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VOL. X.—NO. 31.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 12, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 499.

The Sabbath Recorder.

(Copied by request from a paper published at Lewistown, Ful-ton County, Ill.)

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. To Rev. J. McCandlish, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church

Considering ourselves as having been reyesterday, (Oct. 2, 1853,) in the school-house in, our vicinity, we think it time that you forfy the seventh or last day of the week, according to the manner enjoined in the Fourth Commandment, and practiced by Jesus Christ and his apostles. In so doing, we are aware that we shut ourselves out from many lucrative callings and honorable situations, which otherwise we might be as eligible to as others of similar abilities; but we do it, we think, any other person, will make the way plain for us, so that we can, without conscientious scruples, devote to labor the seventh day, and also enable us to esteem the first day as "the holy of the Lord," we hope immediately to gathered from the following queries:

1st. You told us, that the ten commandthe same public manner. Will you show that the Jews have I offended nothing at all? "first day" has been substituted for "seventh day" in such a public manner?

the finger of God. Will you show that on that day? If so, where is the proof? Or "seventh day" was not so engraved, but was do you simply mean, that on first day He only written with ink, that it might be blotted | showed himself first to Peter, second to Mary out in the fullness of time, like the Jewish ri- third, that he traveled sixty furlongs to Emtual? or will you show how God can be maus with two disciples, and, fourth, then re-" without variableness or shadow of turning," (James 1: 17,) if he alter one word publicly with his own finger on tables of stone?

signed by God to be succeeded by the first day, we ask, 1st. Why was not the Fourth Commandment excluded from the decalogue. lile circumcision, and other observances, never

inded for the Gentiles under the gospel? 2 . Why are we informed, in the only place where the prophets intimate a change of times and laws, that the change should be by a power adverse to the Saints of the Most High, and that it should not be perpetual? (Daniel 7: 25.) 3d. If the Fourth Commandment was to be altered by divine authority, why did Jesus Christ say, It is easier for heaven and earth to pass, than one tittle of the law to fail? (Luke 16:17.) Why are we constantly directed in the New Testament, to "follow Christ," who, as his adversaries had to admit kept the Sabbath-the same seventh-day Sabbath that the Jews did, and never, so far as we are informed, observed the first day at all as a season of rest or a Sabbath. 5th. If a commandment of the Decalogue might, under pretence of piety to God, he altered with impunity, why did our Lord prepare such a severe scourge for the perpetrators of such a deed, as is to be found in the 15th of Matthew and the 17th of Mark, where notice is taken evening and the morning were the first day. of an infringement on the Fifth Commandment, with as plausible a reason, perhaps, as man could devise for infringing upon any? "Honor thy father and thy mother," said God. But hypocrisy said, Though your parents need your support, you may take the property you properly owe for their sustenance, and cast it into the treasury of the Lord, your great Father in heaven, and then say to your parents, It is corban, and let them beg or die, but you are free. 6th. Why did our Lord

eptist Memorial, say, that on love to God, and love to man, 5 Cents a Number. hang all the law, (Mat. 22: 40,) if the seventh ial will contain a litho day Baptist preacher; to orical, biographical, and illustrate the rise, pro day of the Fourth Commandment was not affixed thereto? 7th. Why did he say, (Mark 2: 27) The Sabbath (which he knew the Fourth of the Seventh-day Bap Commandment declared to be the seventh day) was made for man, thus teaching that it nein connection with the for the above should ent, George B. Utter, "first day," in a few years? And why did rear is 13 cents a year in the my other part of the United madvance. 4,) that "whosoever committeth sin transgress-Visitor is 3 cents a year is in any other part of th sptist Memorial is 2 cents a when paid in advance, or of the law;" and if Mat. 7: 23 is correctly rendered, it may read thus," And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work trangression of the law;" and Matt. 13: 41 thus, "The Son of Kecorder. man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all things that of-Publishing Society, fend, and them that do transgress the law." NEW YORK.

vance. Subscriptions year, will be Hable to preme displeasure? nts. Cacknowledged in the to which they reach il arrearages are paid, jublisher: adremittances should ruce-st., New Yorks. James say, (Acts 15: 21,) " Moses of old time | future. hath in every city, them that preach him, ike Periodicale, such to whom a Periodical is he receives the paper of subscribed for it, of his in such a case is pat 19 person with whom the lar that he does not wis a day?" And why did Luke, the writer of the Acts say, (Acts 18: 4,) "And he reasoned in

the Jews and the Greeks?" Did the un- of God, or not? tore or its vers or other the purson to whom, \$877 - helper, dec. is respon Brigatient, or gives notice (m die office. believing Jews keep first day for Sabbath,

bath at the resurrection of Christ?

is the precept for it, or where an example in and 14: 12, and 22: 14, "who keep the holy record, and what was the hour and the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus?" moment? for it occupied not a day, like the And now we offer, for the first written tract, example of Sabbath rest, for, at the rising of to be presented to us on or before the first the sun, the event had already transpired.

Col. 2:16, "Let no man judge you in re- God, in the holy Scriptures, requires us to spect to the Sabbath days," ought we not to follow our labors on the last day of the week, I see the features of my angel-child disavow all human authority on the subject, and to rest on the first day of the week, the She passed away, ere sin her soul had tainted,and simply conform to the authority of God, sum of five hundred dollars; and we implore peatedly rebuked in public as Sabbath-break- and of Jesus Christ, as it is written, "We editors of newspapers every where, who o say not so, for I would class her, even ers, in your discourses, particularly in that of ought to obey God rather than man?" (Acts either fear God or love our Lord Jesus Christ, As when below she lay upon my breast;

bear, or that we repent. You must be aware 7,) is it safe to follow the Fathers, as they are that, from some motive, we endeavor to sancti- called, in any thing at variance with the holy paid, Lewistown, Fulton Co., Illinois. commandment delivered unto us?

8th. When God says, "The seventh day bath, in the vicinity of Lewistown, Ill. is the Sabbath," will you show us how we can say, The first day is the Sabbath, and neither lie ourselves, nor give God the lie?

9th. When God says, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no work," (Ex. 20:9,) will you show how we can live without trangresfrom the fear of God, and with regard to the sion, if we refuse to work on either of the retributions of eternity. But now, if you, or first six days of the week, or refuse to rest on the seventh?

10th. If the Apostles and primitive Christians left the observance of seventh day for that of first day, how happened it that those who contended so hard for circumcising gentile converts should not have one word to say reform. The difficulties in the way, may be on this subject? And why were they never accused, after Christ's resurrection, of being violators of the Sabbath, by unbelieving and persecuting Jews? Or how could Paul, ments were delivered to more than two mil- (Acts 24: 14,) say he believed all things lions of hearers, by God's own voice, from written in the law, if he did not believe the summit of Sinai-and now, we think, if that the seventh day was then the Sabbath? Or one word is to be altered, it should be done in how say (Acts 25: 8,) "Against the law of

11th. When you say that Christ, after his resurrection, repeatedly met with his disciples 2d. You showed that the ten command on the first day of the week, do you mean ments were engraved on tables of stone by that he happened at any appointed meeting turned to Jerusalem, and at evening showed himself to the ten, when they sat with closed proclaimed to millions, and twice engraved doors for fear of the Jews? If this is all. please show how it binds us to keep that day 3d. If the seventh day observance was de- as a day of rest, more than the ninth day after, when he met Thomas with the rest of the Apostles, or more than to keep every day for forty days in succession, as he was thus seen of them. (Acts 1: 3.)

12th. You mention the meeting at Troas on the first of the week, "day" being, as you know, confessedly supplied, both here and elsewhere where first day occurs in our version of the Scriptures, as is shown by the evening? If not, might it not have been the evening after seventh day worship, and Paul started on his journey on first day morning? As the Lord's Supper was instituted in the evening, it seems not at all improbable that they attended to it in the evening on that ac-

13th. You farther mention 1 Cor. 16: 2. Upon the first day of the week, let every one of them lay by him in store as God hath prospered him," &c. Have you any proof hat this service too was not designed for the evening after the seventh day service? as they are said to have reckoned the day to commence at evening, as it is written, "The (Gen. 1: 5.) After their hearts had been warmed with the holy exercises of the church on the Sabbath, and the wants of the poor saints had been presented to their minds, they might return home, and at evening, when the Sabbath was passed, sit down, and each look over his gain and loss, and without letting his left hand know what his right hand did, lay by him in store his charity, to be ready when called for. But how does the circumstance prove the day a Sabbath, or a

on the Lord's day. (Rev. 1: 10.) Can you after he entered the university, he narrowly prove that that day was not the very seventh- escaped being turned back. On one of his day Sabbath, of which Christ said that he was | first visits to the laboratory, when nineteen Lord? for you must mark, that he made the | years old, he was taunted with the inquiry world (Heb. 1: 2, John 1: 3,) and rested on whether he "understood the difference bewas made for mankind in general, if He in- the seventh day, and afterwards made pro- tween a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter tended it to be superseded by another, the pitiation for our sins by his sufferings; and Scott had the credit of having "the thickest when it was finished, he bowed his head and skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told the He own himself to be Lord of the Sabbath, gave up the ghost, and rested, according to teacher that many bright rays of future thus making it the true Lord's day, and Christ- general tradition, as well as the Scripture, on genius shone through that same "thick skull." ian Sabbath, if it was not then so, and so to the seventh day from all his sufferings-his remain? 8th. We are informed, (1 John 3: body in the tomb, and his soul in paradise; stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac Barto the commandment. (Luke 23: 56.)

of all the Scriptures of truth?

15th. The Sabbath you call also a figure was the Sabbath, or a Sabbath after the resur- edness will follow all the labors of life?—for rection of Jesus Christ, why did Paul say, to have our rest before our labor, might sig-"The prophets were read to the Jews every nify that, like the rich man, we have our good

16th. What adverse power is that menbeing read in the synagogues every Sabbath tioned in Dan. 7: 25? And are we authorized to follow his change in times and laws?

17th. Does spiritual fornication consist in the synagogue every Sabbath, and persuaded embracing human authority, rather than that

18th. What power is meant by the "mokeeping, as they did, every Sabbath day; or ther of harlots," in Rev. 17:5? And what cordid these Apostles testify falsely; or do they rupt powers are the harlots? And should who now say that first day became the Sab- we not beware of being seduced, either by

Christ's resurrection is to be kept holy, where similate to those mentioned in Rev. 12: 17, this world or another."

day of January, 1855, which shall so dispose 6th. If the weekly Sabbath is intended in of the foregoing queries as to satisfy us the

or have any regard for religious truth, or any And dream of her as my fair bud in heaven, 7th. As the mystery of iniquity (lawless- sympathy for sufferers for conscience sake, ness) was at work in Paul's time, (2 Thess. 2: | to give the foregoing a place in their columns. | Writers may address the subscriber, post-In behalf of the observers of the Bible Sab-

> WAITSTILL PHILLIPS, Scribe. OCTOBER 8, 1853.

#### THE DYING BED.

Young says: "In life and health we think E'en as a babe, my little blue-eyed daughter, with men, but on a dying bed, with God." How often do we see this illustrated! What a change comes over the views of those who are brought to the verge of eternity! How differently do they admit they would have acted, had they but always viewed things in the light which is cast upon them in the valley and shadow of death! A ministerial friend writes us of one of his parishioners, just deceased: "His protracted illness prepared us all for the change. He died on the with his family and friends around him. He expressed regret, just before his death, that he had not united with the church, and thus made an open profession of religion. I have no doubt he was a good man, although in error as to his duty. His life would have done gretted the night before he died."

lect obedience to the plain commands of Christ, happy. lest we plant thorns in our dying pillow; but

### DULL CHILDREN.

No fact can be plainer than this: It is imeminent men of all ages were remarkable the boy an "incorrigible dunce." The mother of Sheridan fully concurred in this verdict, and declared him the most stupid of her sons. Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakspeare, Gibbon, Davy, and Dryden, do not appear to have exhibited in their childhood even the common elements of future success.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish chemist, left school for the university, the words, "Indifferent in behavior and of doubt-14th. You say that John was in the spirit | ful hope," were scored against his name; and Milton and Swift were justly celebrated for

and at the same time, his affectionate female row's father used to say that, if it pleased eth also the law, for sin is the transgression followers rested the Sabbath day according God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, as the least promis-Are these all your scripture evidences for ing. Clavius, the great mathematician of his ried about with every wind of doctrine, to let | teachers could make nothing of him till they | them outweigh in our minds the united force | tried him in geometry. Carraci, the celebrated painter, was so inapt in his youth, that his masters advised him to restrict his ambition

> Scott, the commentator, could not compose a one blushes when he is detected in a lie. theme when twelve years old; and even at a later age, Dr. Adam Clark, after incredible found in one of our school books.

5th. If the weekly return of the time of light. To close—is it wrong for us to as. Thrist's resurrection is to be kept holy, where similate to those mentioned in Rev. 12; 17, this world or another."

said, "I bless God I can lie down with common pour may confide" admirers. In August, 1790, when Milton's admirers. In August, 1790, when Milton's admirers. In August, 1790, when Milton's confide of the confidence o

"YES, AS A CHILD," " Not as a child shall we again behold her."

O say not so! how shall I know my darling, If changed her form, and veil'd with shining hair? If, since her flight, has grown my little starling, How shall I know her there?

On memory's page, by viewless fingers painted, Passed to the undefiled.

Amid the blossoms blest. My little one was like a folded lily, Sweeter than any on the azure wave; But night came down, a starless night, and chilly; Alas! we could not save! Yes, as a child, serene and noble poet,

O heaven were dark, were children wanting there! hope to clasp my bud as when I wore it; A dimpled baby fair. Though years have flown, toward my blue-eyed daugh-My heart yearns oft'times with a mother's love: Its never dying tendrils now enfold her,— Enfold my child above.

Nestle and coo upon my heart again: Wait for thy mother by the river water-It shall not be in vain! Wait as a child.—how shall I know my darling, If changed her form, and veil'd with shining hair If, since her flight, has grown my little starling, How shall I know her there?

### SIAMESE VIRTUE.

A correspondent of the Oberlin Evangelist commu nicates the following, which we suppose is a fair sample of the height to which heathenism can elevate its de-

The Siamese are all professed merit-makers. They are continually by various acts endeavoring to add to their supposed present stock. The first lesson the Siamese mother teaches honor to a Christian, except in one respect- her child is, that merit-making is the great his neglect of a public profession of religion. business of life, and that it may be made by He assured me no other reason had deterred feeding a priest, a dog, or a crow, or in some him, but a deep sense of his utter unworthi- similar way. Siamese mothers appear to be ness of the privilege, and of his unfitness to | very particular to instruct their children in the perform the duties of a member of the church. work of feeding priests. And often have I This was an error of judgment, to say the seen them, before their little ones were able least; and his course, in this respect, he re- to walk, force them to wi and make their lit-Here is a lesson for us all, viz. not to neg- they do thus they will get much merit and be-

The individual who travels in Siam will ofespecially is there warning and instruction for | ten see a little shelf fastened up on a tree or those who secretly indulge the hope that they post in front of the Siamese houses. If he are Christians, and yet hesitate and delay to were to ask the dwellers there, what these confess Christ before men, by identifying shelves are for, the answer would be, "to feed themselves in a public profession of religion crows upon." And when he asks, why do with the cause and people of God. It is not a vou feed the crows, the answer comes, "Why, case of worthiness, but of faith and obedience; to get merit to be sure." So when an indiand he who neglects so plain a duty, may be vidual has thrown out some fish or rice to the referred to for many years, and have often that by this act he has added to his stock of urged this duty upon him, and felt that he merit. Missionary physicians are accustomed needed nothing else to afford the most cheer- to treat the natives who are sick, and who deing evidence of his discipleship. We would sire their help, without charge. The natives translators placing it in italic. Now, can you that all who occupy the position he did, might in turn seem almost to envy our situation, for which will then assuredly flash upon them in vices we may have rendered them, they will the near prospect of an exchange of worlds. | congratulate us because we have the means of making merit so fast.

The Budhist religion teaches that it is a sin to destroy animal life, and that whoever is the means of saving or prolonging it, has done a possible to judge correctly of the genius or meritorious act. A few months ago I caught intellectual ability of the future man by the a serpent of the most poisonous kind near my indications of childhood. Some of the most back door. The natives say that its bite will produce death in thirty minutes. My old only for dullness in their youth. Sir Isaac teacher urged me to set this serpent at liberty, Newton in his boyhood was inattentive to all as I had now a great chance to get merit. study, and ranked very low in school until the | The Siamese hold that the only acts which age of twelve. When Samuel Wythe, the produce merit to any great amount, are those Dublin schoolmaster, attempted to educate that are not in view of any selfish reason. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he pronounced The man who feeds his elephant because he carries burdens for him, or his buffalo because he ploughs his ground, or his dog because he watches his house, gets no merit, because he does it selfishly. But if he feeds an elephant, or buffalo, or dog, or a crow, from which he can expect no favor in return, then his act be- ultimate success and triumph of that truth. comes meritorious to a great degree. To set And we would say to all our brethren and at liberty a serpent whose bite is not poisonous, is of little account; but to set at liberty one that is evil and deadly to mankind, this is pure merit.

The rich and powerful make merit by building wats, feeding priests on a large scale, and by making great burnings for the illus trious dead. One of the highest and most wealthy officers of government has lately fenced off a portion of the river, within which any fish may not be caught, but may live and enjoy their lives to their full natural length. This he does to make merit on a large scale. and glory hereafter.

When Dr. Watts came to his death-bed, he my stuff." "But," said I to him, "have you ligiously cherished by the poet's numerous said, "I bless God I can lie down with com- no neighbor in whom you may confide? admirers. In August, 1790, when Milton's

portunity and it meets their profit." canals, and while the articles with which they

were freighted are floating off upon the tide. persons in their boats will rush to them from all sides, not to help the unfortunate sufferer laid hold of.

The Siamese are a good illustration of the friendship. 1778." fact that a religion that recognizes no everliving, omnipresent God, and no Saviour, does on he had cut "H. K. W., 1805," stood on not reach and purify the heart, and fails to re- the sands at Whitton, Northur berland, till it strain its subjects from the habitual practice was cut down by the woodman's axe; but, in of the grossest vices. The religious books of veneration for the poet's membry, the portion the Siamese contain a long list of good moral bearing his initials was carefully preserved in maxims. The people praise these truths, but an elegant gilt frame. none follow them. They say, "Who does right, and who can do right? All persons had belonged to Gay, the poet, was sold at are best pleased with the present state of public auction, at Barustaple, his native place. things, and love to follow the heart of the body; It contained a drawer under the seat, at the and who can oppose this heart and follow extremity of which was a smaller drawer, conjustice?" While they hold that good and evil nected with a rod in front, by which it was are rewarded by the natural course of events. they do many self-sacrificing acts for the sake, they say, of escaping evil in the next state of existence; yet all these acts are very superficial, and appear only upon the surface; while the full fountains of the heart send forth continually deadly streams from every side.

Tell me not that man has within him a native principle that is capable of itself to purify and redeem him. But tell me of a Saviour who has power on earth to forgive sins, and who establishes in the hearts of his children a new principle of life, and preserves them by part of the present mansion, erected on that his own power through faith unto salvation. spot. A patch of the great forest near Bin-Speak to me of such an one, for He is the foundation of all our goodness, and the end of all our hopes.

BANGKOK, April 23, 1853.

### THE INFLUENCE OF ONE WOMAN.

The Home Mission Record contains an llustration of the influence of one pious woman, which should stimulate others to use a girl's school. The summer-house in the all their influence, leaving it for God to bless garden, in which he used to sit coming his and prosper the labors performed. Before a verses, also remains, its walls covered with tle contributions. They tell their children if Baptist Church existed in New Hampshire, a pious and excellent lady by the name of boring village of Weston has been much alin that State. She was conscientiously and of roses in it. scripturally a Baptist, and fearlessly advocated her views as she had opportunity. Deepseated and embittered prejudices, however, so generally existed against the Baptists in those times, that for forty years it was not known that more than one individual was won, by her influence, to embrace the truth. Yet her sure that he will deeply regret it in a dying wolfish dogs which throng this land, he feels belief that her prayers would be heard, and faith did not fail. She often expressed the hour. We have known the individual above an inward satisfaction, for he flatters himself that the sentiments which she advocated would ultimately be embraced by that community.

At length, an old work-"Norcott on Baptism"-was thrown in her way. She read i with intense interest. The subject appeared but for a moment, in imagination, throw them- they often say to us that we are getting, merit clear and convincing, that she determined to to her so important, and the arguments so selves forward upon a dying bed, and obtain to ourselves in great measure. And instead reprint the work at her own expense. She the views of duty which he then had, and of feeling much obligation to us for the ser- made a journey to Boston for that purpose. On making known to a printer the object of her visit, he informed her that he had one hundred copies of the work on hand. She joyfully purchased the whole, carried them home, and put them in circulation. They were extensively read, and many were led by them to embrace the truth. Among the number was Dr. Samuel Shepherd, whose subsequent labors and success in the ministry were verv remarkable.

About the time of Mrs. Scammon's death an extended revival was experienced in that region, from the fruits of which the First Baptist Church in New Hampshire-was constituted in Newtown, in 1755. In the course of a few years three other churches were gathered in that vicinity.

In the history of Mrs. Scammon, we have a noble example of Christian fidelity, of consistent and persevering adherence to the truth in the midst of opposing influences, and of the sisters who are emigrating to our new settlements, 'Go and do likewise.' Be consistentcultivate deep personal piety-maintain the truth as it is in Christ, and expect success. And, as a means of doing good, scatter with liberal hand good books wherever light is

### LITERARY RELICS.

the years 1651 and 1659, existed only a few a helping hand. My wife is sickly, and my years back, at No. 18 York-street, Westmin- children are starving. You have sent them By a thousand means the people of this land ster, London. Jeremy Bentham, to whom many a meal; God bless you; and yet I stole are daily trying to add to their present stock the house lately belonged, put up a tablet on the hides. But I tell you the truth, when I of merit. They say that such labors naturally the back wall, (believed to have been the front say it is the first time I was ever a thief." produce happiness, and that while they do not in the poet's time,) inscribed, "Sacred to Let it be the last, my friend," replied atone for past sins, yet they will modify greatly Milton, prince of poets." This habitation, William Savery. "The secret still remains one's future punishment, and that to those wherein part of "Paradise Lost" was un- between ourselves. Thou art still young, and who have not singed at all they will procure doubtedly composed, was, at the time we all it is in thy power to make up for lost time. a change? and must we not be children, car- age, was so stupid in his boyhood, that his for them fortunate circumstances in this life, lude to, rented to two or three poor families, Promise me that thou wilt not drink any inthe ground floor being converted into a chan- toxicating liquor for a year, and I will employ A person perhaps would be excused, if he dier's shop. From the parlor windows, the thee to-morrow, on good wages. The little should draw the conclusion from facts like the poet could have commanded a view of St. boy can pick up stopes. But eat a bit now. above, that the Siamese are a quiet and honest James' Park, more picturesque then than at and drink some hot coffee. Perhaps it will fend, and them that do transgress the law."
Is this true? And if so, why has Christ thus spoken, but to show that the law would be transgressed both by teachers and people, in his kingdom, at their awful peril, and his supreme displeasure?

Is this true? And if so, why has Christ thus spoken, but to show that the law would be transgressed both by teachers and people, in his kingdom, at their awful peril, and his supreme displeasure?

