean, President of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., has obtained subscriptions toward the endowment of that institution to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and in honor of this success, there was recently a grand illumination of the College, and a torch-light procession of the students through the principal streets of the borough. Addresses were made by several members of the Senior Class, and the occasion was one of great joy and satisfaction to the friends of this rapidly rising institution. The college is now in a highly prosperous condition.

The Agricultural Society of Champagne County, Ohio, certify that Hugh McDonald received the premium for the best acre of corn, an average one out of a field of 45 acres, which yielded one hundred and forty-five bushels and three pecks, by actual measurement of one row, carefully selected by the Committee as an average one, and estimated from that for an acre. It is estimated that the whole field would have averaged 140 bushels per acre.

Judge Irwin, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, committed Kirkpatrick, one of the ring-leaders in the Erie riots to the Allegheny County Jail, during the pleasure of the Court, or until released by due course of law, for violating an injunction of that Court, in aiding and abetting in the destruction of the railway track at Erie. The Court also instructed the Marshal to report to it all such persons as were resisting its injunction, by preventing the repairs at Harbor Creek, and other places.

The following is a small portion of the standing army of the Republic of the United States. Ohio has 12,000 school districts and 36,000 directors. There are 838,000 youths between the ages of four and twenty-one years who depend on the common schools for their education. What a force for a single State! How much more safety to the institutions of the country is comprised in the moral power of these 838,000 youths than in the same number of soldiers kept as a standing army!

The large fund, amounting to some fifty thousand dollars or more, raised in New York to help on a "revolution" in Ireland a number of years ago, has been to a considerable extent disposed of according to Judge Emmett of New York city, who is a member of the "Irish Directory," in contriving the escape of Messrs. Meagher, Mitchell, and others from Van Dieman's Land, and the remainder, it has also been stated by Judge Emmett, has been reserved for "future operations."

A great man is one who, in some sense or other, adds to the world's possessions; be it in government, in poetry, or in philosophy, he is a bringer into life—a builder, a creator, a planter, an inventor—in some sort, a doer of that which nobody else has done before him, and which nobody, then, besides himself, seemed willing or prepped to do. Now, it is very certain that the world really loses none of its possessions. A truth once known is known forever.

Severe weather has been experienced on the English coast, during which several shipwrecks are stated to have taken place. Among them we notice the loss of the fine packet ship Niagara, owned by Messrs. Frost & Sons, of this City, and bound to this port. The Niagara was 790 tons, built by Geo. Greenman, & Co., at Mystic Bridge, Conn., in 1845; was valued at about \$40,000, and the cargo about \$100,000. Vessel and cargo insured.

The ship Great Republic, recently burned at her dock in New York, has been raised, and proves to be less damaged than was at first supposed. There is talk of repairing her. Of the cargo, only about one third was touched by fire, leaving at least three thousand tons damaged by water alone. An infidel remarked, within the hearing of a girl of thirteen, that all things were made by chance; and the world, like a mushroom, sprang up in the night. "I should like to know, sir," she asked, "where the seed came from?" There is hardly any bodily blemish which a winning behavior will not conceal, or make tolerable; and there is no external grace which ill-nature or affectation will not deform. Aristotle, being censured for bestowing aims on a bad man, made the following noble reply:—"I did not give it to the man; I gave it to humanity."

Bells! Bells! Bells! THE Bells subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with no rivets, arms, or bolts, and are set around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has rung many years. Springs are affixed in a new way to prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These Bells are manufactured from the best stock and are cast in iron castings. At this Foundry these were first used and are found to be a great improvement. We give writers the name of that Church Bell which breaks 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 Peals 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 will strike in any year from the States. Did Bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Post-office, 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 Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy: A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Controversy Coin. 8 pp. No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 9 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Examined and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11—Religious Liberty Enforced by Legislative enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Mansuetudo in Terro Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:— A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 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, The Sabbath Visitor. 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 \$5 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. UTTEN, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

The Sabbath Recorder, Published Weekly. Terms—\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital 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 ignorant, and subvert 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..... \$1 00 Five copies to one address..... 5 00 Twelve copies to one address..... 10 00 Twenty copies to one address..... 18 00 Twenty-five copies to one address..... 22 00 Forty copies to one address..... 35 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 of meeting-house 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. UTTEN, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, AT NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. Terms: \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid full till the close of the year, will be liable to an annual charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders and remittances should be directed, post-paid, to Geo. B. UTTEN, 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 if he has not subscribed for it, or if he orders it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or person with whom it is sent, 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 the person to whom they are sent, does not pay for them, or does not order them to be stopped, the Publisher will not be responsible for the payment until they are lying dead in the office. Rates of Advertising: For a square of 16 lines or less—each insertion..... 50 cts. For each subsequent insertion..... 40 cts. For a longer advertisement, the price will be made up by agreement. For each additional square, or for each additional insertion, the price will be made up by agreement.