Is this true? And if so, why has Christ thus spoken, but to show that the law would be transgressed both by teachers and people, in his kingdom, at their awful peril, and his supreme displeasure?

Is this true? And if so, why has Christ thus spoken, but to show that the law would be transgressed full the same sentiment, (Heb. 4:9,) to the grinding of colors.

They are as a people extremely regardless of the most popular authoresses of the law of the most popular authoresses of the law of the most popular authoresses of the law of the present. At Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, seems, taught the same sentiment, (Heb. 4:9,) to the grinding of colors.

They are as a people extremely regardless of the most popular authoresses of the law of full the some craving any thing stronger to the people. But the opposite of this is true. They are as a people extremely regardless of the present. At Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, seems, taught the same sentiment, (Heb. 4:9,) to the grinding of colors.

They are as a people extremely regardless of the most popular authoresses of the most popular authoresses of the law of the present. At Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, is another resident and the same sentiment of future blessedness. The Apostle Paul, it to the grinding of colors.

They are as a people extremely regardless of the most popular authoresses of the most popular authoresses of the law of the most popular authoresses of the law of the most popular authoresses of the law of the same than the future form of the most popular authoresses of the people. But the same than the future form of the pres people of God." Then why should not that said, as every body did learn, with opportuni heathen character, in his Epistle to the Romans, in March, 1833, the mulberry-tree, planted coffee, tell Mary, and she will always give it 4th. If the Apostles knew that the first day Sabbath follow our toil, as we hope that bless- ty, she supposed her child would do so at last. applies to this people in almost every parti- by his illustrious Latin secretary, Milton, has thee." By eighteen, the apparently slow genius paid cular. They are not bold and daring in their been more fortunate, still flourishing in the the heavy but inevitable debts of her father wicked deeds, as the Malays are said to be, pleasant garden of Christ's College, where it the food seemed to choke him. After vainly from the profits of her first work, and before but are sly and mean. To lie is a most com- was planted by the youthful student. Some trying to compose his feelings, he bowed his Sabbath day?" (Acts 13: 27.) And why did things in the life, and our evil things in the thirty, had published thirty volumes." Dr. mon act among them, and so common that no years ago it suffered considerably from a vio- head on the table, and webt like a child. Aflent gale of wind, which sadly shattered it; ter a while he are and drank, and his host I was urging my teacher to go with me on but its aged boughs were carefully propped parted with him for the night, with the frienda short itinerating tour, when he said, "I up, and its trunk protected by a partial cov- ly words, "Try to do well, John, and thou effort, failed to commit to memory poem of cannot go, for I have no one to see to my ering of lead. With these aids it promised to wilt always find a friend in me." He entered a few stanzas only. At nine years of age, household stuff while I shall be gone." I re- look green for many years to come. Its fer- into his employ the next day, and remained one who afterwards became a Chief Justice plied, "You can put your money and your tility appeared to have undergone no change; with him many years, a sober, honest, and in this country, was, during a whole winter, choice goods in some one of your neighbor's in the summer it was laden with fruit, of which faithful man. The secret of the theft was unable to commit to memory the little poem houses while you may be absent." "Ah," more than two bushels of the finest flavor kept between them; but after John's death, said he, "Teacher, you do not yet know the were gathered in the season of 1835. The William Savery sometimes told the story, to Siamese. If I should do that I should lose all smallest fragments from this tree were re- prove that evil might be overcome with good.

all will cheat and steal when they have an op- Cripplegate, some friends of the overseer contrived, at night time, to possess themselves Loaded boats often upset in the river and of the hair and some of the teath of the immortal poet.

In the grounds of Abbington Abbey, Northamptonshire, stands Garrick's mulberry-tree, with this inscription upon copper attached to right his boat and regain his property, but one of its limbs :- "This tree was planted by each to seize and carry off whatever can be David Garrick, Esq., at the request of Ann Thursby, as a growing testimony of their

Henry Kirke White's favorite tree, where-

Some years ago, a curious arm-chair, which drawn out.

Benjamin Franklin's "fine crab-tree walking-stick, with a gold head, curiously wrought in the form of a cap of liberty," we all know was bequeathed, in a codicil to his will, "to the friend of mankind, General Washington;" adding, "that if it had been a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it." General Washington has a name beyond the price of sceptres.

Pope's house, at Binfield, has been pulled down, but the poet's parlor still exists, as field has been honorably preserved, under the name of Pope's Wood. His house at Twidenham is gone, the garden is bare, but a celebrated grotto remains, stripped, however, of all that gave it picturesqueness, grace, and

Cooper's house, at Olney, is still standing, in the same ruinous state so humorously described by the poet; his parlor is occupied as visitor's names. His residence in the neigh-Scammon lived in the vicinity of Newtown, tered, but is still beautiful, with a profusion

### THE STOLEN HIDES.

William Savery, an eminent preacher among the Quakers, was a tanner by trade, and known by all as "one who walked humbly with his God." One night a quantity of hides was stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to believe that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbor, whom I shall call John Smith. The next week the following advertisement appeared in the county news-

"Whoever stole a quantity of hides on the fifth of the present month, is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty tempted him to this false step, the owner will keep the whole transaction secret, and will gladly put him in the way of obtaining money by means more likely to bring him peace of mind."

This singular advertisement attracted considerable attention; but the culprit alone knew who had the kind offer. When he read it, his heart melted within him, and he was filled with sorrow for what he had done. A few nights afterwards, as the tanner's family were about retiring to rest, they heard astimid knock; and when the door was opened, there stood John Smith, with a load of hides on his shoulder. without looking up, he said, "I have brought these back, Mr. Savery; where shall I put them?" "Wait till I can get a lantern, and I will go to the barn with thee," he replied; "then perhaps thou wilt come in, and tell me how this happened. aWe will see what can be done for thee."

As soon as they were gone out, his wife prepared some hot coffee, and placed pies and meat on the table. When they returned from the barn, she said, "Neighbor Smith, I thought some hot supper would be good for thee." He turned his back toward her, and did not speak. After leaning against the fireplace in silence a few moments, he said, in a choked voice, "It is the first time I ever stole any thing, and I have felt very bad about it. am sure I didn't once think that I should ever come to what I am But I took to drinking, and then to quarreling. | Since I began to go down hill, every hody gives me á kick. The house in which Milton resided between You are the first man that has ever offered me

The poor fellow tried to eat and drink, but

Mystery is often mistaken for wisdom, pe-

## The Sabbath Recorder.

MANGER

New York, January 12, 1854.

THE DUTY OF EVERY CHRISTIAN TO PREACH THE GOSPEL-CONCLUDED.

The remarks we have made on this subject have been suggested by the perusal of Presi dent Wayland's discourse upon the Apostolic Ministry a most valuable production, which we wish gould be placed in the hards of al Christ The views therein developed are in superantial agreement with those we have always entertained; particularly, those which regard the Great Commission as laying under obligation the whole church. Preaching-proclaiming-heralding, or announcing the good news of salvation through a risen Saviour, is the duty of every Christian, and that because he is a Christian. As President W. justly remarks, "it enters into the elementary idea of discipleship. With this every other subsequent idea must be in harmony No ecclesiastical system which we can form can either liberate a disciple from this obligation, or take away his privilege of thus laboring for Christ. Whatever offices are created in the church, are created for the purpose of enabling the disciple the better to discharge this duty. They are made for the church, the church is got made for them; and it becomes us ever to be watchful, lest by any error the church of Christ be deprived of this, the mainspring of all its efficiency."

Much has been said, of late years, upon the inefficiency of the present ministration of the gospel to bring about the state of things usually denominated the Millennium. The limited progress which the gospel has thus far made, and its apparent inadequacy to the extermination of evils which exist, notwithstand ing the continued discussion of Christianity in the pulpit, are referred to in proof of the position. It is even argued, that the preaching sonally engaged in executing it held certain of the gospel was not designed to be the means of salvation to the nations of the earth at large, but only to take out of them a people for the Lord—a small, select band—leaving the vast multitude to perish in some dreadful overthrow, after which the Millennium shall be in- preliminary to Christian missions in the usual troduced as a New Dispensation.

To what extent the Millennium will be a new despensation, we will not pretend to say, not having much light on this point. More- gious instruction. How they proposed to effect over, we will not dispute, that the judgments of the Lor, will be sent upon the nations previous to that glorious period, and that many sinners will be consumed out of the earth. The judgments of the Lord have been common in every age; they are not reserved particularly for the period immediately preceding the Millennium. But that the gospel, as it was originally given to men by Jesus were desolate and covered with useless weeds. Jaffa, and that they now hope that American Christ, and preached in the way he required. is inadequate to the conversion of the world. we are not yet prepared to admit. We believe, that nothing is wanting but a general wanders, the evidences of fulfilled prophecy "And we have no hope now but in Allah waking up, on the part of Christians, to fulfill arrest the attention. Strangers to the true [God] and you Americans." Many have their covenant obligations. Let them all do faith possess the land, and yet without the de- come to us, begging for employment, half that which "enters into the elementary idea of discipleship "\_\_let them no longer confine the from being the owners of their father-land, work of proclaiming Christ to the ministrylet men and women all go about it, hastening abject, broken in spirit, without enterprise, and cotton goods sent by friends at home, we to tell sinners of the risen Saviour, and feeling that they have no right to call themselves Christians while they neglect to do so—and of their fathers. Their scanty subsistence is then, if the millennial day is not rapidly derived from their countrymen in other lands; brought forward, we will admit that the gos- and as paupers dependent on this kind of Presbyterian friends of Philadelphia. The pel is inadequate to the work. But to say charity, they dare not listen to the instruction sick have received medicine, which in some that the gospel can never effect the world's conversion, while its power has not been fairly tested, is, to say the least, a very unfair mode of reasoning. Nay, it throws discredit prepared to relieve them from this state of upon the word of God, for that sets it forth absolute dependence. Otherwise starvation as the chosen instrumentality for this purpose. See John 12: 32. Rom. 1: 16. 1 Cor. 1: 18. &c.

It is in the unwillingness of Christians to discharge this duty, that we find a fearful significance in those words of the Saviour-" Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words in this sinful and adulterous generation, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, Christians of this type; and who will blame favorable offers from our Arab neighbors, rusalem, came to us while at work in the when he cometh in the glory of his Father them for this? The question, then, arises, with the holy angels." Mark 8; 38. There is no particular tendency in unrenewed men to be ashamed of outward conformity to the Christianity? The best answer, in our through the summer demanded the particular and entreated to remain with us on any Moral Law. They usually glory in it. The opinion, which has thus far been suggested to care of garden beds, watered by little chan-terms, and stated that he could obtain no Pharisee, who said, "God, I thank thee that the query, is that which our American agricul- nels beside each bed, from the reservoir of the employment, and has no resource, and has a I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers," &c., gloried in his fancied righteousness; nor did his neighbors hold them the way of procuring a subsistence for neighborhood, the fall, winter, and spring beamed with hope when he added, that we him in any the less esteem for it, but rather themselves by their own labor, and you not season, is the best for cultivation. Our third knew how willing he was to work before, and honored him the more. Even among the heathen, those who attain some conformity to the law are had in esteem, even by their promised to their fathers. fligate neighbors. But to confess that he is Thus far the experiment, made under the tober we commenced planting our winter could we do? Our little fund was almost exinwardly so corrupt that he needs Christ—to most disadvantageous circumstances, has pro- seeds in preparation for the rains, and they all hausted for our daily bread, and friends and confess that, notwithstanding his external righteousness, his heart so revolts from the holiness of the law that he deserves the deepest hell—to confess that it is only by Christ latent spirit of enterprise in the Jews, and in and cabbages beginning to head. that he stands justified before God, and that it is only by the grace and power of Christ working in him that he delights in the law of the Lord-a confession which, for the truth's sake, he is bound to make—is something beginning on a small scale. They have cul- from 72 to 64 at night—somewhat different, one of many,) so that if any friend of Israel It exposes him to derision

In preaching the gospel owever, this confession is continually made. is implied in the mossage which the gospel brings. The proclamation of Christ as a Saviour, is the proclamation of man's guilt. And if Christdeclare the guilt of those to whom they make the proclamation, but would also be all th time confessing their own. And what less than this is implied in confessing Christ before men? Is not this just what is meant, when t is said, "Whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father who is in heaven?" Also in the words, "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, thou shalt be saved?" It is true, we sometimes hear sinners exhorted to confess Christ, as if the duty might be performed by ed to forego their prejudices, inspired by their merely submitting to baptism. But the truth is, confessing Christ is a daily duty, of which submission to baptism is but the beginning. It is a duty which extends through a Christwaking up on the part of the Church to proclaim Christ crucified to the world, would be making that confession of his name, which stands opposed to being ashamed of him and of his words.

### AGRICULTURE IN PALESTINE,

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :----

The following slip from the office of the 'Presbyterian," Philadelphia, is from the pen of Dr. Engles, who has given much attention to the subject of Christian effort in Palestine This, with the accompanying letter from Mrs. Minor, will doubtless be read with interest by all, independent of the bearing they may have upon our own enterprise in that land.

#### Cultivation of Palestine.

The small band of enterprising Americans who first conceived the project of practically instructing them in the arts of agriculture, and relieving their more pressing personal undertaken without pecuniary aid, and with no pledges of assistance from those who could under our notice, it was in its incipiency, and while to some it appeared visionary, we thought it exhibited no ordinary faith in the merciful and sufficient promises of a God who overrules all, and brings to pass events of least likelihood. We were well aware that those perpeculiarities of faith with which we could not could not withhold our co-operation. Their that something should be done speedily, for place His name and His covenant people here. object, as candidly acknowledged, was rather the field is now wide open. acceptation of the term. It was to elevate the Jews, resident in Jerusalem, from their present abject and dependent condition, and thus to render them more accessible to relithis design, we will attempt to explain.

It is well known from the Bible history of and olive, in corn and wine. All signs of this truly encouraging. In the first place, a No modern traveler fails to n tice the gene- Christians will do something for them. An ral aspect of desolation which marks this once aged father among them, one day at our house, its past characteristics. Wherever the eye ignorance, and degradation, and exclaimed, sire or ability to make it worth possessing. The Jews who still dwell there, are so far that they are the victims of a poverty the most | we could. Besides distributing the garments without ability to restore their land, and per- have divided our own with them. Many have petually held in check, in body and mind, by those who have entered into the inheritance of Christians, without forfeiting their small cases has been a great blessing. To a few annual allowance. Under these circumstances, cases of the greatest distress, we have given it would seem hopeless to send them religious teachers, unless they are at the same time would be their doom as soon as they openly visit us and express themselves much pleased inquired into the truth of the gospel. They are not prepared to become martyrs. They laborers to learn agriculture when we are are profoundly ignorant of the true character ready to receive them, and often inquire if we of the gospel, and all they know about Christianity is from what they see in the miserable and if the friends of Israel there will soon help many affecting cases of suffering Jews, begsuperstitions of the Greek and Latin Churches, which hold out to them no inducements to forsake their present faith. They would good land near us, by lease or purchase, but ing. rather be poor and despised Jews, than we have no means to embrace the frequent man about nineteen years of age, from Jehow can they be released from their present beg us to take their land and settle permanent ing labored there with us a short time state of dependence on the Jewish fund, to ly with them. This year we have only leased We sat down on the ground and listened enable them to investigate the claims of a few acres, as all that we have planted to his misery. He plead his abject want, tural company in Palestine is attempting to well, twice a week. This irrigation generally give. Improve their temporal condition; continues from the middle of May till near the ton skirt and blue vest were worn to strings, give them the means of self-reliance; show only make them grateful, but place them in

conciliating them to the Americans, who have The weather is very fine, with occasional pitied them in their time of need. The small showers. Our first heavy rain fell the 31st more than half to send to his wife and mother. casual aid, without any influential society at far this month, from 73 to 66 at noon, in the begs that we will never send him away. I home to send them supplies, have made a shade; from 70 to 61 in the morning, and tivated the ground, they have tested its amaz- I suppose, from what it is with you in New should desire his constant employment, they ing fertility, they have found no difficulty in York.

have derived from it. God still loves Jerusaa season cut off from his favor, and we cannot doubt that he will favor those who will zealously and resolutely endeavor to restore Judea to its pristine glory. In attempting to excite attention to this practical and practicable experiment, we would summarily state, that the first quality of lands in Palestine may be purchased at an extremely low rate; that with proper culture they may be made as fruitful as they ever were; that the Jews are preparfalse teachers, and to engage in agricultural ribes are even more friendly to the enter- spring wheat" for seed before March. prise, and will not only contribute their labor, rom this quarter for the future. These are certainly encouraging facts. They open a Arabs, which should not be disregarded. inations, for the case is one in which their re- of the sea, are in lovely prospect. spective peculiarities need not clash, for furnishing the right kind of laborers and the nethe soil and introduce the best methods of and our humble diet, has cured me of the agriculture, in the full expectation that their example would prove stimulating to the degraded inhabitants of that once favored land, Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Baptists, might unite in this work, and as they should find opportunity, they might associate schools with their farms, and at a more matured period of their labors, they could form benefiting the dwellers about Jerusalem, by Church organizations with a prospect of success. Both Jews and Arabs, as the experi-

### Letter of Mrs. Miner.

PLAINS OF SHARON, Nov. 20th, 1853. Mr. Thomas B. Stillman-Dear Brother in Christ: - In compliance

with your kind request, to give you some account of our progress, I am happy to state, that notwithstanding our work is continued on Judea, that it was once a land pre-eminent in a small scale, yet, according to the means fruitfulness. It was productive in the vine employed, our success in this place has been fertility, for many centuries, disappeared, in friendly acquaintance is commenced with the accordance with the curse pronounced by the Jews in Jaffa, and a kind influence exerted Almighty; Jerusalem was laid on heaps; the towards them. They say, that many come to walled cities and prosperous villages were aid the Jews in Jerusalem, but that none razed to the ground, and the fertile fields hitherto have come to the help of those in favored land, and to contrast its present with spoke to us with great feeling of their poverty, covered and hungry; and our hearts are constantly pained that our ability to aid them is so limited. We have, however, done what received articles of clothing from the boxes sent by Mrs. S. and your friends; also a few yards each of domestic goods, (suitable for their loose garments,) which were sent by a little money, while they are always welcomed to share our brown loaf. We have had as many as fifteen sleep in our house at a time, most of them visitors. Their first men with our effort, and offer us any number of have heard recently from the United States,

us to enlarge our work. who are often in great need of money, and garden. He had known us in Artas, havclose of October. As we have no frost in this and he had not a rag beside. His pale face crop of corn, since June, is now nearly ready he was sure that we would not send him away. circumstances in which they can independent for the table, and two crops of beans; but po- This was true, for we knew him to be unusuly inquire whether Jesus is the Messiah pro- tatoes, beets, tomatoes, and eggplants, have ally active and humble, and of a good characonly borne one crop. About the 1st of Oc. ter among the Jews in Jerusalem. What mised well. The letters we have published look very flourishing now. Beans and peas aid so distant and uncertain. After prayer from Jerusalem, may be relied on, and in set full; beets, cabbage, turnips, radishes, let- and consultation, we determined to divide them, as our readers must have seen, no small tuce, carrots, cucumbers and squashes all well with him, and take him into our house. We progress has been made in awakening the started; cucumbers and squashes in blossom, give him 31 piastres per day, six days in the

obtaining Jewish and Arab laborers, they have We have had quite an interest excited ministered to the bodily wants of many, they among our neighbors, this week, by the first their charity. have successfully dispensed medicines to the exhibition by Bro, J. G. of ploughing with our sick, they have awakened the interest and American plough. It is one of R. L. Allen's, won the hearts of many around them; in of New York, that we have recently purshort, they have demonstrated the feasibility chased from Mr. Smith, U. S. Consul, Beirot, to Constantinople; but nothing is yet certain. of their experiment, and all that is now want- (as Meshullam retains those we obtained of The natives are full of apprehensions, and

Land some of the many blessings which we this light soil easily with one mule, and is Greek Prophet prophesied, when the Turks ed Horatio G. Jones, permit one who knew much praised, and superior, probably, to any first took Constantinople, that at the end of his worth and shared his kindness many years lem, the Jews are still his people, although for thing seen here before since Elisha's time. 400'years their Government would be destroy- to add a line or two to what has already been We are sowing half an acre of horse beans, ed, which, according to their records, runs out testified in your columns of his office work, as which are highly esteemed by the Jews and this year. We also hear, that the Jews in a testimonial to his deserts as a Christian and Arabs; also a sample of American buckwheat Jerusalem anticipate a better state of things a citizen, which duty and gratitude will and oats, and one measure of Jordan wheat, in the event of Russia taking possession of suffer me to repress; that when a proper bin the best in this land. The wheat here is dif- this land. Meanwhile we pursue our humble ferent from ours; it is very hard, and in con- work with a quiet trust in Him, knowing and services of him whom we honor in death sistency like Indian corn. It is very difficult assuredly, that no evil can prevail against us to thresh or grind find, and will not make soft without his knowledge and permission. flour. The straw must be trodden with cattle until it is broken very fine-one-fourth pul- Jew came to the door in the most desperate verized, to separate the grain. We should want. He says he came from Jerusalem- cially those traits best known among those be greatly indebted to our friends if they that "the English Consul," to whom he ap- who knew him best-his own special charge pursuits, had they the means; that the Arab would send us a bushel of the "beardless plied for aid, sent him to us. His face is the and in the social circle of his own particular

It would give us great pleasure if dear Mrs. but will most willingly give their children for S. and yourself could see our little plantation our power to receive him. It is sorrow in terials will readily be found of his ministeria ian's life; and we believe, that an earnest instruction; that the present government will as it is now. About one-third is planted with deed, to be a witness to the sufferings of Israel character abroad, and especially as a leader oppose no obstacles, but rather further the orange and pomegranate trees half grown; in this their own land, and be able to do so lan, and no serious difficulty is anticipated two hundred of the former are now heavily little for their relief. We entreat your conladen with their golden fruit; and the mixed tinued prayers and remembrance. variety of plants of other lands growing prospect for the amelioration of Jews and between their rows, present an interesting and beautiful scene. The garden is on an What seems to be needed is some plan of co- elevation, from which the white stone houses operation among Christians in this country, of Jaffa, surrounded with the eternal verdure and it might be of different evangelical denom- of palms and orange groves, and blue waters

The health of the family has been generall very good, with one exception of ague in on cessary funds. We do not, in the first in- of our sisters, about the close of last month stance, propose the sending forth of preach- As for myself, constant exercise in the open ers of the gospel, but pioneer laborers to till air of this delicious climate, very early rising, most inveterate dispepsia, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and I have not enjoyed before such perfect and uninterrupted enth-day Baptist Church at Shiloh, on the Sab health and vigor since my early youth. For bath, for many months, and always entertained this inestimable blessing, I render my humble a kindly feeling towards our people. From

thanks to our Father in Heaven. We greatly rejoice that the "American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews" will send an intelligent farmer to this land, with the purpose, I trust, of encouraging vidual, when it becomes prominent by good ment has shown, can fully appreciate the ad- agriculture among the Jews; also that a miswants, have, as our readers are aware, deeply vantages to their temporal condition which sionary (a working man, I believe,) is on his enlisted our sympathies. We have known no the plan proposes, although not now prepared way, sent by yourself and friends to the help to entertain the missionaries of the cross; the of this long desolate but chosen vineyard of latter, however, would in all probability be the Lord. The field is wide, the opportu- opportunity to commend the mission of one the consequence and result of the former. nities great, the harvest white, but the laborers who proved himself so acceptable as a miniscommand the means. When first brought Their minds would be conciliated to the are few indeed. May the Lord of the harvest friends who had taken such active measures hasten the coming of many warm hearts and to relieve their social degradation and op- strong hands to this needy, and most sacred pression. Should a society on this general of all the fields of labor on the missionary and liberal basis be established, we should chart of a world. O that professed lovers of in which he was held by his church, his friends, augur well of its success. Who will take the Israel, lovers of our blessed Lord, at home, and the community at large. Our readers initiative? A few active and persevering realized the importance of this work for Isspirits in these various denominations might rael, and would send out good men and truegive an impulse to the plan, and if it should be practical, humble, servants of Christ-and sympathize, and yet we could not but honor first fixed that this was to be primarily an would send them well sustained with a freetheir piety. They were intent upon accom- agricultural enterprise, they might act harmo- will offering, worthy of the work, and becomniously and without collision. We suggest ing the service of Him who hath chosen to

I am happy to state that the Chief Rabbi of Jaffa is so friendly and liberal that he has rented a room in his house for a school, where Sister Williams is industriously engaged with about fifteen Jewish girls five days each week beside teaching other occasional Christian and Arab scholars. The deep interest she feels in her work, and her long experience and success as a teacher, peculiarly qualify her for kinds, wending their way to "the house of was misunderstood, and the more misunderstood, and the more misunderstood, and the more misunderstood."

this difficult and arduous labor. that constant care, and the ceaseless calls of ity, we were ushered into the parlor, where and down-trodden. In that impression he fitted my pen for its former use. Last month -the witness now." His every feature was certain I am, that he was prompted by the Rachel, thirteen years of age, in marriage to sweetly sleeping after fatigue and labor. He what he regarded as the rights of the oppress the son of one of the first Jewish families in was arrayed in his full preaching dress-the ed. In the last war with England, when the Jerusalem; he was eighteen years of age, and garments he wore on his last visit to his be- arm of tyranny usurped, a second time, the had never seen Rachel! Great expense and loved Merion, on the 6th of November, to rights of our countrymen, and the city of Philipping and the city of Phili family of the Rabbi to return with the escort the last time on earth the table of the Lord. voice was raised to cheer the patriotism of the sent by the father of the bridegroom, to bring Tears were shed, but they were those of joy people in his own vicinity, and his hand and the bride to Jerusalem. Mr. Levi came be- as well as grief, for we almost realized the his purse were, alike, extended to supply the forehand and advised us of the nuptials, and happiness on which he had entered, and an- wants of the soldiers marching in defense of invited us to accompany the family procession ticipated the blessedness of our next meeting. their homes, and in their absence to provide to the wedding in the Holy City, at his own expense. We understood that he regarded this as the greatest mark of his friendship that he could bestow, and returned sincere acknowledgments, and our kindest wishes for the prosperity of his child, pleading our daily 30 ministers, including Presbyterians, Epis- their necessities. care and close engagements as preventing our copalians, Dutch Reformed, and Methodists, accompanying him. On his return in about as well as those of his own denomination, took two weeks (it being customary for the bride's the lead in the solemn, slow, silent procession; nor ambition could seduce him, when he honparents to remain with her a longer time,) he the body borne by the deacons and members estly believed that our free institutions were called again, and related to us with much of the church, the Rev. J. Walker, and Drs. feeling and pleasure the flattering reception | Shadrach, Belcher and Gardner acting as they received, and the happy prospects of his pall-bearers; the mourning family followed, daughter's settlement. I would here state, and after them the whole body of the memthat he owns and cultivates a flourishing bers of the church. The entire scene was bianah about half an hour distant from ours, deeply impressive. and he is, I believe, the first Jew who commenced cultivation in this vicinity. Since we commenced our work here, we

have been obliged, for want of means, to refuse ging for employment at the lowest wages, We could obtain any desirable quantity of merely sufficient for coarse bread and cover But last week an interesting young mother and wife to support. His white cothimself, and says he shall contrive to save may have the opportunity of aiding him, and we shall be most happy to faithfully apply

There are many rumors about the war with Russia, and the Turkish soldiers belonging to Jerusalem and Jaffa have been called ians would but do it daily, and habitually, as ing is efficient and systematic effort, on the Mr. Allen before we left home.) It is num- inquire if we think they must all be killed. a part of their business, they would not only plan adopted by them, to return to the Holy ber 101/2, I believe his smallest size, and turns It is commonly reported among them, that a Montgomery County, eight miles from Roxborough.

picture of despair, and he begs for work of friends. any kind for the least return, but it is not in

Yours gratefully,

### HORATIO G. JONES, D.D.

This distinguished servant of the Lord has

been gathered to his fathers, in the seventyseventh year of his age. Elder Jones resided at Roxborough, Philadelphia County, Pa., nearly fifty years, and was an active and prominent minister, in his denomination, all that period. At one time, 1801 to 1805, he was settled as pastor of the church at Salem, N. J. and while in that position supplied the Sevthe accounts which have appeared in the Baptist papers, he was universally esteemed and beloved; and as the Christian life of an indiactions, and claims the admiration of his fellow pilgrims, does not belong exclusively to any one branch of Zion, we avail ourselves of the ter and a citizen, and cut from the Christian Chronicle the following notices, which will exhibit, in some feeble measure, the high estimate will recognize, in the third article, the pen of one of our correspondents, with whose effusions they have been familiar for years with which he would discuss matters of gen.

### Funeral of Rev. Horatio G. Jones, D.D.

already been apprised of the decease of this in other matters. To his love of justice and valuable Christian minister, which occurred at about one o'clock on the morning of the 12th December, at the good old age of seventyseven, with the exception of two months.

mourning," where a scene was presented, stood because so formidable and so invincible If my time permitted, I could give you which Rexborough has seldom, if ever, be- Being in daily intercourse with him at that many singular recitals and incidents of our fore witnessed. Arrived at the house, for time, I can confidently aver, that he acted daily life in this interesting land, but I find scores of years the abode of piety and hospital- from the single purpose of defending the weak rural life and labor, have almost entirely un- lay the mortal remains of "the preacher once may, or may not, have been mistaken, but our chief Rabbi, (Mr. Levi,) gave his daughter perfect; his brow was calm, and he seemed generous emotion of aiding and defending preparations were necessary to fit out all the preach his last sermon, and to surround for adelphia was threatened with invasion, his

house, and be "carried by devout men to his children, their widows and their orphans. A burial." Prayer, solemn and earnest, was the head of a committee appointed for that offered by his oldest ministerial friend, the purpose, in his district, he was indefatigable Rev. Joseph Walker, of Brandywine. Some in visiting them regularly, and supplying all

Arrived at the meeting-house of Roxborough, where the deceased had resided nearly vancing age, to have a Collegiate Institute fifty years, and where his family vault has long ago contained the bodies of members of learning, in connection with his denominationhis family, whose happy spirits he has now rejoined in the realms of life, the Rev. T. Winter read the hymn of the venerable and still surviving Montgomery-

"Servant of God, well done: Rest from thy loved employ; The battle fought, the victory won, Enter thy Master's joy," &c.

The usual devotional services having occupied the attention of the full congregation, the Rev. A. D. Gillette, of New York, by the appointment of his deceased friend several years ago, delivered a sermon, full of evangelical truth and of tender pathos, from Psalms xxiii. 4, "Though I walk," &c., which he closed with a full and interesting sketch of his life; and the Rev. J. H. Kennard addressed the church. The body was then borne to the grave in solemn silence, and brief but appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Shadrach and the Rev. T. Winter, who closed the solemnity with prayer.

### Services at Lower Merion.

On Lord's Day morning last, by arrangement of the church at Lower Merion.\* a funeral service was conducted in their own house. A large and deeply affected congreweek, and a clean bed, from which he boards gation was present, though the season was very inclement. Dr. Belcher led in the introductory services, and the Rev. Thomas Winband of American colonists, depending on inst., and the thermometer has ranged thus He is very grateful, works diligently, and decreased for more than the casual side with the state of the stat deceased for more than thirty-four years, discoursed on the death of Stephen, as illustrative of the Christian's refuge and hope, making an exceedingly appropriate application to the service in which they were engaged.

A memoir of Dr. Jones may hereafter be expected.

Tribute to the memory of H. G. Jones, D.D.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the hundreds who have been afflicted in the loss of a strong and beautiful pillar in Zion, the valiant and devot-

\*Lower Merion Baptist Meeting House is situated i

grapher may attempt to embody the virtues no thread of his goodness may be missed, he that his whole character may be portrayed if Ah, me! as I penned this last word, a poor the true glowing colors he reflected during his pilgrimage on earth, and that more espe

As a "father" in the church, abundant ma in the doings of the time-honored Philadelphi Baptist Association, through a long period its operations. He however did not confine his mission to the single duty of preaching the gospel, but embraced in it all the duties of man and a republican, to sanctify the civil as well as the religious privileges of his country

Aside from his ministerial character, Ho atio G. Jones would have commanded a pro minent position in society. A scion-of Revolutionary patriot, and a disciple of the school of Roger Williams, his life was a ful flowing current of ennobling impulses and energetic action. Nearly fifty years ago, he quit the society of an endeared circle, and the emoluments of a lucrative station, and sough out the uninstructed and the destitute, to di seminate among them the truths of the bles ed Gospel, and minister to their eternal in terests. Through the vicissitudes and clemencies of all seasons, and over a road bl eight rugged miles, he met that devoted flock until mortally stricken, with a perseverance and punctuality that challenges any like ex. ertions of the present age.

Born amid the agitations of the Revolution

ary struggle, and reared at the shrine of Free dom, his earliest lispings were inspired by the teachings of a patriot sire, who was a chaplain to the Army of Independence, and his life was marked by a high sense of justice, a generous efforts to succor the weak and fend the oppressed. Persons ignorant of this temperament of mind, and not conversant with his private demeanor, might very easily impute to him worldly-mindedness and an acerbity of character which did not, in reality, attach to him. | Thus, he might have been mistaken for an active partisan in almost any cause, from the freedom and earnest manner, eral interest and importance, to his neighbors to the State, and to the nation; and for want of familiarity with that trait, wrong impres-The readers of the Christian Chronicle have | sions of him would frequently be entertained strong yearnings to succor the oppressed, must be ascribed his generous espousal of the cause of the minority of one of the city churches, in a far-famed trouble which en On the 14th December, hundreds might gendered bitter, feelings, some years since have been seen, in conveyances of various In that affair, I have always thought that he The period arrived when he must leave his for their destitute families—their wives and

> Some twenty years since, he came forth from his retirement, from which neither gain becoming insidiously undermined, and in imminent danger of being wrested from their legitimate purpose, by a secret association, and manfully cried aloud, and spared not. And more recently he devoted his energies, in hours which should have commanded some relaxation from long-continued effort and affect established to promote the higher branches of al predilections, and for the purpose of securing an education to the indigent sons of genius and training them up for/his Master's service. In all things he proved himself to be a workman not to be ashamed. In a word, he was a bright and faithful preacher, and as warm a personal friend, and as strong an advocate or invulnerable opponent, where principle was involved, or injustice demanded his aid, as might be found any where in the land.

This is not the fulsome effusion of blind partiality; it is but the award of justice due to his hard-earned merits, and are the sentiments, generally, of those who attended on his ministry and were acquainted with his private virtues. Ever declining all secular office of honor or profit, which his talents and probity induced his fellow-citizens frequently to proffer, without money and without price, he opened the streams of the Gospel fountain, and spread the sweet consolations of Revelation to a dying people; and toiling, singlehanded, in the slow work of alluring perishing mortals to his Master, Christ Jesus, he planted the standard of the cross in a waste place, and erected a house of worship, (mainy by his own personal efforts,) to the glory of his Father in heaven. Until time shall moul der to ruins the Baptist Meeting-House of Lower Merion, it will stand a monument to his piety and his philanthropy; and until the wrestlings, the gushing gratitude of succored man on earth, and numberless beatified spirits in heaven, shall fail to obtain blessing at the throne of Grace, the stars in the crown of his rejoicing can never fade or wax old.

Pleasant are the memories, the thronging reminiscences, in private life, of our departed brother, who has now gone to mingle with the glorified spirits of his distinguished guests, who formerly loved to gather within his walls -the venerable Charles Thomson, Stanford, Rogers, Staughton, Holcomb, Rice, Montanye, Brown, Mathias, Dodge, and scores of others, with whom it was the privilege of the writer to be entertained together under that home-

the church, abundant mae found of his ministerial nd especially as a leader ime-honored Philadelphia through a long period of however did not confine ngle duty of preaching the d in it all the duties of a an, to sanctify the civil as privileges of his country.

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milies—their wives and es and their orphans. At ittee appointed for that ct, he was indefatigable larly, and supplying all since, he came forth luce him, when he honr free institutions were undermined, and in imog wrested from their a secret association, and and spared not. And voted his energies, in have commanded some continued effort and ada Collegiate Institute

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the higher branches of with his denominationor the purpose of securindigent sons of genius, or his Master's service. l himself to be a workd. In a word, he was eacher, and as warm a strong an advocate or where principle was demanded his aid, as ere in the land.

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er fade or wax old.

inspiring roof. Many years have passed used his influence to advance the professional interests, and the cordiality with which he introduced to the fraternal attentions of his family, a youth who had gone out from his paternal fire-side to enter upon the theater of busy life, and dwell in a land of strangers. and the gracious manner in which he extended fatherly kindness and confidence, whereby the charms of home, sweet home, were vouchsafed to the lone one, during his sojourn away from the land of his kindred and the scenes of endearment, have never been forgotten, though more than a quarter of a century has soul's identity and the consciousness of former kind offices endure in the spirit-land.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 27, 1853.

#### THE PALESTINE MISSION.

W. M. F.

The Committee on Outfit have learned with regret, that several vessels have already sailed could have accommodated our missionaries, with their freight; but for want of time between the chartering of the vessels and the date of sailing, those opportunities were not improved—the missionaries and contributions being too far separated to get the necessary notice in season. It will probably be found necessary to have all things ready at Westerly, R. I., as a central point, as soon as can be conveniently arranged, that all may go at & day's notice to the point of embarkation. Most of the vessels engaged in the Mediterranean trade, sail within a few days of the time they are advertised. So that, unless all things are ready at some point near Boston, where such vessels are generally to be found there would not be time, after notice is received, to get every thing on board comfort-

There should be sent to the Committee an invoice of all articles contained in any boxsetting forth the name of the articles, number, and price, each box marked, " Palestine, care of Charles Saunders, Westerly, R. I.," and and thanks to Gen. Wool, which passed. A bill intendent for the coming year, is \$1,101,sent by any of the conveyances, will be taken extending the Warehousing system by estab- 240 84. This sum is made up of the followcare of by the Committee, and shipped by the proper vessel. Where it is more convenient to send to New York, articles may be adjourned. sent to the office of the Sabbath Recorder,

A. D. TITSWORTH, Plainfield, N. J., H. H. BAKER, New Market, N. J., T. B. STILLMAN, New York,

THE VISITOR.—The Sabbath-School Visitor for January (first number of the fourth volume) was sent to all subscribers for the third volume. Before the issue of the next number, on the first day of February, we hope to have returns from all who desire the continuance of the little paper. The following are the contents of the January number:-

trait and Biography of Benjamin Franklin. loodwinking the Pigeons. The Sunday-School one Step up. The New Year. The Child's Address to the Old and New Year. Giving up the Sabbath-School. The Robin Red-Breasts Blind Robert. Disobedience to Parents. Strike the Knot. You Dar'nt. An Old-Fashioned Maxim. Affecting Incident. The Little Deaf and Dumb Boy. The Way to be Happy. The Power of a Bad Habit. Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance:

Troubles in the East and Missions.-We learn (through Eld. Isaac Moore) that Dr. Barclay, the missionary in Jerusalem from have authorized him to return home or remove to Malta. It is supposed that he has already

Forty copies to one address..... 5 00

### European News.

gone to the latter place.

The steamship Canada, with one week later news from Europe, arrived at Boston Jan-

The Turkish war shows no signs of relaxation, though the diplomatists continue to negotiate. A bloody engagement has taken place at Kalefat on the Danube, in which the the Week," we clip the following items. Turks repulsed the Russians with great slaughter on both sides. From Asia there is nothing decisive, though it is reported that the Georgians aid and welcome the advancing Turks. The statement that Persia has declared war against the Porte is confirmed; the Shah is to furnish 30,000 soldiers to Russia. On the other hand, the Russian provinces of the Crimea and Kherson are said to be in a state of partial insurrection. The most important report is, however, that the allied fleets have entered the Black Sea, sailing, as it is said, in the direction of Sebastopol. This measure, though not equivalent to a declaration of war, looks more like it than any step

previously taken by France and England. shall be declared prizes.

Severe weather had been experienced on the Irish coast, and several shipwrecks are reported. The ship Niagara, with 150 passengers on board, went ashore at Wexford, cargo saved. The Pollock, from Liverpool for Apalachicola, put into Queenstown badly ed at Ophir. damaged.

Mr. Soulé, the United States Minister, had fought a duel with the Marquis de Turgot, the French Minister, owing to certain remarks days. of the latter on Mrs. Soule's dress, before referred to. Lord Howden acted as the second There are now 12 daily papers in San Fran-procured a site, they have very properly ab- leaving behind it the dismal wrecks of hun- R G Burdick of the Marquis de Turgot. A duel had also cisco. Of these, two are evening papers, two stained from entering into further engage- dreds of vessels, strewed along the coast and been fought between young Soule and the are German, and three are party papers. Bements that would involve expenditures beyond over the ocean, from Long Island to Cape Daniel W Hazard In neither case had any harm been done,

The insurgents keep firm possession of dently asserted that another morning paper, count of their proceedings and of the condition asters, which seem to have been more nuaway, but the warmth with which Elder Jones | Shanghai, but had been defeated by the Imperialists at Amov.

#### Abstract of Proceedings in Congress. THIRD-DAY, JAN. 3.

In the Senate, Mr. Seward presented nu merous petitions praying for the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls. Mr. duties on coal, and that it be made free. Mr. Weller introduced a bill providing for the transportation of the United States mail in elapsed; and never can be forgotten, but steamers from San Francisco viâ the Sand which shall be cherished while the natural wich Islands to China. A bill to suppress the heart-strings beat here below, and while the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia, after the first of November next, was taken up and passed. A message was received from the President, in reply to a resolution of January last, calling for certain information respecting the interests of the United States in Hayti and St. Domingo, which was referred; also, a message was received from Boston for Smyrna and Beirut, which relative to the construction placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty touching Central American affairs. After some remarks by Messrs. Cass and Clayton, the papers were or dered to be printed, and after a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, after

the usual opening business was disposed of the resolution tendering the thanks of Consolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to communicate the number and names of steamers built for the United States since January, 1835, their tunnage, expense of building, &c. The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Bennett's Land Bill. Mr. Perkins offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing all duties on railroad iron, which was tabled by a vote of 78 to 65.

FOURTH-DAY, JAN. 4.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglas, from the Com- year of \$28,727 14. mittee on Territories, reported a bill to establish the Nebraska Territory. Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill granting a sword

In the House of Representatives, the \$1,240 84. Total \$1,101,240 84. Committee on Ways and Means reported the the title of Lieutenant-General by brevet on mittee on Military Affairs.

FIFTH-DAY, JAN. 5. In the Senate, Mr. Foot gave notice of a bill providing for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast. Mr Cass offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing inquiry as to the expediency of making an appropriation for the survey of all the harbors on Lake Superior. A resolution was adopted, inquiring into the costs of erecting a new building for the State Department. The Clayton and Bulwer correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and made the special order for Third-

for his services in the Koszta affair, upon

In the House of Representatives, after the reading of the Journal, the House took Baptists in Virginia, has signified to his friends up the communication received from the War that the troubles in that region will probably Department, transmitting a memorandum of render his removal advisable, and they the expenditures and the estimates for rivers and harbors, and after a short debate, the subject was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and after a short session, adjourned over until

### California News.

million dollars in gold dust, were received ed for instruction in the practical sciences. in New York on the 5th inst., by steamer Illinois. From Alta California's "Summary of

week. The rains of the middle of November men for the principals of union and high be lost. Parts of wrecks are all the time have caused the grass to spring up, and the schools; and that the advantages of the en drifting ashore of vessels that must have been open valleys and hills are quite green with dowments be conferred upon the meritorious swamped in the gale, and whose crews doubtthe new grass and wild oats.

The people of Northern California and Southern Oregon, are discussing the policy of serve the double purpose of elevating our Cod. uniting to form a new State. The proposition seems to find much favor there.

A Frenchman was hung by a mob at Yreka. The victim had committed murder. The mob acted with great violence and want of

On the 28th November, a party of Indians from Clear Lake killed two Americans in The Russian Government has ordered that the upper part of Napa Valley, and were all foreign merchant ships going to Ottoman ports in the Black Sea shall be searched, and The Americans talk of hanging him. The all carrying stores or munitions of war shall cause of the attack was, that the Indians at progress, and has invigorated the hopes and fallen in with on the 26th, in latitude 38 20, be seized, although sailing under a neutral Clear Lake, about 400 in number, were confirmed the expectations of those citizens longitude 69, completely disabled, with her flag. Turkey, on the contrary, has extended angry at the failure of the United States to who had faith in the power of discipline to decks swept and boats gone. The bark Maria Thurston Green, East Rodman the term of 45 days ere Russian merchantmen observe the stipulations of their treaty, and at develop the faculties of this hapless class. Freeman, arrived at Liverpool, N. S., was Alvin A Place, Nile bad treatment from the whites. It is feared Their gradual advance from the lowest de- the vessel which fell in with her and reports that there will be serious trouble during the grees of imbecility, to a capacity for self-con- that she could render her no assistance as she

> From the mines the news is favorable. The rivers are too high for mining in the beds. A fine quartz lead is said to have been discover-

> San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, is fitted up and will start for the Islands in a few

and five weeklies. To this list, it is confi- the annual report they will present a full ac- groaned under the long lists of maritime dis-

mines, have been found on Coquille river. Two half breeds had dug 150 pounds of gold

On the morning of second-day, Jan. 9 at New York, with nine days later dates, and sons have been attended with the usual denearly two million dollars in gold dust. Aside from the reported destruction by the Mexicans of a portion of Captain Walker's men, who recently proclaimed Lower California a cisco on the 13th of December, in the bark Oneta, to join President Walker at Lower

Legislature of New York-Governor's Message.

Albany on Third-day, Jan. 3d, and was promptly organized. In the afternoon, the gress and a sword to Gen. Wool, was taken Governor sent in his Annual Message-a up and passed. Mr. McDonald offered a re- long document, of which we do not think it worth while to copy more than what relates to Schools, Public Charities, and Temperance.

. Common Schools.

their use during the coming year.

The amount of the Common School Fund on the 30th of September last was \$2,383,-

during the current year, will justify an inamount of moneys apportioned by the Supertablishing private bonded warehouses was ing items: Avails of State Tax \$800,000 00; passed. Numerous petitions were presented Appropriation from Common School and

The number of Schools in 1852, was 11,-Fortification bill. The Committee on For- 684. Whole number of children taught in bill. Mr. Washburn made a few remarks in private schools 36,844; Number of children lands, and the House then took up the Senate's number of months that schools were taught 7,010; Number of volumes in district libraries Gen. Scott, which was referred to the Com- 1,604,210: Amount paid for teachers' wages \$1,931,870 18; Amount paid for district libraries \$49,499 39. Total amount expended for Common Schools \$2,469,248 52.

The subject of Common School Education at this time attracts a large share of attention. Many public spirited citizens have interested themselves in devising and promoting measures to extend the advantages of education-to improve its systems—to elevate its character, and to adapt it to the wants of those engaged in the different pursuits of life. We have reason to hope that their labors and investigations will lead to the adoption and practical success of measures which will be productive and unless the legislation in regard to it is day next. The Senate then adjourned until of decided advantages. A number of academies have recently been established in different sections of our State, and the numerous In the House of Representatives, after attendance of pupils shows that the benefits of the reading of the journal and the transaction education are generally appreciated. The of other preliminary business, the Committee office of the teacher is held in much greater on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution of esteem than it was a few years since. The thanks and a gold medal to Capt. Ingraham influence of the Normal School is felt throughout the State, as it furnishes an increasing which a debate arose which lasted until the oody of teachers, whose superior acquirements House adjourned, Mr. Perkins, of La., having and competency have shown the great advantages of well educated and thoroughly pre-

I recommend the separation of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools from that of the Secretary of State. The establishment of a distinct department devoted to the interests of education, is calculated to give more prominence to the subject, and to elevate it in public estimation. Every effort should be made to harmonize our system of instruction -to do away with the impression that our colleges and academies are institutions of learning distinct from, if not in some degree antagonistic to our Common Schools. This measure would also facilitate the establishment San Francisco papers to Dec. 7th, and over of agricultural or mechanical colleges, design-

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State in his last annual report, I suggest the propriety of establishing State scholarships in our higher institutions of says there are vessels ashore on all parts of The weather has been very fine during the learning, for the purpose of educating young the Cape, and that twenty lives are known to Woodruff & Fisher, Shiloh, N J pupils in the different counties or Assembly less perished. There has never before been Districts. If this system is adopted, it will known such distress on the shores of Cape common schools and of promoting meritand at the same time afford aid to our col-schooner Mount Vernon, of Westport, Me., leges in a manner free from the objections with hard pine lumber, is wrecked on the which exist in the minds of many, to giving East Coast, near Welfleet, and all hands but the public funds to institutions which are sup- one lost. The captain was found dead in the posed to benefit only a small portion of the cabin.

Public Charities.

trol and for the acquisition of the ordinary drifted out of sight during the gale. branches of an English education, has been as remarkable as it has been encouraging, ernment has sent a steamer in search of the Numerous applications, from every quarter of San Francisco, and a steamer has also been the State, for the admission of pupils, have sent out by the owners. been unsuccessful, in consequence of the The Peytona, the steamer to run between want of room for their accommodation. The appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature for the erection of a suitable through our northern latitudes with such de- H W Glaspey building, was found to be inadequate for the structive fury, during the latter part of every Another morning paper has been started. purpose; and although the trustees have returning December, has just passed over us,

another evening paper, and a monthly maga- of the Asylum; and the urgent reasons for merous than ever before, even at this fatal zine, will soon be added. As it is, 73 papers such an increase in the appropriation as is period of the year. No class of vessels has are issued weekly, without counting the week- necessary to complete an edifice, with its apt | been exempted from the desolating march of ly and steamer editions of the daily papers. propriate appurtenances, adapted to the object the elements. The beautiful clipper Stafford-San Francisco now claims to be the third city in and commensurate with its importance. I shire, with her rich freight of commodities, the world, inferior only to London and New cannot forbear commending to your most and richer freight of human beings, went

the steamships George Law from Aspinwall, submitted to me, that the efforts to improve fear, have already been engulfed in the wide and Star of the West from San Juan, arrived the condition of this unfortunate class of per- and angry waters of the Atlantic. gree of success. I renew the recommendation contained in my message of last year, for the establishment of another Asylum in the western part of the State. The accommodarefused to a large number of persons.

with the loss of sight employed in teaching in store, and offices used for other purposes. the different departments, or as operatives in Every thing in the Post-Office and store of The Legislature of New York convened at the manufactories attached to the establish. Mr. Bailey was saved, but the contents of the ment. It not only affords instruction to pupils, Customs offices, the splendid collection of the but (by the employment which it gives in its | Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuworkshops) supports a large number of blind able law library. Reading-Rooms, Court persons, some of whom have families depend- Rooms, and all the other offices, were entirely ent upon them.

and Dumb, have determined to remove it to formerly the Merchants' Exchange, but was erecting buildings which will contain ample ernment for \$120,000. It will probably cost The abstracts accompanying the Annual accommodations. This Institution continues \$300,000 to rebuild it. Report of the Superintendent of Common to fulfill the objects of its benevolent founders. Schools, will show their present condition, It now contains 280 pupils, 192 of whom are and the amount of money apportioned for beneficiaries of the State of New York. I addition to the intellectual instruction which On Sunday morning last, New York was they receive, they are also taught trades, which will enable them to support themselves. twelve and one o'clock a fire broke out in 251 23; being an increase over the last fiscal It is unnecessary for me to add any words of Metropolitan Hall, which was not subdued commendation of the Asylums for the Insane, It is estimated that the revenue of the fund the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind. Their successful management for a long series of splendid Lafarge Hotel, was a heap of ruins. creased appropriation of \$10,000. The total years has firmly established them in the public favor and confidence.

#### Temperance.

been a prominent topic of public discussion \$17,000. The Hall and Hotel were owned by and appropriately disposed of, and the Senate United States Deposit Fund \$300,000 00; ful source of misery, destitution and crime, which there was insurance amounting to Balance in the hands of State Superintendent and its effects are forced in a painful manner \$55,000 on the Hall, and \$117,000 on the upon the attention of those who are required Hotel. Half a million of dollars is the estito execute the laws. Our present statutes mated loss by this fire. eign Affairs reported the French Spoliation District Schools 866,935; Number attending enforced in our large commercial towns and favor of the Annexation of the Sandwich Is- attending colored schools 1,680; Average the defects and insufficiency of the system, or resolution authorizing the President to confer in the districts by duly qualified teachers have at different times been passed in this State to limit and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; but heretofore the restraints of education, morality and religion, and the by Eld. H. P. Greene, Mr. John C. Bullock to Miss efforts of philanthropic individuals and associ- Cornelia S. Coon, both of Genesee. ations, have been more effective than legislative enactments to check intemperance. Its evils have been aggravated by the practice which has greatly increased within a few years, of using deleterious drugs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, which have day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, R. I. She afterward been productive of most pernicious effects removed to Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., and transferred upon the mental and physical condition of those who use them. The whole subject will doubtless engage your attention. It is surjudicious, it will increase the evils which it is so important to prevent. Any measures which you may adopt should be framed so as not to conflict with well settled principles of legislation, or with the rights of our citizens.

### Recent Disasters.

A dispatch dated Halifax, Jan. 3, says The clipper-ship Staffordshire, Capt. Richardson, of and for Boston, from Liverpool, struck on Blond Rock, south of Cape Sable, about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, the 30th ult., and almost immediately went down, carrying with it about 180 persons. The Staffordshire had WGSheffleld, Rowse Babcock, LB Whitwood, Martin a valuable cargo, and is insured for \$100,000. W Babcock, Henry J Garthwaite, The first and second mates and 17 seamen reached Cape Sable; the third mate, boatswain, and 12 others, were picked up and landed at Shelbourne, N. S., and Capt. Richardson and the remainder on board, about 180 persons, mostly Irish emigrants, went down n the wreck immediately after striking.

A dispatch dated New Orleans, Jan. 2, says: The river steamer Pearl, bound to New | Orleans with a cargo of sugar, sunk on Saturday night, and it is supposed eighteen lives Alanson Crandall

A dispatch dated Providence, Jan. 2, says: A gentleman from Provincetown on Saturday Isaac Hale, Providence, R I

Accounts from Provincetown state that the

By dispatches from Halifax, we learn that David Babcock the new steamship San Francisco, which sail- Giles J Lanphear, Watson The Asylum for the Training and Educa- ed from New York on the 21st ult., for San Phineas C Burdick tion of Idiotic and Imbecil Children has, dur- Francisco viâ the Straits of Magellan, having Lorenzo D Burdick " ing the last year, continued its successful on board about 500 troops for California, was Waite Crumb

Since the above report was received, Gov-

The N. Y. Tribune of Jan. 7, says:-

One of those fierce wintry gales that sweeps Duke of Alba, growing out of the same affair. sides, there are two tri-weeklies (both French,) the amount directed by the Legislature. In Sable. Our columns for the last week have Edw'd Emerson

York, in her papers, quality and quantity both favorable consideration this excellent charity. down in an hour beneath the raving surges, The strict economy, prudence, fidelity, and amid the howlings of pitiless and the We have dates from Oregon to the 26th respect to legislative direction, with which its fierce blasts of snow, and hail, and sleet, and Sumner presented a petition for a repeal of all Nov. It is reported that some very rich affairs have been managed, furnish satisfactory the more piercing midnight wail of hundreds assurance that no more will be asked than is of victims, cut to the bone by the frozen edges really necessary, and that what may be grant of the flying spray, as they were launched, dust. The Indians in the South continue to ed will be faithfully and judiciously applied drowned and frozen, from time into eternity. There are at this time 446 patients in the The new steamer San Francisco, too, but just State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and 556 in from this port, is reported as rolling helpless the Lunatic Asylums on Blackwell's Island. upon the billows, with eight hundred souls It appears by the reports which have been on board, who, there is too much reason to

> GOVERNMENT PROPERTY BURNT.-A dispatch dated Portland, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1854 says: At six o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Custom-House Building, on Washtions at the Asylum on Blackwell's Island ington street, and at eight o'clock the entire Republic, the news is unimportant. Two and at Utica, are insufficient for the present edifice was in ruins. Besides the offices of Laura Crandall Cordelia C Haze number of inmates; and admission has been the Customs, the building contained the Post-Office, Reading-Rooms, Atlantic Bank, the John C Bassett There are 111 pupils in the New York United States Court Rooms, the rooms of the Elizabeth Kingsbury 1 00 Nancy B Green Asylum for the Blind, and 55 persons afflicted | Society of Natural History, J.S. Bailey's book- | Plula L Wells destroyed. The loss is very heavy, but will The Directors of the Asylum for the Deaf mostly fall on Government. The edifice was more favorable site, on which they are some years ago sold to the United States Gov-

> > Another Great Fire in New York .visited by another conflagration. Between until that building, together with the new and The Hotel, which was intended to have surpassed all others, was nearly completed and furnished, and would have been opened in a few days. The furniture was worth about During the past year intemperance has \$200,000, on which there was an insurance of

In Verona, N. Y., December 31st, by Eld. C. Chester, Mr. George M. Beechlin, of Rome, N. Y., to Miss MARY ANN WILLIAMS, of Verona. On New Year's Eve, by Eld. S. Davison, Mr. WILD DAVISON, of Farmington, Ill. In Genesee, Allegany County, N.Y., December 31st,

In Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 28th, 1853, Mise NANCY SAUNDERS, aged 66 years. Sister Saunders became a hopeful subject of converting grace at about the age of 18 years, and united with the First Seventhher standing in the church to that of Darien and Cowlesville, of which she remained a worthy member until removed by death to join the church triumphant. At New Shoreham, R. I., Dec. 22, 1853, of lung fever

Nancy Lucretia, aged six years, and Herman Oscar aged one year and eight months, children of William

In Genesee, N. Y., January 1st, after a long and pain ul illness, Jabez Burdick, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. The deceased has left an aged widowed mother and wife, and a number of children, to mourn their loss. Brother Burdick was a member of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Genesee. He left good evidence to his friends, in his last moments, that he now sleeps in Jesus, awaiting the resurrection morn to eternal life.

C M Lewis, H P Green, F C Davis, E R Clarker W B Maxson, G P Maxson, B G Stillman, Isaac Hall C A Osgood, C D Langworthy, Asa Barrett, Christopher lhester, Halsey Stillmen, Joel Greene, Nathan Gilbert

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Sands Palmer, Ashaway, R I \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 59 Corydon Clarke Sands C Carr 10 10 Mary E Maxson John M Barber, Potter Hill, R 10 Clarke Sauuders 10 Elisha Saunders, Dorrville, R I Simon Kenyon, Rockville, R I WG Sheffield, New Shoreham, RI3 00 G W Weeden, Jamestown, R I 10 10. Nancy McDevitt, Huntington, Pa. 1 00 George P Maxson, Chicago, Ill. 1 00 Welcome B Crandall, Brookfield 2 00 Russell G Burdick, DeRuyter Amos Burdick, Alfred Center 10 Wm H Green, Alfred 2 00 Bradford Champlin " C Maxson 1 00 Catharine Sisson, Leonardsville Benj C Maxson, DeRuyter 2 00 2 00 4 00 2 00 2 00 Ethan Saunders, Alden 1 OJ 10 10 5 00 2 00 Joel Kenyon, Wirt Henry P Greene, Little Genesee 2 00 2 00 11 Thos Champlin, Richburg F C Davis, Cantracastra, Cal 1 00 10 H J Garthwaite, Milton, Wis 2 00 3 00 Erastus Brown 11

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Martin W Babcock, Little Genesee Russell G Burdick, DeRuyter C A Osgood, Georgetown A Subscriber, Richburg

1 00

1 00

1 00

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: \$1 00 Daniel Babcock John Utter Jr Thos W Potter Wm B Green 1 00 J M Barber 1 00 Prudence M Stillman 1 00 1 00 Sands Palmer 1 00 Nancy Clarke

New York Market-January 9, 1854.

Ashes-Pots \$5 56, Pearls 5 81, Flour and Meal-Flour, 7 50 for Canadian, 7 62 common to straight State, 7 68 for fancy Michigan and good Ohio. Rye Flour 5 37 a 5 75. Corn Meal 3 68 a 3 75 for Jersey.

Grain-Wheat, 1 75 for red Southern, 1 80 for white Southern, 1 90 for white Dutchess County. Rye 1 23. or State and Western. Corn 82c. for Western mixed. Provisions-Pork, 11 75 for old and 12 50 for new 5 00 a 5 50 for country prime, 8 25 a 11 00 for country mess. Lard 9 a 10c. Butter 9 a 12c. for Ohio, 15 a 19c. for State. Cheese 9 a 111c.

Lumber-14 00 a 15 00 for Eastern Sprace and Pine. Seeds-Clover 101c. Timothy 12 00 a 16 00 for mowed, 17 00 a 20 00 for reaped. Flaxseed 1 45 a

#### 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 pub lished as they have been received. Independence :

Auns Livermore	1 00	Mrs	Green	1
Albert Hazeltine	1 00	Wm	Green	1
S Whitford	25	Cynt	hia Wells	M.Fe
Eld T E Babcock	1 00	Mr V	Villiams	
Mary Green	1 00	Ann	Green	ten g
Betsey Green	1 00	Emil	y Green	i
Maria C Green	50		,	
Charles Rowley, Sc	io			- 1
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Collection	47 .17	Eliah	Potter	ಪಡಳ ಕೃ
Collection	2 25	A Fr	iond	U
	2d. Al	fred:	enu.	Z
Amos Burdick	2 00		d Dundink	
Erastus A Green	2 00	Deal	Burdick	I I —danas
Eld Kenyon	1 00		D Langw	ormy 1
Avery Saunders	1 00	ם בל	gworthy	3
F W Hamilton	1 00	Mose	Lewis	
A Potter	100		ha A Lang	worthy
E C Green		N D.	terlee	•
A Langworthy	1 00 28	M.ma	irdick	
M C Saunders	50	1V178	Jared Ken	yon
8 Smith		D C	ome P Bu	irdick 1
H W Benjamin	25	DU.	Green	
M E Emerson	1 00	שלבים	rdick	. 1
O Crandall	2 00	010	mith	1
S Lanphear	2 00	ALB	ngworthy.	
H N Green	25	E Lai	phear -	
Julia Satterlee	50	F Bu	dick	
Hanniet W.	1	ML	Shaw	
Harriet Wescott	25	MSC	Freen	, . <b>1</b> ,
Orson Kenyon	10	Parish	Green	1
N Lanphear	2 00	Thom	as Hull	•
Seely Munroe	25		Maxson 🐩	
Freeborn Hamilton	50	8 C, ,N	laxson	1
Wm B Maxson	1 00 ?	Thos	S William	s Jr 1 (
T R Williams	1 00	NCV	Villiams	
Cash	29	JWV	Villiams	1
Mrs M Shaw	25	J٤	[To be o	continue

#### Clothing Establishment THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths &

L Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend tokeep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing us a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short potice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they LIAM HENRY SHRINER, of Canton, Ill., to Miss SARAH prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or lers, which will receive prompt attention. An ex amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can pleas hemselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any ther 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. TEW YORK, Somerville, and Baston-Winter Arrangements—On and after Oct. 3, 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, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M. Leave Philipsburg, opposite Easton, at 61 and 91 A. M., 31 P. M. Leave Somerville (way) at 6.50 A. M. This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foot

Stages connect with trains from New York as folows: from Plainfield for Baskenridge, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack, &c; from White House for Flemington, &c.; from Easton for Belvidere, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

New York and Eric Railroad. TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York,

lailroad, without change of baggage or cars, and also Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all inermediate 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

Day Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the

. Y. & Erie Railroad and the Buffalo and N. Y. City

Way at 4 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate

Night Express at 5 P.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and all internediate stations.

On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. The Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the ake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Toledo, Monroe, Phicago, and St. Louis; also, with first class steamers or Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

#### DeRuvter Institute. Faculty.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classi-Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, and Teacher of Parker's Aids, French, German, Botany, and

HENRY L. JONES, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Greek Miss L. ELEANOR CLARKE, Teacher of Instru-Other competent Teachers, will be employed to as-

ist in the various departments, as occasion may require. The ensuing academic year is divided as follows:-First Term commences August 31, 1853; closes

Second Term commences Dec. 8, 1853; closes March

Third Term commences March 23, 1854; closes

The Trustees deem it justice to say, that, having adopted a radical change of policy, by which they relieve the Faculty from all pecuniary responsibility, they design to place the School upon a firm and permanent basis, and give it a character of respectability

among the first grade of Academics Grateful for past favors, they are determined to extend their sphere of usefulness, and thus command a great er degree of respect, and a still more liberal patronage from the public. Terms Tuition, which must be settled strictly in advance

s as follows:-Primary course, per term, Middle course, 4 00 5 00 Advanced course, Incidentals. Extras. Chemical Experiments, Penciling, Monochromatic Painting Oil Painting, Penmanship and Stationery

Use of Instrument, Vocal Music as a regular study will be taught by Prof. Jones, to such as desire it. Tuition, \$1 00. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of 1 00 the first term, and at the middle of the second, and 1 00 Oliver Langworthy 1 00 will continue seven weeks. Tuition, \$2 50. Room rent per term, \$1 75; Board in families, \$1 25 1 00 John Langworthy 1 00 and \$1 50; in Clubs, 60 and 90 cents.

JAMES R. IRISH, President.

WILLIAM M. ROGBES, Treasurer. A JASON B. WELLS, Secretary,

Piano Music,

### Miscellaneous.

The Editor's Advisers.

Says one. 'Your subjects are too grave, Too much morality you have-Too much about religion; Give me some witch or wizzard tales. With slip shod ghosts, with fins and scales, Or feathers like a pigeon."

"I love to read," another cries, "Those monstrous fashionable lies-In other words, those novels, Composed of kings, and queens, and lords, Of border wars and Gothic hordes, That used to live in hovels."

"No-no!" eries one, "we've had enough Of such confounded love-sick stuff. To craze the fair creation; Give us some recent news, Of Russian Tark, the Greeks and Jews,

Another ories, "I want more fun, A witty a receive or pun. A rebus or a riddle;" Some long for missionary news, And some, of worldly carnal views, Would like to hear a fiddle.

Or any other nation.

Another cries. "I want to see A jumbled up variety-Variety in all things, A miscellaneous hodge-podge print, Composed -- only to give the hint-Of multifurous small things." "I want some marriage news," says miss,

"It constitutes my highest bliss To hear of weddings plenty; For in a time of general rain, None suffers from a drought, 'tis plain-, At least not one in twenty." "I went to hear of dearth," says one, "Of people totally undone,

By losses, fire, or fever;

Another autowers, full as wise,

"I'd rather have the fall and rise Of raccoon skins or beaver." Some signify a secret wish. For now and then a savory dish Of politics to suit them: But here we restar perfect ease. For, should they say the moon was cheese, We now ar would dispute them.

Or grave or jumorous, wild or tame, Lofty or low, 'tis all the same. Too haughty or too humble; And, every editorial wight Has nauguated do but what is right, And let the grumbler grumble.

#### The Poison-Eaters.

ing arsenic, or poison. A certain Doctor place. Tschudi, though he has made no new discovseveral interesting cases to his list, for the observed with regard to the moon as those authority, that Rye, Barley, or Indian corn quote from Chambers' Journal:

subject of arsenic eating have led to no new discoveries; but they have enabled him to add a few more examples to those he had according to the looks of the living animalalready given. In every instance, the poison- the real weight of the flesh being always much eater, when first questioned on the matter, less than the apparent weight. It is the same denied his propensity with the most determined obstinacy. The confessions of one strewed on wheaten bread. On account of individual prove a consumption of poison, in this manner of fattening cattle for the market, a certain number of years, which is most many a peasant or grazier in Styria and Upextraordinary. From his twenty-seventh to per Austria is known by the name of Hidrihis sixty-third year, this person was accustom- bauer—arsenic peasant, poison-peasant. ed to take, each month, during several days, a dose of arsenic. He began, as usual, with at the beginning of the fattening time. I a portion not larger than a grain of linseed, many hand-books for breeders of cattle, it is and for a long succession of years kept to recommended to strew a dose of sulphuret of this quantity. On weighing a piece of Hun- antimony daily on the food of the pigs. Now, garian arsenic, such as the man had been it has been remarked, that the purified antiaccustomed to take, it was found to vary from two to four grains. When asked why he had not increased his dose, he replied, he had not the courage to do so; for having attempted it once, when tipsy, and not at the ordinary time, the consequence was severe attacks of circumstance that the latter usually contains required by the stomach to effect secretion or colic, a burning in the throat, and throbbing in the stomach. The bit he then swallowed was, however, pretty large. For more than two years he had entirely given up the practice, which he accounted for by saying that one of his acquaintances—an old poison-eater from his accustomed hidri.

once, and then from inflammation of the lungs. | them. All the persons in the house where he lived had the itch for a long time; and although he says, remarks that "opinion is stronger than used for fattening animals, we have the most was in constant contact with them, he was kings." He might have added, that public abundant proofs in our own experience. never attacked by the disease. In the course opinion in a free country is stronger than the ing to complitation, have swallowed from people intuitively acknowledge and obey, and tice boy in the then "City of Mud," now the yet this enormous quantity of the most pow- of the violation of these obsolete statutes. which I was obtaining a knowledge, was conerful mineral poison caused no observable The law may be rigid and legally right, and ducted upon Exchange street, though I boardderangement in his functions, except a certain the penalty severe, but the public judgment, ed in one of the streets in the western part of hoarseness of voice-which, as it would ap- and the innate sense of justice in the commu- the city. pear, is peculiar to all poison-eaters.

circumstances, when it is on the wane.

There are various methods of taking the dose. Some, when fasting, put a small morsel in their mouth, and let it gradually dissolve;

slice ofbread or bacon.

rom a perfectly trustworthy source:-

customed to take daily, at breakfast, for a number of years past, a small quantity of powdered arsenic, as much as would lie on the tip of his knife, to protect him—as he asserts -from the injurious effects arising from the fabrication of arsenic. At the request of a physician, he sent him a similar quantity, such as he had been daily in the habit of takingbeing guided in the dose solely by the eyeand the portion was found to weigh three voir some 7,000 feet from the river, and elegrains and three-fourths. He has thus been vated about 190 feet above the pump well in the habit of taking daily between three and four grains of arsenic, at the same time enjoying most excellent health. It is said that he gives his workmen systematic instructions preparation."

of powder on a piece of bread. If, however, spouting if that hydrant should ever be unthe horse if to have his dose while at work, capped under a full head of water. Eight of curb. A portion of the arsenic would seem contracter for the construction of the pipes, with arsenic. Horses fed on oats are, as is bonds. All credit is due to those of our citi-There are persons in the highlands of the grooms assert that if arsenic be mixed sustained this great enterprise. Austria who make a common practice of eat- with the grain, no illness of the sort ever takes

With cattle the use of arsenic is less frequent, and is employed only in the case of exies respecting arsenic eating, has added fatted oxen and calves. The same rules are principle is based. It is asserted upon good interest and instruction of the public. We alluded to above; and the poison is strewed meal, made into a mash and allowed to ferin a powdered state on their food. The effect ment and pass into the same state, when mixon the size of the animal is very striking; Dr. Tschudi's further investigations on the the increase of weight, however, being in no proportion to the increas eof bulk. For this reason the butchers never buy such oxen with calves, to which the arsenic is given,

> To pigs arsenic is often given, especially mony hought at druggists-Antimonium sulphusatum nigrum læuigatum-has no effect whatever; while the sulphuret of antimony purchased at the oil and color shops proves efficacious—which arises, probably, from the whether the acetic milic, or other acids, are no inconsiderable quantity of sulphur.

### Obsolete Laws.

The people of this country, and particularly those who reside in the New England States, tible and unnutritive substances, without ex--had died of dropsy, after much suffering. are more famous for the number of their laws, periencing any deleterious effects. It is genthe use of arsenic, and, as he greatly feared a the earliest enactments in the Massachusetts much acid food, and use vinegar and pickles Statutes, there has been a large number of to the doctrine of souring food. We once severe attacks of colic; but, during the whole far Buncombe has been consulted in their the tension of bursting, who reduced herself and from the same amount of food there will period of his use of poison, he was unwell but original enactment, or in the refusal to repeal to very respectable wasp-like dimensions, be less surplus fat left to increase the bulk.

of the thirty-five years that this individual law. There is a law of common sense and was accustomed to eat poison, he must, accord- practical wisdom, which the great mass of the nity, repel the thought of crime connected It seems to be a general rule-observed, with a breach of the code. The Legislature also, by the persons just spoken of-that the has created a crime, which the inherent inarsenic must be taken when the moon is on stincts of men fail to recognize, on account of good-looking girl, with a pail in her hand.

human action. For illustration: the Saturday evening con- the girl. Having met her the following evecerts of the Germanians, and all Saturday ning, I accordingly turned on my heel, and evening secular concerts, including Sontag's, followed her at a distance that would not exothers reduce it to powder, and strew it on a are unlawful gatherings. It is against the 5th cite suspicion in any one. I at length saw her Section of the 50th Chapter of the Revised enter a small shoemaker's shop on South St. It is not uninteresting to mention here an Statutes, to be present at one of them. This Paul's street I subsequently learned that the attempt at murder which occurred at the end obsolete law seems aimed rather at the audi- shop was owned by an industrious young man, exercised over the household. For this pur- daily papers on Monday mornings, and a sud- suburbs of the city.

as well as in Styria, and the highlands of have one branch of the government at work Austria, the custom of eating arsenic is not simply to acquire influence over our six months. It is the steam is not simply to acquire influence over our six months. general, especially among the chamois-hunters. not intended to be enforced. In this respect, pail.

Dr. Tschudi gives, further, the following our government is unlike any other, and we most curious communication, received by him should have merry times in Boston, if some return for about twelve years. I had not, be recovered. You may be a moderate pleasant morning we should wake up, and however, forgotten the shoemaker, having, drinker of water, and be contentedly so all

Water Works at Watertown.

[Boston Freeman.

Messrs. J. Ball & Co., of this City, have been constructing Water Works at Watertown, N. Y., under a great head. We are informed that the water is forced from the Black River through their pipes into a reser-The Democratic Union speaks of the trial as follows :---

as to how they are to proceed in the enjoy- day morning was in the highest degree gratiment of arsenic, in order to preserve them- fying to all the friends of that noble enterprise. selves from the hurtful effects caused by its Several hydrants were tried, and all worked to admiration. We witnessed the one near It has already been stated that it is a com- the Arcade entrance, which threw water in a mon practice in Austria-in Vienna especially perpendicular direction to the distance of 40 to give horses occasional doses of arsenic, feet above the buildings. The fountain threw his wife. He is now in the prime of life, and the constant crumbling of the soil. At many in order to improve their coat, and add to its a jet of water to the hight of 80 feet. It is possesses an ample fortune, and an unsullied points appear vast pyramidal columns of salt, appearance. Various are the methods of well to remark that the triumph of the Water reputation for honor and probity. Never one of which has no doubt been taken by giving it to animals, and, although each per- Works at this trial was effected without letting having had any personal acquaintance with Captain Lynch for the famous pillar into son adheres to his own particular practice, yet on the full head of water. It is estimated him, I introduced myself as a Rochesteronian. all agree on one point—that the arsenic ought that under a full head, the fountain will throw This was late in the afternoon. I very cheer- disconnected masses, and those which still adto be given only when the moon is on the its jet to the hight of 110 feet. The reservoir fully accepted an invitation to take tea with here to the mountain, have their surfaces deepincrease. Some give it daily, during this is situated about one mile from the center of him. Improving a moment of silence at the ly furrowed and indented by the rains. And period, in doses of from three to four grains; the village, at an elevation of 190 feet above table, I remarked:others administer it in a larger quantity, for the fountain. It will contain 3,500,000 galtwo consecutive days before the moon is at lons. The pump by which the water is forc- economist of time as you used to be?" the full, and then omit it for two days, during ed from the Black River to the reservoir, was which time the animal is given, once in the constructed by Hoard & Bradford. There farm-servants, however, are very particular in the corporation. The one at the Railroad and she used to carry it to you." in giving the arsenic after the animal has fed dépôt is said to be over 200 feet below the and drank, strewing it generally in the form reservoir. We reckon there will be some the lump of poison is then wrapped in a linen these hydrants can be brought to bear, at the long?" rag, or is strewed in a powdered state on a same time, on any of the principal buildpiece of bacon, and wrapped round the bit or ings. Mr. Ball, the enterprising and reliable to be voided with the excrement; for it has has finally triumphed nobly, in spite of the often been observed that fowls have died after cavilings of croakers and fault-finders. The eating corn found in the dung of horses dosed trial was a pretty good indorsement of his come of that?" asked Mr. H. well known, subject to attacks of colic; but zens who have projected, encouraged and bered with the things that were," I answered. it on others."

#### Souring Food for Cattle and Hogs.

The cause is rather remote upon which this ed with cut hay, straw, or other dry vegetable food, exhibits the most marked fattening effects. A very consistent and observing friend of ours, remarked the other day, that he could with barley meal alone, properly fermented and soured, make hogs as fat in six weeks, as they could, or ought to be, and that he preferred such process to cooking the food or any other method.

It is a familiar fact, to all feeders of swine that sour and coagulated milk is worth one quarter more for those animals, than fresh and sweet milk; but .how its action in that state is to be accounted for, and its operation on the animal economy of the stomach, is not very apparent. It is known by the experiments of Dr. Beaumont, that milk, and all substances capable of coagulation, are almost instantly changed on mixing with the gastric juice, and the rejection of milk by the infant immedi ately after sucking, also shows that fact.

Now, whether the souring of the food re lieves the action of the digestive process, or ment with rich and highly concentrated food. and many delicate stomachs can endure the use of large quantities of these most indiges-

### The Girl with a Tin Pail.

Some twenty years ago I was an appren-

In going to my tea, I was in the habit of meeting, almost every evening, for many weeks in succession, a small, well-dressed, and

"Mr. F. St—, Director of the arsenic find that the obsolete laws of Massachusetts from my first knowledge of him, discovered your days. But alcohol is a subtle poison, the germ of success, in his manner of life. I affecting every nerve in your system—weakthe germ of success, in his manner of life. I affecting every nerve in your system—weakvisited the place where his old shop had stood; ening all, and requiring more to raise you up ed around so that the clapper will strike in a new it had given place to a new brick block. In to your wonted height—making you yourself place, which is desirable after a bell has been rung a vain I looked about for the sign—it was no yield to that which you say shall be your ser- few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to prewhere to be seen. I was at length informed vant-placing you at its feet-filling you had removed to Ohio.

> "Do you know any thing of the circum- when you can." stances?" I required.

"I do. In the first place he took to Ohio about five thousand dollars in cash, some three thousand of which he invested in real estate times the amount. The other two thousand he put into a pork establishment, and that "The trial of the Water Works on Satur- sum yielded him a large profit. But if he had not resorted to speculation, he could not but dum, presents a compact mass of rock salt, have succeeded in life, so thorough were his the height of which varies, but never exceeds are seconded by an industrious little wife."

Ohio, and have again seen the shoemaker and fissures hollowed by the winter torrents, and

"I fear, Mr. H., you are not so great an | part is hung with stalactites of salt. Is it pos-"Why not?" he inquired.

week, an aperient of aloes. The grooms and are 65 hydrants, situated at different points H., you could not afford to go home to tea, mountain was heaved up volcanically, there

"Indeed, Mr. W., have you known us so through fright or curiosity, was most likely

I then made myself known as the former and when Lot and his children turned round apprentice of Mr. R., and was immediately to look toward the place where she had stoprecognized by Mrs. H., as one of her earliest ped, they saw nothing but the salt rock which covered her body. The catastrophe may be street acquaintances in Rochester.

"But that pail; what do you think has be- explained in many ways; but having visited

"That I suppose, has long since been num. vanced, without seeking, however, to impose "By no means," ne said, at the same time tipping a wink to his wife.

She arose from the table, and left the room, and soon returned with the identical pail, as they both assured me. I need not say that it bore palpable marks

of the ravages of time. "But what is your object in preserving that he must have it paddled by hired hands, while

"Its associations. We look upon it as one of the earliest instruments which contributed to our success in life, and as such we shall

ever cherish it." I soon took my leave of Mr. and Mrs. H. and their interesting and happy family; and ed by all, and that he has made a wreck, not a day since then has my mind been with out its remembrance of the Girl and her Tin

Winter Fattening Unprofitable. Many farmers have adopted the practice of In high purposes, in noble resolves, in generfattening their animals, especially swine, dur- ous deeds, in purity and virtuous endurance ing the winter. Last February, we saw and blameless conversation, let your endeav scores of loads of pork, in the carcass, on the ors to paddle your own canoe be seen by all way to market, on the line of our New Eng- | Pull away! If the paddle breaks while pul land railroads. We suppose this practice ling against the rapids, have another ready has been adopted because this season affords If you have but one, pull with the stump of more leisure for threshing and grinding corn, the old. Don't relax one effort. One stroke grain, &c., and more time to attend to feeding. lost, and it may be the fatal one. Pull away Science, however, as well as experience, af- -your canoe, if you have built it, like your fords us some sure light on this subject. It is friends, of the right material in your characnow settled, almost beyond a doubt, that in ter, will hold as long as yourself will. Pull the animal economy, while the bones serve away, and before long you may find yourself stimulation, is simple conjecture. With the as a frame-work, and the muscles as the or- in as fair a haven as the man that "paddles human subject, pickles are a favorite condi- gans of strength and motion, the principal use his own canoe." of fat is to keep up the heat of the system. The temperature of all warm-blooded animals is, at most times, higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere, and the consumption of fat in the body is constantly required to keep He thought the illness had been caused by than for their observance of the same. From erally held, that those persons who consume up this elevation of temperature. The amount the Criminal Court at Dublin. The princiof heat given off from the surface of the body pal thing that appeared in evidence against chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence like fate, he had of late wholly abstained Colony, to the latest edition of the Revised freely, are apt to be thin and spare, contrary depends upon the relative coldness of the air. him, was a confession alledged to have been In cold weather, then, more fat producing, made by him at the police office, and taken a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that Since his discontinuance of arsenic, this laws standing in the books, which are obsolete knew a young lady so fleshy and full of "blood that is more heat-producing food, is required down by a police officer, in writing, and the the Recorder shall rank among the best. man has suffered from time to time from very in practice, and are of use only to show how and blue veins," that her skin was almost to to sustain the animal, than in warm weather; following passage was read from it: merely by the free use of vinegar. Of the To illustrate: suppose that in October an ani-Dr. Channing, in one of his admirable es- good effects of the souring process, when mal requires ten pounds of corn a day to sup- writer's having any notion of punctuation, but ply the loss of heat, while fifteen pounds are the meaning he attached to it was this: daily consumed. This will leave five pounds of the corn, or thirty-three per cent., to go to said it was Crawford." increase the bulk or weight. But in January or February, owing to the increased coldness er, begged to look at the paper. He perused of the air, the same animal will probably re- it, and rather astonished the police officer by twenty to twenty-two ounces of arsenic; and their instincts fail to recognize the criminality goodly city of Rochester. The business of quire one-fifth more food; that is, twelve asserting that so far from proving the guilt of pounds of corn, to keep up the natural warmth the prisoner, it clearly proved his innocence. of the body. This will leave butthree pounds of corn, or twenty per cent., to increase the fair and obvious reading of the sentence: weight; or, what is the same thing, twenty per cent. more food must be given, to produce said it was Crawford." an increase of weight in January, equal to that of October. This is a fair illustration of jury, and the man was acquitted. what is actually the case, though the figures the increase, and never, except under peculiar the violation of the most potent springs of At length my curiosity became excited, and I given may be wide of the mark. Another resolved to ascertain, if possible, the errand of suggestion arises in this connection, vizthat fattening animals especially should be protected, as much as possible, from cold, by keeping them in warm enclosures.

## [American Agriculturist.

Moderate Drinking. of 1851, connected as it is with the effects of ence than the performers. The fines incurred an excellent mechanic, and that he was the man recently in our hearing, "I drink very Croton water works has risen from \$91,790, arsenic on the human system. One of the at a popular concert in the Music Hall, on girl's husband. He had been married a few moderately." "Glad to hear it," we replied, in 1843-4, to \$533,765 in 1852. There are France was designed of a family, living in the north of Saturday evening, would amount to upwards months, and possessing no other capital than a "although we should feel that you were on 239 miles of pipe used in conveying this water France, was desirous of getting rid of his of \$17,000! By an enforcement of the Sungood name and robust constitution, had resolvsafer ground if you had said, I do not drink through the city. There are 19 public parks, mistress, on account of the strict control she day law, there would be but little news in the exercised over the household. For this num daily papers on Monday mornings and sould be highly safer ground if you had said, I do not drink through the city. I here are 15 publishing society the value of which is placed at \$9,151,000, By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society. pose he mixed small doses of arsenic with den veto would be put upon much of the her food during a considerable land. Give the same in this site of the same in this site of the same in this site.

His breakfast was always ready for him by of those with whom you are connected in the \$3,000,000. There are 774 omnibuses in 1852 was tice, we hope for your own sake, and the sake the most valuable of which is the Battery, her food, during a considerable length of time, social visiting now so common in this city day-break, and taking his dinner with him, he endearing relations of life, it may be ever so the city. The number of deaths in 1852 was probably from the belief that a slow and grad- and among our suburban friends. Parents, saved the hour each day which most persons with you. But look at the locomotive! (we 21,601. wal death by poison would avert all suspicion also, who are "present at any game, play, or spend in going to and in coming from that were near a station house,) see how moderateof a violent death. To his no small astonish- diversion" of their children, on Saturday meal. Many economists would have been ly she starts; now it moves with a fitful jerk ment, however, he saw that, in the course of evenings, are liable to a fine! And, of course, satisfied with the saving of so much time as or two, felt through all the cars, and now Landoifi, physician to the King of Naples, some months, the lady not only grew stouter, a rubber of whist, a game of cribbage, or the this between the rising and going down of the where is it?—beyond your sight!" The and director of the principal hospital of that but improved in her good looks. Her counuse of a backgammon table in one's own sun, but not so with the young shoemaker, young man was at a stand. "Eut," said he, city, has discovered a cure for cancer, even tenance was fresher, and she was much gayer family, fall within the penalty of the statute. He also wished to save the hour usually dethan before. As the small doses, instead of having the desired result. produced quite a sent form usually as sent form usually described and the desired result. Produced quite a sent form usually described and the desired result. Produced quite a sent form usually described to tea, and therefore had that daily meal to-morrow, and a law of rank, and several other perthan before. As the small doses, instead of having the desired result. Produced quite a sent form usually described to tea, and therefore had that daily meal to-morrow, and a law of rank, and several other perthan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in their prethan before. As the small doses, instead of law were passed in the penalty of the statute.

He also wished to save the hour usually dethan a moderate eater to-day; I can be so in its last stages; that he has effected an entire
to-morrow, and a law were passed in the law were passed having the desired result, produced quite a sent form upwards of sixty years ago, and taken to him by his pretty little wife. This talk against mode ate eating, lest a man be-sons in Munich, suffering from the disease, in contrary one, he mixed a considerably larger were re-enactments of the old Puritan code.

This talk against mode at eating, lest a man be sons in Figure arrangement enabled him to spend the whole come a glutton!"

"Much for the same reapresence of the most distinguished physicians presence of the most distinguished physicians arrangement enabled him to spend the whole come a glutton!"

"Much for the same reapresence of the most distinguished physicians arrangement enabled him to spend the whole come a glutton!" quantity of arsenic with some stewed chicken, and, soon after this was eaten by the lady customs of the market use of the evening as he chose son," we said, "that we should not warn of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city, and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city and has left Munich for North sent; is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of the city and has left Munich for North sent and the city and has left Munich for North sent and the city and has left Munich for North sent and the city and t such decided symptoms of poisoning appeared, that the attempt at murder was discovered.

It was already known that certain indi
The industrious habits of the steam in a loc motive, and who shall constitute the steam in a loc motive the steam in a loc It was already known that certain indithe Revised Statutes was to be observed for reward. Customers flocked in upon him, and trol it? Get up the steam im a man, and discovery. viduals in mountainous districts were accus- many days in these times of financial pressure. he was obliged not only to rent a larger shop, where is he? Your food does not create this We might extend the list of these obsolete but to employ an additional number of work- stimulant. The more a man eats, the more ing them "good wind;" but Dr. Tschudi has statutes to a great extent, but it seems to be men. But the increase of business did not sluggish he is, and soon his scall loathes that of many books, but the ability of making of many books, but the ability of many books, but th since discovered that in Salzburg and Tyrol, understood in the community, that we must wean him from the plan he had early adopted in which he delighted. He naust moderate. knowledge useful to ourselves and others. It

About that time I left the city, and did not when you may take an awful plunge, never to by a friend that about two years previous he with anguish indescribable if you cannot have it, and plunging you to the lowest depths this Foundry these were first used and are found to

#### Lot's Wife.

A French savant, M. de Saulcy, gives the near Cincinnati; he has already realized three following interpretation of the sacred narrative of Lot's wife:-

"The Djebbel-el-Melehh, or Djebel-Sobusiness habits, and especially as those habits | 100 yards. At the summit, the salt is covered over by a stratum of clay of a dirty whitehue. I have recently returned from a visit to The whole of the hill side presents numerous which Lot's wife was transformed. All the lastly, wherever the rock leans over, its lower sible to explain the death of Lot's wife? am inclined to believe so, and this would be "When first I became acquainted with Mrs. | my solution: At the moment when the huge must have been throughout its whole extent "In a little tin pail," said she, bursting into tremenduous falls of detached masses, similar to those we have observed at every step. Lot's wife having loitered behind, either

### Paddle vour own Canoe.

Young man, you must paddle your own canoe! It is, on the whole, better that you should. See that young man who gets in a canoe bought with the money of his parents or his friends. When the vessel is launched, he lolls back, and perhaps sees nothing but an unsubstantial shadow of himself in the smooth waters. By and by the canoe, through care lessness and presumptuous steering, is dashed among the rapids, and he goes down. Should he come up again, he finds that he is abandonwhere he might have made a fortune.

Young man or woman! paddle your own canoe. Even if you are favored with parents and friends who can give you one, be sure you earn it by the worthiness of your lives.

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An ingenious expedient was once devised to save a prisoner charged with robbery, in

"Magnam said he never robbed but twice said it was Crawford."

This, it will be observed, has no mark of the

"Magnam said he never robbed but twice;

Mr. O'Gormon, the counsel for the prison "This," said the legal gentleman, "is the

This interpretation had its effect upon the

"Magnam said he never robbed, but twice

NEW YORK CITY.—A recent publication furnishes some interesting statistics. The number of persons employed and paid out of the city treasury is 3743. The expeditures of the city for 1852, were \$8,294,241, and the receipts \$13,884,856, and a funded debt of \$1,005,000. In 1805, the value of real and personal property was \$25,646,867; in 1852,

Austria, the custom of eating arsenic is very a third of the time to make laws which are ing been taken to him by his wife, in the tim in a locomotive. It causes you to move gently fellow-creatures, but to make that influence to-day, rapidly to-morrow, fur jously next day, subservient to moral excellence and piety.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 19, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 500.

VOL. X.—NO. 32.

The Sabbath Recorder.

SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH. Delivered in Congress, Dec. 20, 1853, on the Reference of the President's Message.

It is natural, Mr. Chairman-nay, it is almost necessary—that, from the difference in our temperament, our education, our pursuits, and our circumstances, we should take different views of many a subject, which comes before us. But, if we are only kind in expressing these views, and patient in listening to them, no harm, but, on the contrary, great good, will come from our discussions.

As this is the first time I have had the floor, it may be well for me now to confess, that I am in the habit of freely imputing errors to my fellow men. Perhaps I shall fall into this habit on the present occasion. It may be a bad habit. But is it not atoned for by the fact, that I do not claim that I am myself exempt from errors; that I acknowledge, that I abound in them; and that I am ever willing that those, whom I assail, shall make reprisals? I trust, Sir, that so long as I shall have the honor to hold a seat in this body, I may be able to keep my spirit in a teachable posture, and to throw away my errors as fast as honorable gentlemen around me shall convince me of them.

I have risen, Mr. Chairman, to make some remarks on that portion of the President's Message which it was proposed, a few moments since, to refer to the Committee on

The Message endorses, fully and warmly, the conduct of the Administration in the case of Martin Koszta. For my own part, I canfarther than he did, and insist on Koszta's eyes of all the world, as to make its character no treaty, and hold no terms with kidnappers. | -as to make, in a word, its character for jus-But Capt. Ingraham represented the Amerithe American Government.

appear very inconsistent in the eyes of many, who know my opposition to all war; for they may regard Capt. Ingraham as having been re ly to wage war upon Austria-as having, in ed. actually threatened her with war. But, notwithstanding my opposition to all war, I defend Capt. Ingraham's purpose to use force, should force become necessary. I bethat here was a fit occasion for using it, had truth to add, that Capt. Ingraham should not be charged with designing war upon Austria. | the moral force, adequate to its deliverance. Why should he be thus charged? He had, But, as I have already intimated, our nation is properly, nothing whatever to do with Aus- no more deficient in this respect than other natria, nor with the Austrian Consul. There tions. was no occasion for his doing with either of them, nor for his even thinking of either of them. For him to have supposed that Aus- the Koszta affair. In one or two of those tria, or any of her authorities, could be guilty | passages of rare rhetorical beauty in his letter of kidnapping, would have been to insult her to Mr. Hulsemann, Secretary Marcy insinuand them. He had to do only with the kid- ates the despotic character of Austria. Now, nappers, who were restraining Koszta of his I will not say that there was impudent hyliberty; and all he had to do with these kidnappers was to compel them to an unconditional and immediate surrender of their prey.

I will say, by the way, that I do not condemn the conduct of our Minister, Mr. Marsh, in relation to Koszta, for the good reason that I am not sure what it was. If it was, as it is reported to have been, I trust that both the Administration and the whole country will

It is denied in certain quarters, that Koszta was an American subject. But Secretary Marcy has argued triumphantly that, in the that he had not proceeded to argue it in other light also. I regret that he had not proceedthat, when a foreigner becomes an inhabitant | her in it. of this land, abjures allegiance to the Gov-

that the subject of a foreign Government, who catcher for the American slave-holders? Did is alledged to be charged with an offense, and he suppose him to be ignorant of the fact, that with an offense; and also the sole judge is a national institution?—and made such by whether the offense with which he may be the American Constitution? It is a national charged is a crime—a real and essential crime | institution. If not made such by our organic for-which he should be surrendered; or a law, it is, nevertheless, made such by the enmerely conventional and nominal crime, for actments of Congress, the decisions of the

which he should not be surrendered. A few words in regard to the charge that can People. And did Mr. Marcy suppose rise to a question of order? Capt. Ingraham invaded the rights of a neu- Mr. Hulsemann to be entirely unaware, that Mr. Sollers. I do.

But, although America cannot be justly charge is too wicked to be ludicrous. ed with violating the rights of Turkey, Tur- I referred, a moment since, to some of the key, nevertheless, can be justly charged with evidences of the nationality of American violating the rights of America. She violated slavery. It, sometimes, suits the slave-holders the rights of America, inasmuch as she failed to claim that their slavery is an exclusively to afford to Koszta the protection which she State concern; and that the North has, thereowed him. If she is not fairly chargeable fore nothing to do with it. But as well may with permitting him to be kidnapped, she you, when urging a man up-hill with a heavy ting him to remain kidnapped, and that is vir- | upon his back, tell him, that he has nothing to tually the same thing. To say that Capt. In- do either with the load or the lash. The poor graham violated the rights of Turkey, is non- North has much to do with slavery. It stagsense. It is nonsense, if for no other reason than that she had no rights in the case, to be violated. She had none, for the simple reason that she suffered her laws to be silent.

supplies her lack of laws.

'ly have had Capt, Ingraham fire into the Austrian ship? I answer, that I would have had him set Koszta free, cost what it might. At the same time I admit, that there would have been blame, had it cost a single life; and that God. not bestow unqualified praise on that conduct. this blame would have rested, not upon the Scarcely upon Capt. Ingraham can I bestow | Turks and Austrians only, but upon our own absolute liberty. I would have him enter into | for justice an effectual substitute for violence ernment. Koszta was an American subject- | were every nation to know that, both at home a kidnapped American subject—and hence and abroad, our Government acts upon Christthe American Government was bound to set | ian principles—then no nation would wrong him, immediately and unconditionally free, us, and no nation would let us be wronged. Then, if one of our people were kidnapped can Government. For that occasion he was in a foreign land, as was Koszta, the Govern ment of that land would promptly surrender For saying what I have here said, I may him, at our request. It would pass upon our title to the individual confidingly and generously, rather than jealously and scrutinously. And even if it entertained much doubt of our title, it would nevertheless waive it, under the influence of its conviction that we ask nothing which we do not honestly believe to be our due, and that our character is such as richly to entitle us to all that is possibly our lieve, that such purpose is in harmony with due. Having such a character, our moral the true office of Civil Government. I hold force would supercede the application of our that an armed national police is proper, and physical force. Had physical force been needful to effect the deliverance of Koszta, i moral influences failed. But to believe in would have been needful merely because the this is not to believe in war. It is due to American people and American Government lacked the moral character, or, in other words,

> I said that I could not bestow unqualified praise on the Administration, for its part in pocrisy in the insinuation; but I will say, that the insinuation was in bad taste, and that it was bad policy. A cunning policy would studiously avoid, in our diplomatic correspondence, all allusions to despotism and oppression, lest such allusions might suggest to the reader comparisons between our country and other countries, that would be quite unfavora-

I admit that Austria is an oppressor. But is it not equally true, and far more glaringly true, that America is a much greater and guiltier oppressor? Indeed, compared with despotism is but as the little finger to the ed to show that even if admitted international loins. Surely, surely, it will never be time law is to the contrary, nevertheless, by the for America to taunt Austria with being an superior law of reason and justice, Koszta oppressor, until the influence of American exwas an American subject. I regret that he ample is such as to shame Austria out of her had not proceeded to publish to the world, oppression, rather than to justify and confirm

In this same letter to the representative ernment he has left, and places himself un- of Austria, Mr. Marcy presumes to quote, as der the protection of ours, the American one of the justifications of Capt. Ingraham's Government will protect him, and that, too, conduct, the divine law, to do unto others as whether with or without international law, we would have others do unto us. Now, was and whether with the world or against the it not the very acme of presumption for the world. In a word, I regret that the Secreta- | American Government to quote this law, while ry did not declare, that if international law it surpasses every other Government in trampshall not authorize the American Government | ling it under foot? Did Mr. Marcy suppose to protect such a one, then American law Mr. Hulsemann to be stone-blind? Did he shall. It is high time that America should suppose that Mr. Hulsemann had lived in the justify herself in such a case by something city of Washington so long, and yet had seen more certain and authoritative than European | nothing of the buying and selling of human her justification, in such a case, on the immu- here, under the eye, and under the authority, I may be asked, whether I would allow the American Government is the great slavewho has fled to our country, can find shelter the great American slave-trade finds in the in his oath of allegiance to our Government? American Government its great patron; and God upon His throne. I answer, that I would not allow him to be that this trade is carried on, not only under the kidnapped; and that, if his former Govern- general protection, but under the specific reg- doctrine of the Administration, we will supment wants him, it must make a respectful ulations of Congress? Did he suppose him to pose that, by a statute of Turkey, any percall on our Government for his extradition. be ignorant of the fact, that many, both at the I add, that I would have our Government the North and South, (among whom is the Presisole judge of the fact whether he is charged dent himself,) claim, that American slavery

tral State. It is to be regretted that the Sec. the present Administration surpasses all its retary did not positively and pointedly deny predecessors in shameless pledges and devothe truth of this charge. I admit that no de-{tion to the Slave Power? Certainly. Mr. nial of it was needful to his argument with Marcy fell into a great mistake, in presuming Mr. Hulsemann. The denial would, how- Mr. Hulsemann to be in total darkness on all ever, have been useful. No, Sir; Capt. In- these points. If, indeed, a mistake, it is a graham did not violate the rights of Turkey. | very ludicrous one. If but an affectation, it

nevertheless is fairly chargeable with permit- load upon his back, and with your lash also gers under its load and smarts under its lash. But I must do Secretary Marcy and the

Administration justice. What I have said,

were I to stop here, would convey the idea, The only ground on which a neutral State that, in his letter to Mr. Hulsemann, the Seccan claim respect at the hands of belligerents retary inculcates the duty of unconditional is, that, so far as she is concerned, their rights obedience to the law, which requires us to do are protected. If she allows injustice to them, unto others as we would have others do unto then they may do themselves justice. If she us. He is, however, very far from doing so. refuses to use the law for them, then they may He remembers, as with paternal solicitude, take it into their own hands. For Turkey to American slavery and the Fugitive Slave Act, suspend her laws, as she did in the present and provides for their safety. To this end he case, is to leave to herself no ground of wonqualifies the commandment of God, and makes der or complaint, if a brave Capt. Ingraham it read, that we are to obey it, only when there is no commandment of man to the con-But I may be asked, whether I would real- trary. In a word, he adopts the American theology-that pro-slavery theology, which makes human Government paramount to the Divine, and exalts the wisdom and authority of man above the wisdom and authority of

all men everywhere, when not acting under legal restraint, to do unto others whatever I would have had him leave nothing regarding tice its sufficient power to obtain justice. they would, that others should do unto them." of the French Government or any other Gov. God and man known and read of all men- commandment, as we find it in the Bible, is Secretary, of deliberately corrupting the Bible. Moreover, it is guilty of deliberately corrupting this authentic and sacred record of Christianity at the most vital point. For this commandment to do unto others as we would have others do unto us, is the sum total of the requirements of Christianity. I say so on the authority of Jesus Christ himself. For when He had given this commandment, He added: "For this is the law and the pro-I am not unmindful how strong a tempta-

ion the Administration was under, in this inmake all due allowance on that account. well aware, that for the Administration to jusfugitive slave. It would be to justify the res- comforter." that all men would be rescued from slavery, for an Administration, that sold itself in advance to the Slave Power, and that is indebted for all its hopes and for its very being to Such ingratitude could not fail to exasperate the Slave Power-that mighty and dominant Power, before which not only light of international law, he was. I regret our despotism, which classes millions of men, the Administrations of the American Peowomen, and children, with cattle, Austrian ple, but the American People themselves, fall down as abjectly as did Nebuchadhe had set up. Nevertheless, however important it may be to maintain slavery, it is far more important to maintain Christianity; and the Administration is therefore to be condemned for giving up Christianity for slavery. I add, that, if American slavery is, as the famous John Wesley called it, "the sum of all villainies," then it is certainly a very poor bar-

gain to exchange Christianity for it. Sir, this doctrine of the Administration, that human enactments are paramount to Divine law, and that the Divine authority is not to be allowed to prevail against human authority, is a doctrine as perilous to man as it is dishonorable to God. In denying the supremacy of God, it annihilates the rights of man. I trust, that a better day will come, when all men more certain and authoritative than European nothing of the buying and selling of human shall be convinced, that human rights are not beings as brutes, which is continually going on to be secured by human cunning and human table and everlasting principles of reason and of Government? Did he suppose, that Mr. juggles, but solely by the unfaltering acknowling instice. God. But, in that better day, to which I have referred, the conviction shall be universal,

> To illustrate the absurdity of this atheistic Then, according to this atheistic doctrine, Capt. Ingraham had no right to rescue Koszta, for his kidnappers, in that case, were acting under legal restraint."

Mr. Sollers, of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, what is the question before the House? The CHAIRMAN, (Mr. ORR, of South Caro-Judiciary, and the acquiescence of the Ameri- lina.) Does the gentleman from Maryland

\*Rogers' Italy.

Sabbath Recorder.

ubject before the House? The CHAIRMAN. The subject is the refer-

ence of the President's Message. M. Sollers. The gentleman from New York is making an abolition speech, and I do the birth of this nation, and breathed into it

not see its relevancy to the question before the breath of life. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New

York is entitled to the floor, and he is in order. tion has done us good service, in attempting Mr. Smith. The gentleman from Mary- to qualify the divine command, to do unto land says that I am making an abolition speech. I am; and I hope he will be patient for, in attempting to do this for the sake of under it. I, in my turn, will be patient under saving slavery, it has, by irresistible implicaan anti-abolition speech.

But I will proceed in my illustrations of us to "let the oppressed go free." the absurdity of this atheistic doctrine of the Administration. What, too, if there were a are wont to insist, ample authority for all the statute of Turkey, declaring it right to kidnap demands of the abolitionists-that despised any person who is American-born? Then, according to this corrupt theology of the Ad- declare that I belong. Hence, the Adminisministration, we should not be at liberty to tration, in quoting this law as the great rule rescue an American citizen, who might be of conduct between men, has, in no unimportkidnapped in Turkey. And what, too, if, ant sense, joined the abolitionists. I say it has acting under human authority, or, in the lan- quoted this law-this naked law. I say so, not guage of the Administration, "under legal because I forget the words with which it restraint," the people of one of the Barbary attempted to qualify the law, but because, inas-States should kidnap Secretary Marcy, and much as the law, which God has made absolute, even President Pierce himself-then, also, man cannot qualify, these qualifying words according to this God-dethroning doctrine of fall to the ground, and leave the naked law the Administration, our hands would be tied; in all its force. I admit, that the Administraand we should have no right to reclaim these tion did not quote this law for the sake of distinguished men. The supposition, that manifesting its union with the abolitionists; such distinguished men can be kidnapped, is for, yet a while at least, it expects more adnot absurd. The great Cervantes was a slave vantage from its actual union with the slavein one of the Barbary States. So, too, was holders than it could expect from any possible the great Arago. And it is not beyond the union with the abolitionists. No; the Adpale of possibility, that even the great Secre- ministration quoted this law for the sake of tary and the great President may yet be slaves. serving a purpose against Austria; and it I said, that I must do the Secretary justice; I am aware that they, who stand up so stout- flattered itself that, by means of a few qualifyand I have now done it. But in doing it, a ly for slavery, and for the multiplication of its ing words, it could shelter slavery from the such praise. It is true, that I honor him for countrymen also. This is so, for the reason that piece of flagrant injustice has been brought to victims, dream not that they themselves can force of the quotation. But, in this, it fell into his brave and just determination to rescue neither our own country nor any other coun- light. For what less than flagrant can I call ever be its victims. They dream not, that a great mistake. Its greater mistake, how-Koszta, but I would have had him go a step try is so fully identified with justice, in the his injustice to the Bible? The Secretary this chalice, which they put to the lips of ever, was in presuming to quote the Bible at says, that this blessed volume "enjoins upon others, can ever be returned to their own. all. The Administration should have been And yet, even this terrible retribution, or aware that the Bible is a holy weapon, and is one still more terrible than any, which this therefore fitted to anti-slavery, instead of prolife can afford, may be the retribution of such | slavery hands. It should have been aware, Koszta's liberty to the discretion of the French Were our country proverbial, the world over, Now, the phrase "when not acting under le-stupendous treachery and enmity to the hu-that it is more dangerous for pro-slavery men Consul or any other Consul/; to the discretion for wisdom and goodness—were our love to gal restraint" is a sheer interpolation. The man brotherhood. Little did Napoleon think, to undertake to wield this weapon, than it is when, with perfidy unutterable, he had the for children to play with edge tools. The without qualification—is absolute. The Ad- noble but ill-fated Toussaint L'Ouverture ministration is guilty, therefore, through its carried across the waters, to perish in a

> "That he himself, then greatest among men, Should, in like manner, be so soon conveyed Athwart the deep,"

to perish, also, in a prison. sublimely said, all other days were made) good effect, in the way of admonition. I trust, when every man shall "receive the things that this pro-slavery Administration, and, indone in his body," let me not be found of the deed, all pro-slavery parties and pro-slavery pression. When I witness the tendency of until they shall have some better cause than power in human hands, be it civil or ecclesias- slavery to serve by it. stance, to corrupt the Bible. I am willing to tical, or any other power, to such perversion, I shrink from possessing it, lest I, too, might Strong, however, as was the temptation, it | be tempted to lend it to the oppressor instead nevertheless should have been resisted. I am of the oppressed. "So I returned," says the wise man, "and considered all the oppressions tify the rescue of Koszta on the unqualified, that are done under the sun; and behold the naked Bible ground, of doing unto others as tears of such as were oppressed, and they had and the latter said to the bishop, "What mill wheel. Snatched wonderfully from we would have others do unto us, would be no comforter; and on the side of their op- remedy would you propose for them, Mr. death, John, this miller lad, had at that time

the rescue of Koszta, would be, in effect, to class of slave-holders-I say, it must be re- only remedy for the moral wretchedness of justify the deliverance of every slave. Now, membered, that these Algerine slave-holders man, under every possible variety of circumacted under human Government, or, in the stances." words of the Administration, "under legal restraint;" and were, therefore, according to that Power-for such an Administration to the wisdom of the Administration, released take the position of simple Bible truth, and from all obligation to do unto others as they thereby invite the subversion of all slavery, would have others do unto them; and were would be to practice the cruelest ingratitude. at entire liberty to enslave Americans as well

as other people. I add, that this blasphemous doctrine of the Administration leaves unjustified, and utterly condemns every war, which this nation has waged; for every such war has been against a people acting under the authority of their nezzar's people before the image, which Government, or, in the language of the Administration, "under legal restraint." What if our enemy, in fighting against us, was guilty of fighting against God-was guilty of trampling under foot the divine law Nevertheless, according to the sage teachings of the Administration, his guilt was overlaid with innocence, from the fact, that he was "acting under legal restraint." Surely, i will not be pretended that our transgressions of the divine law are excused by our " legal restraint," and that the like transgressions, on the part of others, cannot be excused by the like cause. Surely, if we may put in the plea of "legal restraint" against divine laws, so

Alas, what a disgusting spectacle does the Administration present, in its deliberate corruption of the Bible, for the guilty purpose of sparing so abominable and vile a thing as slavery! Alas, what a pitiable spectacle of self-degradation does this nation present, in Hulsemann could be ignorant of the fact, that world is intent on saving itself by dethroning choosing such an Administration, and in remaining patient under it! And how rank and broad, and glaring, is the hypocrisy upon that the only safety of man consists in leaving the brow of this nation, who, whilst her feet are planted on the millions she has doomed to the horrors, and agonies, and pollutions of slavery, holds, nevertheless, in one hand, that precious, Heaven-sent volume, which declares that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth;" and in the other, that emphatically American pa. per, which declares that "all men are created equal!" And how greatly is the guilt of this nation, in her matchless oppressions, aggravated by the fact that she owes infinitely more than ever did any other nation to Christianity, and liberty, and knowledge; and that she is, therefore, under infinitely greater ob-

ity, and liberty, and knowledge, waited upon | chair."

My hour is nearly up, and I will bring my remarks to a close. After all, the Administraothers as we would have others do unto us: tion, admitted, that the command itself requires

The precious law of God contains, as they class of men, to which I am always ready to Bible can never be used in behalf of a bad cause, without detriment to such cause.

I conclude, Mr. Chairman, by expressing the hope, that this egregious blunder of the Administration, in calling the Bible to its help -a blunder, by the way, both as ludicrous and wicked as it is egregious-will, now that In that great day (for which, as it has been | the blunder is exposed, be not without its office to bind and multiply the victims of op- this blunder to let the Bible entirely alone,

## THE BIBLE.

### ONE VACANT CHAIR.

We were talking a few days since with an esteemed friend of ours, who was reared after the good old New England fashion, and with whom "Thanksgiving," as a matter of course, is an institution—a day of family re-union, of domestic and social rejoicing. He is a man of noble sympathies and a big heart. In speaking of the coming Thanksgiving day, a cloud passed over his features, and a tear gathered in his eye. "I have," said he, " for many years gathered my family around me on that day. All my children have sat with me at my annual feast, and it never occurred to me that it could ever be otherwise. We ate, drank, and were merry, without thinking what a change must one day come. But that change has already come. At our annual banquet this year there will be one vacant It was a sad, sad thought. Sorrowful

memories come clustering around the heart t the mention of that "one vacant chair." The pleasant features, the happy smile, the cheerful voice of the loved and the lost come like a vision of sweetness from the sorrowful past. The pale, still face, the marble brow, decked with the garlands of the grave, follow, and the eye dims with tears as the vision vanishes away, and the palpable presence only is left of that "one vacant chair."

And so it is, and so it will be always. Year by year those that we love drop from around | rian, and his friend Lord Sheffield, from which us. Some are snatched away by death, going it would appear that the religious views of down in the bloom of their beauty to the city of the dead. Some swing out into the great undergone considerable change. From one world, and are borne by the currents of life, of these interesting letters, shortly to be pubfar away from us. The day of annual reunion comes; we gather round the yearly following extract:- Whatever you may banquet, we look for the cherished faces, we have been told of my opinions, I can assure listen for the loved voices; but the heart you with truth, that I consider religion as the swells and the big tear trembles on the eye- best guide of youth, and the best support of lids, for there, where one who nestled fondliest old age; that I firmly believe there is less in our affections used to sit, is "one vacant real happiness in the business and pleasure of chair."

We who sit at the head of these family feasts should never forget that one day we shall be absent from the banquet. The time will surely come when we shall cease to oc- most harmonious versifiers of the language; cupy a place there. We know not when the and yet he wrote to a lady-" Madam, I know vacancy may occur, but as surely as time rolls nothing of music. I would not give a farthing on, as surely as human destiny is sweeping for all the music in the universe."

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's ligation than was ever any other nation, to set onward, and onward, always towards eternity. an example, blessed in all its influences, both so surely will the day of our departure come; Mr. Sollers. I want to know what is the at home and abroad! Other nations began and struggle as we may, resist as we may, as their existence in unfavorable circumstances. all the aggregated energies of nature may, we They laid their foundations in despotism, and must pass from among the living, and leave ignorance, and superstition. But Christian- behind us for the next gathering "one vacant [Albany Register.

#### THE NEGLECTED CHILD.

I never was a favorite-My mother never smiled On me, with half the tenderness That blessed her fairer child. I've seen her kiss my sister's cheek, While fondled on her knee I've turned away to hide my tlears-There was no kiss for me. And yet I strove to please with all

My little store of sense: I strove to please-and infancy Can rearly give offense. But when my artless efforts met A cold, ungentle check, I did not dare to throw myself In tears upon her neck.

How blessed are the beautiful! Love watches o'er their birth; Oh beauty! in my nursery I learned to know thy worth; For even there I often felt Forsaken and forlorn, And wished-for others wished it too-I never had been born!

But, in my sister's face, There was a look of love that claimed A smile or an embrace. But when I raised my lips, to meet The pressure children prize, None knew the feelings in my heart-

I'm sure I was affectionate;

They spake not in my eyes. But oh! that heart too keenly felt The anguish of neglect; I saw my sister's lovely form With gems and roses decked; I did not covet them, but oft, When wantonly reproved,

I envied her the privilege

Of being so beloved. But soon a time of triumph came-A time of sorrow too-For sickness o'er my sister's form Her venom'd mantle threw: The features once so beautiful Now wore the hue of death, And former friends shrank fearfully From her infectious breath.

'Twas then, unwearied, day and night, . I watched beside her bed, And fearlessly upon my breast I pillowed her poor head. She lived !-- she loved me for my care !--My grief was at an end; I was a lonely being once, But now I HAVE a friend.

THE MILLER'S BOY AND HIS BIBLE.

"The entrance of Thy Word giveth light."

The following record of one of the happy results of Bible distribution in Sweden, apnumber of those who have wielded civil persons, will be effectually admonished by peared in the "Presbyterian" about four years since. The incident is as interesting now as when it was first related.

I returned, says a Swedish colporteur. through a village where there are several water mills. A Bible had been purchased from me The present Lord Bishop of Cashel, Dr. there, three years since, by a miller's boy, who. Daley, was conversing with a nobleman on the | not long before, had fallen into the water, and abounding of certain moral and social evils, had narrowly escaped being crushed by the to throw open the door for the rescue of every pressors there was power; but they had no Daley?" "The Bible, my lord," replied the begun to be concerned about the salvation of bishop. He then enumerated another class his soul. Hence the purchase which me made cue of Shadrach at Boston. It would be to I proceed to say, that this detestable doc- of evils; and asked what remedy, and re- of a Bible. He read that sacred book, and justify the celebrated rescue in my own trine of the Administration goes to blot all ceived the same answer-" The Bible." He was fervent in prayers. The Lord heard his neighborhood-I mean the rescue of Jerry at over that page of history, of which Americans then mentioned some, which he of course prayers, and he became a staunch confessor Syracuse. It would be to justify the bloody are so proud. I mean that page which re- concluded would have some different anti- of the truth as it is in Jesus. He was not long rescue at Christiana. For, not only is it true, cords the famous achievement of Decatur dote; but, to his surprise, the bishop still re- in becoming the object of persecutions from and his brave companions in the Mediterra- plied, "The Bible, my lord." "Why, Daley," the miller, the miller's wife, his comrades, and but it is also true, that very nearly all men nean. For it must be remembered, that the said he, "you are a quack; you have but one persons who frequented the mill. All were would be rescued from slavery, even at the Algerine slave-holders, who were so severely remedy for all diseases." "I am so far a determined to render it impossible for him to expense of blood. I add, that for the Ad- chastised, and that, too, notwithstanding, being quack," said the bishop, "that I do believe read the Bible; but the Lord watched over ministration to justify on naked Bible ground | the most ignorant, they were the least guilty | the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to be the | him. Shortly afterward, Andrew, the miller's son, a young man of twenty years of age, a victim to habits of impiety and dissipation, became likewise a disciple of the Saviour. This

happened in the following manner: John was Andrew's assistant at the mill. Originally, they were the best friends in the world: but since John's conversion, Andrew employed all sorts of suggestions, artifices. threatenings, and even violence, to plunge his comrade into a disorderly life. All his efforts were ineffectual. One day, while John was. busy out of doors, Andrew, who was alone in the mill, took John's Bible for the purpose of casting it into the river; however, just as he was about to throw it in, he opened the Bible mechanically, and this passage caught his eye. Two shall be grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, and the other left:"-Matt. 24: 41. This declaration struck his conscience with the rapidity of lightning; it took possession of his heart; and under the weight of an inexpressible emotion, he placed the Bible again in John's chamber. Dating from that moment, Andrew became a new man; thereafter he showed himself to be a sincere servant of Jesus Christ. United from that time in heart and soul with one another, John and Andrew, young as they were, soon became, in the hand of God, instruments of a religious awakening in the village and the surrounding neighborhood.

GIBBON'S LATER RELIGIOUS VIEWS .- Among the papers of the aunt of the historian, were found, after her decease, several letters to her from her nephew, Edward Gibbon, the histolished, I have been permitted to make the the world, than in the life which you have chosen, of devotion and retirement."

Dean Swift was one of the smoothest and

# Che Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 19, 1854.

T. E. BEECO J. M. ALL EN

### 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. The unkindness which they have experienced at the hands of Christians will not explain it. The inconsistencies of believers, in points of doctrine, will not clear up the mystery. These things have undoubtedly helped to confirm the opposition of the Jews, but for the true ground of their hatred we must look still deeper.

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. The unkindness of Christ's disciples could not have been alledged then as the reason, nor could the rinconsistencies of believers have been the ground upon which the Jews then based their opposition to the Saviour. The first preachers were of their own nation, and were actuated by the most tender impulses in attempting to show them the way of life. Yet the Jews were as violent in their opposition then as they are now. And those who, overlooking the real ground of it, have undertaken to approach them in ways which were seemingly calculated to disarm them of prejudices, thinking to have more success than others whose methods of labor had been more objectionable, have only returned convinced that the veil was still upon their heart, and kept there by a power which mere human skill could not overcome.

Whatever difficulty the Jews may have found in the destrinal errors of Christians. we seriously doubt whether their rejection of the gospel has been, in any considerable degree, owing to them. Had errors of faith and practice never obtained among the Jews ly, one of their officers having received a themselves, the discovery of them among Christians would doubtless have proved an insuperable difficulty. But at the time Christianity was introduced, the Jews were cut up before our door, when the enemy opened into numerous sects, some of them varying as their cannons upon them. At length a ball widely from the Law of Moses as the sects of came and struck right in their midst, when Christendom now do from the Christianity of they very promptly sounded a retreat, and the New Testament. If they could still rest gave out that they were going to their dinners. in the persuasion "that God spake unto Moses," notwithstanding his disciples had be- after witnessing the bombastic manner in come divided among themselves, it was not which they advanced. By one o'clock al very difficult, surely, to allow that God might have spoken to Jesus, although his disciples to have been killed and wounded at the North had fallen into errors.

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 block of buildings were burnt outside the truth, the greater will be their advantage in the controversy, other things being equal. And we have ever thought, that the error of the. Christians in regard to the Sabbath, to say nothing of any thing else, was a serious embarrassment to " ir efforts in behalf of a people who look upon this institution as an important part of the Divine Law.

But the real stambling block to the Jew is the doctrine of Christ crucified. Every other ground of objection to the gospel is trifling in comparison with this. This was the offense when the gospel was first offered, and this is the offense still See 1 Cor. 1: 23, Rom. 9: 32, Luke 2: 34, John 6: 60, 66, 1 Pet. 2: 8. Isa. 8:14.

But why is this doctrine so hateful to the Jew? Alas! it is hated by every unrenewed person; there is nothing in it which pleases the carnal mind. And such is the opposition which unrenewed men feel to it, that not one would ever embrace it, and be saved, were it not that God, who is rich in mercy, brings him to it by the efficacious influences of his Holy Spirit. In this respect Jew and Gentile stand on the same footing. But the Jew's opposition is characterized by greater malignity than that of the Gentile; the solution of which seems to lie in the principle, that the more men have rested in a conceit of their own righteousness, the greater is their hatred of s scheme of salvation which gives a death-blow to such hopes. Even among Gentiles, the most hopeless case upon which to try the conceited moralist. Now the Jews have always rested in a persuasion of their ability to justify themselves by the deeds of the law. For this purpose they suppose the law was given to them. In the sacrifices of the Levitical service they were never able to see perfect sacrifice to be offered by the Messiah. tles, as Chinese reports are apt to vary according to their threats of yesterday, and attemption of the war, we began to be anxious to thod of operating in Palestine. ianity, that all those sacrifices have received their accomplishment, and are of no use in from home part of the day on business, durthe way of justifying the offerers of them, is ing which time three imperial soldiers came party came, and were also driven away. and, with my teacher, went to the Little East the grand stumbling block, which nothing into the neighborhood, caught and robbed About noon, fifty or sixty came, when there Gate, (the only one open at all in these times,) short of the power of God will cause them to several men, stole poultry, clothes, &c., and overcome.

### TIDINGS FROM CHINA.

[On the 15th inst., we received letters from our mis sionary brethren at Shanghae, 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. Knowing the deep interest felt in these details, we think it better to print them at once, than to delay them till after the next meeting of the Missionary Board.]

#### From Bro. Wardner.

Brother Carpenter has probably given you an account of what he has witnessed of the besieging of Shanghae 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

On the morning of Sept. 29th, I went to the banks of the Whampoa, about a mile and half distant, to see the imperial fleet of about 80 junks pass down the river. They kept up a constant fire, thinking, perhaps, thus to frighten the rebels out of the city, and give them peaceable possession. Their guns, I supposed, were charged only with powder, as there was no enemy near. But as I was returning, and about half way home, a cannon ball came whizzing by, and struck but a short distance beyond me. Another fleet, nearly as large, was at the same time coming down the Soo-Chou river, which intersects the Whampoa on the north-east boundary of the English reservation. On the same day all the city gates were closed but two. In the afternoon, Mrs W. and children went to stop with a friend in the foreign community till we saw what turn matters were going to take.

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 engagemen 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. At half past nine, a cannonading commenced from the river, and at the time a body of four or five hundred men passed our house, moving without any kind of order, all yelling at the top of their voices, and immediately commenced firing towards the city. They drew up in battle order about midway between our house and the wall, and kept up their fire until eleven o'clock, which was promptly returned. Finalwound in his leg, they retreated in greater confusion than they advanced, and stationed themselves on the bank across the canal just Their dastardly conduct was most disgusting, firing had ceased. About forty are though gate, and nearly that number at the West gate. The whole imperial force is said to number about 15,000, and the rebels 6,000. After the battles were over, quite a large West gate, in and behind which the imperialists had concealed themselves during the bat-

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

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. Many have and East gates.

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, illustrating by history and scripture examples. and exhorted them, as the only means of escaping like calamities, and the death that never dies, to cast away their wooden gods, which had proved unable to protect them, and repent and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, who is able and willing to save.

Our regular missionary operations are pretconverting power of the gospel is the self- ty 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.

9th. Another battle at the West gate. is difficult to ascertain with much certainty for their safety, had sent several urgent invitaany typical reference to a greater and more the number killed and wounded in these bat tions. Last night the robbers came, accord- and seeing no prospect of a speedy termina- but that it presents the only practicable me-

10th. There being no battle, I was absent attempted to take a buffalo belonging to our milkman, as he was leading her here to milk. which time fourteen or fifteen guns were fired DEDICATION OF A MEETING-HOUSE.—The But he, a firming that she was mine, was al. by the robbers, but did no harm. brethren of the Seventh-day Baptist Church lowed to pass. When I returned home, he at South Kingston, R. I., have succeeded in came and plead hard for me to write a certical clothing into a couple of rooms which were people seemed to e joy their usual freedom building them a place of worship, capable of ficate affirming that the buffalo belonged to offered us in Dr. Boon's house at Hong-Ku. of speech, while the elevation of their voices seating about two hundred people. It is built me, as a sort of protection. Chinese morality! Mrs. W. and the children stay there, where I corresponded very well with the hight of those

up. But he declared himself to be my ser- igent inquiry-every corner being filled. vant, and, to prove it, presented a note Bro. C. had sent by him to me, and therefore was lasting from daylight till 1 o'clock. In the allowed to pass without further molestation. night, it is said, the rebels went out and sur-

11th. More robbing in the neighborhood.

13th. About 500 imperialists attacked the city again opposite our house, and continued about twenty minutes, losing one man. On etreating, they broke into the house of one f our near neighbors, and dragged him and another man to their encampment, whence they made their escape unhurt. They also attempted to burn a poor man's boat, which ay in the canal just outside our gate. Seeing he smoke, I went out and saw they had filled t with straw and got it well agoing, while a soldier stood by it with a spear fighting the owner away, who was crying piteously, as i was, very likely, his chief means of support. Seeing me, the soldier stepped back and alowed the man to extinguish the flames. There were ten or twelve in all, and one or wo under officers, engaged in this base manœuvre. As I approached they began to apologize for their conduct by pretending that the man had come to carry off plunder from the They took my reproofs very meekly, and after thousands of the rebels slain, and a large scolding at the man a little, very politely bid me good day and passed on. While this taken. was going on, two cannon balls and one musket ball, fired from the wall, probably at these men, entered the house of our nearest neighbor, not five rods from where I stood.

After fighting about 15 minutes, one man killed and wounded. A detachment of Ta and came skulking round behind our house and the neighbors' houses, fences, &c. But the officers pursued them with their sleeves ried off the field, three of whom appeared to of life is unknown. be dead. There may have been many more should forfeit my protection if I did.

round nearly all day. Near noon, about half such are the necessary accompaniments o and demanded entrance into our yard. The shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and gate not being opened to them, they attempted their spears into pruning hooks, and learn to climb over; when I was informed of what war no more? But we are told the Lord was going on. Putting on my hat, I walked will overturn, overturn, and overturn, till He out deliberately and barred the door against shall come whose right it is, and shall possess them. They stepped back and looked at me the kingdom. And may He hasten it in his for a moment, and then retired.

15th-Sabbath. Learned that the Com mander-in-Chief of the imperial forces here within three days. A messenger whom I also been burnt and torn down at the North 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. The soldiers, after vengeance, retired. The rebels from the city upon them; and, to wind up, saluted the people by burning a quantity of gunpowder, pro ducing a dense cloud of smoke. The people seem to be fast changing their politics, and seem anxious for Ta ping wong's army to come and put an end to this matter. Communication between us and the foreign community is now pretty much cut off, except as I pass back and forth myself.

16th. Mrs. W. and children went again to

after a plain but neat style, with free slips As he was returning from the foreign settleand no gallery. The house was dedicated to ment this morning, where he had been to sell remain at home for the most part, to prevent scene, and any thing but disagreeable to see

tacked by a band of soldiers, who threatened my family in safe quarters without living on the city by ropes let down from the wall, Russians. But this event must, beyond all to take off his head if he refused to give it others, though I and Bro. C. have made dil-

20th. Another battle in front of our house, mention these things to show what influence prised the enemy in their camp and killed two the mere name of a foreigner has with the or three hundred of them, and took two of their junks on the river. \*

22d-Sabbath. Heard that twenty Rev. Mr. McClatchie sailed for England with thirty imperialists, by some means, got into his family, last week, in a very feeble state the North gate last night, and were all be-

it is said fifty of the imperialists were killed, a month. He called over the name of Budha, 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. Thus equipped, they had come out to take the city. Here they stood, sat, smoked their pipes, discussed military tactics, and retired, And if Pekin stands long enough, we may in the December number of the Gazette see the notice of a sanguinary battle fought on the either managed to get out, or many of them city, but acknowledged that they had no pos- 24th of October, on the West of the city of must have died, or else they are congregated itive evidence that he had any such motive. Shanghae, during which the wall was scaled, somewhere, as I saw but few. quantity of ammunition and implements of war

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 heart 13th. About 1000 came at day-break, and taken out. There was a battle at the little made an attack in front of our house again. South gate to-day, in which several were being wounded, they all fled in great disorder, ping-wong's army is expected here very soon

27th. Another battle was fought at the West gate between midnight and daylight this morning, and there has been fighting on the rolled up, and drove them back at the point East and South sides of the city nearly all day. of their swords, and kept them fighting till 9 Another ship belonging to the imperialists is o'clock; during which time we saw five car- said to have been blown up to-day. The loss

30th. Robbers have again been commitwhom we did not see. In their retreat they | ting depredations in our neighborhood to-day, seemed determined to strip the neighborhood burnt down twelve or fifteen houses, killed of every thing they could lay their hands on. one man, and severely wounded another, Our neighbors came running to me, begging slightly wounded one woman, and carried off most earnestly that I would go out and save two others. There was great excitement for their property. Though my will was good a time. The neighboring women and chilenough to do what I could by entreaty, yet I dren came by the dozen into my enclosure thought it not prudent to leave my own pre- for shelter. I have given out word, that the mises, especially as I was strictly cautioned women and children can find shelter in my the day before by Mr. Marshall, through Bro. house as long as it may afford them any pro-Carpenter, against doing so, as he thought it tection, but refuse them the privilege of bringwould be not only hazarding my life, but the ing any thing with them except beds to sleep interests of American citizens generally, and on, and a little wearing apparel, as making my premises a deposit for their property 14th. Another battle before our house, would not only greatly hazard my own, but which lasted from daylight till 7 o'clock, also the safety of all who may take shelter There was more plundering done to-day than here. It is truly painful to see these poor usual. Some of the soldiers were prowling harmlesst people thus devoured alive. Bu a dozen, armed with spears and guns, came war. When will the time come, that men

Thus far our lives have been graciously preserved, though in constant jeopardy. A is to lose his head if he does not take the city few days since, I fell short only two or three seconds of standing in the course of a bullet sent with a note to Bro. Carpenter yesterday, which whistled by my face; but for some not returning, I went this morning in search wise purpose it was so ordered. May it not be in vain that I am thus spared. Pray for us. As ever, yours in Christ, N. WARDNER

From Bro. Carpenter.

SHANGHAE, Nov. 1, 1853. As Bro. Wardner has left some white paper, and allows me to mark on it, I will do so by giving you an account of my excursion, firing several harmless shots, and threatening or rather incursion, into the city day before yesterday. We used to speak of excursions wall watched the proceedings with much ap- to the hills, to Lee-oo, Ming-hong, See-chu parent interest, and as soon as the robbers got &c., as something of a treat in this secluded separated from the people, opened their fire country. But now an incursion into the city where we have resided six years, is regarded as quite remarkable. As in western nations in time of war, so here, it seems to be the policy of both parties to cut off all communication, except that which is without suspicion Foreigners have occasionally got admittance on urgent business, but latterly, since the chief sent to the various consuls his complaint against our American officials for violating good faith and assisting the other party, the spend a few days with Mrs. Hall, who, fearing lines have been drawn closer than ever. But ed to set fire to some houses in the neighbor | secure it if practicable. So, having prepared hood; but the people rose against and repelled a letter to the rebe! chief, making a plain them. At 10 o'clock this morning another statement of the case, two days ago I took it, was a general rally from all directions. The where I found that : brisk trade was carried excitement continued about an hour, during on between the insu gents and others on the wall, and the people outside, in such articles as rice, pork, fish, ard vegetables. In fixing

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 which I fastened my letter. Informing him that I would wait for an answer, he disappeared with it. In about twenty minutes he re turned with permission obtained at head quarters for me to enter. While I was waiting for the gate to be opened, a poor man besought me most piteously to befriend him, and assist him to get into the city to his desti-23d. A battle at the West gate, in which tute family, whom he had not seen for about as the most sacred one he knew of, and was disposed to bow down to me also. What rendered his petition the more painful, was the fact that I could render him no effectual assistance. I had requested only entrance communication in relation to the emancipation for myself and teacher, and no third man could accompany us. On entering, I saw but very in October last a maiden lady, named Frances few people in the streets, and the greater part Gordon, arrived at Keokuk from near Spring. of these had sorrow depicted upon their countenances, while some, in attempting to get up a forced smile, only revealed the more unmistakably the permanent ill-concealed grief of the inner man. One month had elapsed, and they could see no prospect of deliverance. But up to the present there has been a sufficient supply of provisions to prevent distress to those who have money. The host of beggars that used to be there had

> When I rang my door bell Le-Chong came and opened the door as readily as though 1 had only been out for a night and returned, and he was not a little cheered at seeing us Nothing had transpired to molest him during the month he had been there. A few acquaintances had called to see him-among others our head carpenter, who also is acting as watchman at the house of a wealthy man in the city. The pleasure of Le-Chong, ex cited by our presence, and the prospect of a release from his confinement, was soon displaced with other thoughts. It was necessary to bring to his ears the sad news that his wife had become quite blind in both eyes, and that this was one of the main causes of my particular anxiety to relieve him, so that he might return to his home. I do not yet know whether this blindness is to be permanent or not. Having got together the things I wished, and after the preaching of a short discourse, we found no difficulty in getting out.

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 ex ertions to get their custom-house back; and within the last few days two foreigners have been fired at by the Imperialists.

Yours as ever. S. CARPENTER.

### OUR PALESTINE MISSION.

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

A missionary meeting has been invited by the brethren of Westerly, and will probably be held at the meeting-house of the Pawcatuck Church, when exercises may be expected suited to the occasion of our missionaries' an ticipated departure. The time of the meeting will be fixed as soon as circumstances will

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 advisable, and that his friends have authorized him to return home, &c. I received similar information from a friend in Virginia several weeks since. But on making inquiry of the Society, and of his friends who are in direct correspondence with him, I found that there is no probability of his leaving Palestine. I have obtained his private letters, and have read nearly all that the doctor has written. He even seems more deeply interested in his field of labor than formerly, and entertains strong hopes of witnessing the most fa-

vorable result. The report which is published in the Re corder arose from the fact that the Society which sustains Dr. Barclay, as early as last spring, sent him instructions, that in case the then threatening war with Russia should lead to hostile operations in Palestine, and thereby endanger his life, he should not hesitate to remove, and designated Malta as the best Asy lum during the prevalence of the war. I have this statement from a leading member of their Miss. Board, (Elder Burnett,) who is now in Philadelphia. He says that instead of abandoning the field, they are even now proposing to send out another Missionary to aid Dr. Barclay. He is also convinced that the agricul-

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:----

Having noticed a paragraph in the Record er, giving an impression that the mission to Palestine will be exposed to unusual danger from the existing war between Russia and Turkey, I am impelled to write a few words in reference to the matter.

If any of our friends, who feel at all alarmed at the suggestion that a missionary should be in danger of life or limb in the pursuit of his "calling," are not quieted by a reference to the Chart of Life, I advise them to take a map of the Ottoman Empire, and study the position of the antagonistic armies. They will the worship of God on the 4th inst. Sermon milk, and was bringing a few pounds of beef our house and premises from being pillaged. these comforts going where I was sure they whole extent of the Turkish Empire, and that from the butcher's for us, he said he was at- This is the first opportunity I have had to get were needed. The articles were taken into Constantinople itself must be captured by the 29th, in the 59th year of his age.

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 immediately got a new rope and let down, to the worst, that the Turks are defeated, (which even we do not believe,) peace will be restor. ed long before a Russian army could encamn on the sacred plains. The only additional danger to which the war subjects our mission. aries, is that arising from the loosened re. straints of government, always consequent on a state of war; and if our missionaries are too valuable or too weak to be trusted to those changes, it may be as well to send them where there is no danger to be encountered and no work to be done.

Yours respectfully.

W. J. 8.

A CHANCE FOR THE BENEVOLENT.—The N. Y. Tribune has received from D. W. Kil. bourne, Esq., of Keokuk, Iowa, a lengthy of nineteen slaves. It is to this effect :- That field, Ky., accompanied by nineteen slaves belonging to her, whom she wished to and in a short time did emancipate. Mr. K. gives a detailed account of the difficulties she experienced in removing from Kentucky. Among other devices employed to prevent her removal, and the freeing of the blacks, it is stated that her brother, a Baptist preacher, instituted proceedings against her in the Circuit Court on the ground that she was imbecile—she being 80 years of age. Afterward another suit was brought to prevent her taking her slaves out of the State, charging that she had only a ife-lease of them. But she succeeded in the Courts, and finally contrived to escape from the State, taking refuge in Iowa. In so doing, however, she consumed her fortune, at no time large, and is dependent upon her emancipated slaves for support. She is now anxious to purchase the freedom of a son of one of her late slaves, and also the husbands of two of them, who are still in bondage in Kentucky, for which purpose some \$3,000 will be

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. Several of the prisoners gave such evidence of concern on the subject of religion as induced the keeper to write to the Rev. J. D. Black, of Scott County, and other ministers, to visit the prison, on the third Sunday of December. Mr. B. arrived on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning repaired to the prison chapel, a room abou sixty feet. At the hour of 11 they met again, an opportunity was given for those that wished, to designate themselves as seekers after religion. Several came up and made a pubic profession of their faith, while many were discovered weeping in the congregation. That same afternoon, at 3 o'clock, seven persons were baptized in a pool within the prison walls. The circumstances attendant upon this revival are rather extraordinary.

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TOBACCO AMONG CARISTIANS. -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:-

"Your Committee on Tobacco are grieved to learn that the use of this luxury, falsely so called, is increasing in the Province to an alarming extent. The church of God, we fear, is deeply implicated in this evil. The use of this poisonous weed is regarded by competent judges as injurious, and only so, in its physical, moral, and religious influence upon man; as such it ought to be abandoned. We would most respectfully call upon our ministers and church members seriously to examine the subject, in the light of social and religious obligation, and to set such an example in relation to it as shall be worthy of imitation by old and young."

DECLINE OF METHODISM IN NEW YORK. The Christian Advocate and Journal gives 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, the troubles in the East will render his removal | 9,326; 1849, 8,893; 1851, 9,289; 1853, 9,-319—showing a decrease in ten years of 400 members, while the population has nearly

> GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.—The Semeur Canadien of the 16th ult., reports the baptism of eight converts from Popery at this station during the previous week. These, added to the converts already received in the churches during the summer, make about forty who have abandoned the Romish church this year, and have publicly professed their faith in Christ, in connection with the Grande Ligne

THE TRAINER FAMILY.—This family are now all free, reünited, 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. A meeting was held in New York, on Sunday evening, Jan. 8th, to congratulate the family on their happy advent from slavery. At that meeting, after appropriate religious exercises, Lewis Tappan gave a complete history of the case, an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Pennington, and a collection was taken for the benefit of the family,

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. The courts, however, have decided that, according to the deeds of the houses, their use is secured to preachers sent by 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.

ent must, beyond all ne wat, as the Sublime irse yield its capital conquered, and its that, even supposing s are defeated, (which peace will be restor. army could encamp The only additional ar subjects our mission. rom the loosened re. always consequent on ur missionaries are too to be trusted to those ell to send them where be encountered and no

W. J. S.

BENEVOLENT.—The N. ved from D. W. Kil. kuk, Iowa, a lengthy tion to the emancipation is to this effect :- That n lady, named Frances kuk from near Spring. d by nineteen slaves beshe wished to and in a ste. Mr. K. gives a difficulties she experim Kentucky, Among to prevent her remo-the blacks, it is stated ist preacher, instituted in the Circuit Court, was imbecile—she be-Afterward another suit her taking her slaves ng that she had only a it she succeeded in the trived to escape from in Iowa. In so doing. ed her fortune, at no ndent upon her emanort. She is now anxedom of a son of one also the husbands of

ENTIARY.—For some nati paper) the keepite Prison has been in de inmates every Sunof the prisoners gave rn on the subject of keeper to write to the cott County, and other ison, on the third Sun-B arrived on Saturunday morning repaira room about forty by Fof 11 they met again, of a short discourse. en for those that wishelves as seekers after e up and made a pubith, while many were e congregation. That clock, seven persons ol within the prison les attendant upon this irdinary:

till in bondage in Ken-

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RISTIANS.—At a late n New Brunswick, a d to report on Tobache Christian Visitor. Tobacco are grieved this luxury, falsely so the Province to an church of God, we d in this evil: The

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M IN NEW YORK.and Journal gives a imber of members of in this City to have 1845, 2,571; 1847, 1, 9,289 ; 1853, 9, in ten years of 400 ulation has nearly

sion.—The, Semeur reports the baptism pery at this station . These, added to red in the churches a about forty who ish church this year, essed their faith in the Grande Ligne

This family are nd living in New it will be rememw York Court : from the man who father was a free ret brought to pubheld in New York, 8th, to congratulate dvent from slavery. propriate religious gave a complete rese was delivered ind a collection was e family.

ingland, relative to houses. Many of ises being Reformof their houses to nce. The courts, t, according to the ise is secured to

CARE has

erence. Ho had been for 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. Mr. Badger introduced a bill granting a limited credit on railroad duties. Mr. Foot offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring into the cause of the detention of the United States mails between the cities of New York and Washington. Mr. Benjamin offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the diplomatic correspondence relative to the Tehuantepec right of way.

The House of Representatives was no

THIRD-DAY, JAN. 10.

alterations in the Capitol buildings, and the expenditures and appropriations for the improvement of Western Harbors, were adopted. A message was then received from the House, announcing the death of the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, late Representative from Pennsylvania. After a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Brodhead, and the passage of the usual resolutions of condolence, the Sen-

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drum, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of his late colleague, Mr. Muhlenberg, and of- port. fered the customary resolutions. The House then adjourned.

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. Mr. ject, contending that the protocol executed by the negotiators vitiated the treaty, and gave Great Britain an excuse for evading it.

The House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the resolutions from the Senate, voting the thanks of Congress and a sword to Capt. Ingraham for his heroic servi- Three Bells, of Glasgow, an iron sailing vesces, and after a lengthy debate the resolutions were passed by a vote of 174 to 9.

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. Mr. Bell introduced a resolution of inquiry relative to imprisonment of American seamen tive of occurrences on board the San Francison the Coast of Chili, which was adopted. co:-The House resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress and a sword to Capt. Ingraham, was Clayton and Bulwer Treaty respecting Central American affairs. Mr. Clayton having the floor, proceeded to reply at length to the speech made by Mr. Cass yesterday.

TI House of Representatives spent the whol day in talking about printing the Consus, and about the mode of paying Congress-

European News.

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

conditions not made public.

rence of such an affair as that at Sinope.

Odessa letters of Dec. 8th, state positively, that the Jagondib, Russian 90-gun ship, was destroyed at the Battle of Sinope. The ship was bravely attacked by a Turkish frigate, and both vessels blew up: One of the Turkish admiral's aides de camp had died of his wounds at Sevastopol. The Admiral, Osman Pasha, has himself had a limb amputated, and 20 millions of piastres.

The overland Indian mail brings confirmation that the Shah of Persia had left Teheran with an army numbering 30,000 cavalry, with 1,000 pieces of cannon, and 3,000 camel loads of ammunition, to co-operate with Russia. At latest accounts, the army had passed Tabreez. The Shah had also sent an envoy to Dost Mahommed to point out the advantages of his siding with Persia and the Russians.

According to the Kolnische Zeitung, curious developments are coming to light, which indicate that Russia has long been preparing for the present crisis. A large expedition has been secretly organizing, under pretense of a campaign against the Khan of Khiva. For fifteen years past, Russian agents have been busied in organizing the Mongolian and Kirgesian hordes, supplying them with money and arms, and teaching them to act in concert. From this source it is asserted that Russia may obtain the aid of 200,000 irregulars, mostly horsemen, so that if war does break out in earnest between Russia and the Western powers, the war will rage along the entire line of Europe and Asia.

Shanghae dates to Nov. 2d represent that fighting was going on with little result on either side. The Imperialists numbered able to hold the city.

torney-General, in behalf of the State, to test preservers, and a soldier brought me one; crew gave us three hearty cheers as an asthe title to the manor of Rensselaerwyck. but the weather was so intensely cold, and surance that he would not desert us; be assur-

bany; and Mr. Church has also purchas- bring his wife and child down also, as the ship fourth day another sail appeared to windward 66, or \$2 60 an acre.

The Steamship San Francisco-Awful Disaster. The new steamship San Francisco sailed Government, and had on board, besides her In the Senate, the resolutions relative to the United States Artillery. These compa- work all night. But notwithstanding our pickled cabbage, &c. Those who were seiznies, with the non-commissioned staff and band of the regiment, constituted a force of

the San Francisco, with her decks swept, her

over five hundred men.

Government at once took measures to res- prevent the water from coming in there. cue 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 from Charleston, and another from Wilming-

Thus matters remained up to dark Sixthsel, arrived in New York harbor, bringing 135 her officers and crew.

gers brought by the ship Three Bells, furnished the Tribune with the following narra-

We left New York on the 21st of Decem-

twelve o'clock at night our engines gave out, and soon after our foremast was carried away. it was not long.

prevented myself from being blown overboard. | solicitude. Not a sound was heard from the drowning despair, to save themselves. There they darkest and most disheartening that we had were, 150 human beings, beyond the possi- During that day the pumps were declared

sank to rise no more. THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.—The Court on the prospect before us, and none of us had request to lay by us, he said he was short of and threatened to have revenge. of Appeals, on Saturday, Dec. 31, announced the slighest hope of escape. At this time provisions and leaking badly. He wore ship their decision in the suit brought by the At- several negro waiters came along with life and passed us; as he did so, himself and The Court reversed the decision of Judge the prospect that our misery would only be ed we replied to these demonstrations no less Harris, and unanimously declared the title unnecessarily prolonged seemed so apparent, heartily. He drew shead and laid his vessel produced and proved by the Van Rensselaers that we made no use of them. The sea was to and remained by us during the night. On to be regular and valid. The largest portion making a breach over us at every roll, and the next day, the sea still running very high, of the manor in the County of Albany, includ- the exposure was so benumbing that we cast and we having no boats and he only two, we

selaer County. These gentlemen offer to ticipated. We found there some of the ladies, signaled her. Both bore down for us. The ing wheat at one dollar a bushel, (the average been crushed in by the force of the tremend- getting off a few of the men. On the fifth day, price for the last twenty years being ten shil- ous sea already alluded to; at each roll of the being fine, we transported all of the officers, their average value. Thus the fee simple of ered ourselves with wet blankets, for we were bering some 25 or 30 men. We also suca farm of 160 acres, drawing an annual rent nearly frozen, few of us having on any other ceeded in getting some provisions and water averaging \$30 62, can be purchased for \$416 clothing but our shirts and drawers. Here conveyed on board of the Three Bells. We we remained the greater part of the day, kept the men at the pumps during the day supposing it would not be long ere the vessel and night, and discovered and stopped her

kins came into the cabin, and requested that Francisco, and made sail for New York, and from New York for San Francisco on the the officers would all go out to bailing, the Antarctic sailed for Liverpool. 21st of December. She was chartered by and assist in keeping the ship afloat. Two officers went out at a time, and set the men to a brig arrived at Boston, bringing a similar re- planking, and nailing sail and oil cloths over them. We kept reliefs of three or four men

About this time—for I have no recollection | died upon the Three Bells. of dates, as I deemed our case hopeless, and kept no record of events—we were cheered lows: Companies G, 14; A, 18; D, 25; L, by the prospect of getting the machinery in 19; B, 14; I, 12; H, 12; K, 13; and 8 working order. A temporary steering appa- musicians. The Antarctic carried off Lieuts. Cass having the floor, defended at great length two pilot boats, were sent from Philadelphia; get the ship under way. Up to this time she with 175 non-commissioned officers, women, the sloop-of-war Decatur, from Boston; a had been rolling about mastless and rudder- musicians and privates. Revenue cutter from New London, another less, a huge log upon the ocean. After one or two revolutions of the wheels, the machinery gave out, and all further attempt was pronounced hopeless; thus were our hopes blasted. As nothing further could be done than day night, Jan. 13th, when the British ship to keep the pumps in operation, we followed of water, so that you see we escaped one peril, On the evening of the thirtieth, without a struggle, he several days, when two vessels hove in sight, appalling. of the San Francisco's passengers, including One of the ships, the Napoleon, came alongand again lighted up our gloomy prospects. Lieut. Winder, one of the rescued passen- much as possible, by throwing over provisions off by the ship Lucy Thompson, just in time and heavy articles. The Napoleon promised to save them from starvation. to stay by us, but after picking up as many

afloat, and began to take such measures for water and provisions. referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. ber, with most favorable weather. Our voyage our personal comfort as the circumstances Mr. Chase presented a petition praying for promised to be an unusually pleasant one, for would admit of, in the way of obtaining dry the abolition and prohibition of Slavery in all we had a ship whose qualities were of the clothing and proper food. Hope again began the extreme roughness of the weather. The About nine o'clock on the morning of the next visitor to cheer us, was the bark Kilby, second day, a tremendous gale sprang up, of Boston. Capt. Watkins went on board which increased to a hurricane, and about and made a contract for the conveyance of all the passengers to the nearest port; he then called for volunteers to stay by him, as by a tremendous sea, and a portion of the save his ship. In ten minutes he had twenty upper cabin was stove. I had retired early men, the number he required, who volunteerto my state-room, very sick, but the water ed to stay by him and aid in the attempt. We ly more than two feet out of water. coming into it freely, I concluded that it would sent an officer and some twenty men on board be better to leave. My room was situated the Kilby to throw over her cargo and lighten upon the upper deck. I left my room and her for the reception of the tempest-tossed went into the upper saloon. The first thing I passengers. About 2 o'clock P. M., we comsaw was four or five waiters holding the doors menced transhipping the ladies and children of the saloon to prevent their being burst open in small boats, and by night had about 100 Lord Palmerston has returned to office, upon by the wind. I went down into the lower men, women, and children transferred to her, cabin, and found a group of persons sitting intending to complete the transhipment in the livered by Eliuh Burritt, John P. Hale, and 19 years. She left her friends the satisfactory hope From the Turkish War there is nothing upon mattresses near the foot of the stairs to morning. About 7 or 8 P.M. we were alarmof importance, except the report of a Russian keep themselves out of the water, which was ed by the new danger of fire; we found the victory in Asia. Turkey has agreed to send washing about the cabin. I laid down upon ship to be on fire near the cook's galley; a representative to the new peace conference. one of the mattresses, and held on to the ban- after some considerable exertion, we succeed-The allied fleets have entered the Black Sea, nisters to keep myself from being dashed ed in extinguishing it. During the night a what sentiments prevailed. A Committee but not to make war on Russia. Their pur- about the saloon; I soon fell asleep; how heavy gale sprung up, accompanied by the was appointed to prepare a petition for public lilness, Mrs. Jane Eastman, aged 30 years. Sister long I remained so I cannot tell, but I think worst cross sea we had been subjected to during the whole voyage. Our vessel com-It was near daylight when I was awakened menced leaking badly, and the gangs of bailby a tremendous crash, followed immediately ers were set to work as before; our labor public meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, posure. back again, with stunning violence. With when the engines were again got to work, and respectfully representdesperate effort I succeeded in regaining my our exhausted men were favored with a short feet, and saw some persons climbing up the respite from their toil. The men had become sent high rates of ocean postage are a very the reward of the faithful. Her funeral was attended now lies in a dangerous state. The Turks steps and followed them. On reaching the so much exhausted that we had great difficul- serious restriction upon the mercantile correthemselves estimate the loss they sustained at deck, the first sights which met my eyes were ty in keeping them to their work. In the spondence between the United States and Sinope, in ships, munitions and treasure, at the bodies of two men, who had been killed morning we could discover no sign of the other countries, impeding commerce, and imby the crushing in of the upper cabin; I bark Kilby, and suppose she made for the near- posing a heavy tax upon the community at crawled over one of the bodies and managed est port, as she could not safely have remain- large. to find my way across the deck, holding on to ed looking for us in the heavy weather which -she presented the appearance of a total the Kilby, and a boat that was sent to her for in the old world, and, in many cases, sunderwreck. I was under the impression that she that purpose was unable to return, owing to ing the nearest relations of life. was full of water, and had settled down to the the roughness of the weather. I may as well level of the deck. The surface of the water relate a melancholy incident in this connection. valuable institutions in this country, by imposfor a large space around was covered with the On board this boat was Commissary Sergeant ing upon their foreign correspondence restriction. A D Lawton, Albhou, Albhou, Berlin debris of the upper works, and holding on to McIntyre; he was carried off by the Kilby, tions and expenses highly injurious to their Orrin Burdick, South Berlin these, and struggling amid the wreck of mat. while his wife and two children remained on successful progress. ter, were many men, I suppose 150, attempt. | board the San Francisco. The mother and ing to save themselves in the raging sea, by one of her children died on board the Three catching at the broken timbers. The wind Bells; the second child, a fair-haired little boy reducing the charge of ocean postage to the Andrew Babcock, Brookfield

men, as they strove, with all the energy of morning, the aspect of our affairs was the ularly touch.

ed a large portion of the manor in Rens- was not in such bad condition as we had an- of us, close by the Three Bells, and the latter release the rents and quarter sales for a together with a number of officers and second ship proved to be the Antarctic, bound sum in gross of which the interest at 6 per children, collected at the after part of the for Liverpool. Both laid by us that night, and mixed to fancy Michigan. 'Rye Flour 5 31. cent. will equal the value of the rent, estimat-saloon. The forward part of the cabin had as it was too rough to do any thing more than Corn Meal, 3 81 for Jersey, 4 25 for Brandywine. lings,) and the four fat fowls and a day's ser-ship large bodies of water entered the cabin passengers and crew, with the exception of v.ce. with a team at \$2 50, which is less than at the crushed-in part of the deck. We cov- the ship's officers, engineers and firemen, num- for State. Corn 86 a 87c. for new damp Jersey, 89 a

leak. The next morning we got off all the Some time during the evening Captain Wat- remainder of those who were on the San

Previous to falling in with the Three Bells, a sort of congestive diarrhea broke out among bailing out the engine-room; as soon as the men on board the San Francisco, owing officers and a large crew, companies A, B, D, one gang of men became exhausted, we set to exposure to wet and cold, overwork, and G, H, I, K, and L, of the third regiment of new relays to work, and thus kept up the an undue indulgence in the potted meats, most strenuous endeavors, the water kept ed by this disease, died in a few hours after gaining on us, the pumps having become the attack. Corporal Smith, of Company G., choked. The bailing was kept up for several came to me and said his child was sick; the days and nights, during which time the vio- doctor visited it, and an hour after the man On the 6th of January, a ship arrived at a lence of the sea greatly subsided. We then himself sent for me, as he was dying; I went Nova Scotia port, and reported having seen got the pumps to work, and succeeded in to him and ascertained that such was the case. Center. keeping the ship nearly free from water. Soon after I was informed by his wife that her The captain and officers by extraordinary ex- husband and child were dead. I had her boats gone, and completely disabled; but was ertions, stopped some of the worst leaks around brought into the cabin and put into a state unable to render any assistance, and lost the guards, and at the end of the beam. The room with her child and sister. During the sight of her during the gale. The next day decks were then temporarily repaired, by night the mother was found dead, and she was followed soon after by the other child. The sister still survives. Many cases occurred, with mattresses at each end of the shaft, to and many robust persons were seized in one hour and dead the next. About thirty persons

This ship brought home 135 men, as folof her. The Revenue cutter Forward, and ratus was erected, and an attempt made to C. S. Winder, and J. G. Chandler, together that adorned her life. But that youthful vigor and

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 jously for the time of her deliverance from mortality in a desperate situation. For several days previous we were put upon short allowance this up with the most scrupulous assiduity for but came near suffering another not much less spirit took its flight. She was in her twenty-seventh

The passengers by the bark Kilby arrived side. We were then lightening our ship as in New York on Sunday, having been taken

The conduct of Capt. Watkins is every England in the Antartic, with about 225 were formerly members of the Baptist Church, but lows: from Plainfield for Baskenridge, &c.; We found that the ship bid fair to keep others. The Antartic was well provided with

cisco when she left was 750. About 225 ing mother, and the church a zealous advocate for the the Territories of the United States. The first order, commanded by officers the most to dawn upon our prospects, notwithstanding here in the Three Bells, about 100 by the were put on board the Antartic, 230 came cause of truth. Her end was peace, leaving behind, Kilby, and near 200 were lost by being washed overboard, or died of cholera.

N. Y. Tribune) that the ill-fated steamer San Francisco was overloaded, and that to this The starboard wheel-house was smashed in he intended to make one more attempt to cause is to be imputed the disaster that befel until death. She was a consistent and faithful member her. The builder of her engines states that when she went to sea her guards were scarce-

> favor of Ocean Penny or two-cent Postage, hope of immortality, saying, as she expired, "I am going home to heaven." By this providence a fond was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the evening of the 6th inst. Mayor of a faithful wife and doating mother. Westervelt presided, and addresses were deothers. The following petition to Congress, which was adopted by the meeting, embodies the leading ideas of the addresses, and shows

The citizens of New York, assembled in by a large body of water rushing in a flood was much increased by the giving out of the Jan. 6, 1854, Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt, down the companion way. It fell upon me, pumps; we continued to bail with increased Mayor of the City, presiding, for the purpose and swept me twice across the cabin and vigor until the afternoon of the next day, of considering the subject of ocean postage,

That they are a grievous and oppressive various parts of the wreck; I got toward the prevailed. When the Kilby left she had but burden upon that large and industrial class stern, and fell in with two or three officers, a small quantity of provisions and water; of the population of this country who were B B Champlin, New London, Ct 1 50 and took a glance at the aspect of affairs; great doubts are expressed of her safety. born in Europe, aggravating the bitterness GS Kenyon, Rockville, RI never shall I forget the harrowing spectacle Provisions were being conveyed on board of of their separation from relatives and friends Joel Greene

That they interfere with many of the most They therefore pray your honorable body

to adopt, as soon as possible, measures for DS Munroe, Alfred was blowing a perfect hurricane, and it was of three years, has been adopted by the sol- uniform rate of two cents for the mere transwith the utmost difficulty that I held on and diers, who tend him with almost parental portation of a single letter from any port of the United States to any port beyond the sea, at But to return-Toward daylight, on this which the American mail steamers may reg-

One day last week, about noon, Dr. W. R bility of human succor, and soon the last one useless; we kept quiet, however; the ladies T. Lutener, a physician somewhat celebrated being out of the way, we felt somewhat re- for effecting cures of the ear and eye, was On looking around I saw Lieut. Murray, of lieved. To lighten the ship we cut holes found dead in his office, located on the second the Navy, standing at the mizzen mast, and through the deck, and commenced throwing floor, front room, of the premises No. 458 Wm M Palmiter went aft to him. I held on there for a while, the fuel and other heavy articles overboard. Broadway, corner of Grand st., New York. Jeffrey Champlin until the first mate came aft for the purpose About two days after this time, the Three A ball had entered the back part of his head, about 14,000, and the foreign vessels hitherto of cutting it away, but the sea and hurricane Bells, Capt. Creighton, came in sight; we and a pistol was lying on the floor near by. B L Burdick employed at Chin-kiang-foo had been brought round to assist them. The fleet of junks was then returned to the first position I occupied. Signal guns for assistance. He bore up for stances, render it probable that he was shot Jabish Brown also coming, and unless the insurgents receive Here were three other officers, one lady and us in the morning, but the sea ran so high by an enemy. A lawyer named Hayes, and reenforcements, it is doubtful if they will be a child-Major Wise, wife and child, together that we could only communicate by means of the woman who lived with him, were arrested with Lieuts. Chandler and Van Voost, and writing questions and answers with chalk in on suspicion of having committed the deed. Drs. Satterlee and Wirt. We sat ruminating large letters upon a board. In reply to our Both of them had quarreled with the Doctor, Jesse Burdick

> 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.

The notes of the Mechanics' Bank of Watering the entire towns of Knox, Berne, Rensse- about us for shelter. We discovered that made two rafts for conveying the passengers town were protested at the agency, in Albany, lacryille and Waterloo, has lately been purthere were many persons in the lower cabin, on board his ship, but found that they could chased by Walter S. Church, Esq., of principally the ladies of the officers; we went not live in the sea that was then running. On individual bank. Its circulation, when the Randolph Clawson 100 Angelica. and Occar Tyler Fee. Angelica, and Oscar Tyler, Esq., of Al. below, and afterward induced Major Wise to the third night came near losing him. On the September report was made, was \$47,080.

New York Market-January 16, 1854. Ashes-Pots \$5 62; Pearls 6 25.

Flour and Meal-Flour has advanced slightly; 8 00 for Candian, 7 94 a 8 00 for common to good Ohio Buckwheat Flour 250 a 287 per 100 lbs

Grain-Wheat 1 75 for red Jersey, 1 86 for Long Island, 2 05 for prime white Genesee. Rye 1 26 90c. for old round yellow.

Provisions-Pork, 12 50 a 12 87 for prime, 13 25 a 4 25 for mess. Beef, 5 90 a 5 50 for country prime, 8 25 a 11 00 for country mess. Lard 10 a 11c. Butter 10 a 13c. for Ohio, 16 a 19c. for State dairies,

Hay-85c. a 1 00 per 100 lbs. Lumber-14 50 a 15 50 for Spruce and Pine. Potatoes-2 25 a 2 37 for Western Reds, 3 00 25 for Mercers and Carters. Seeds-Olover 101c. Timothy 12 50 a 16 00 for nowed, 17 00 a 20 00 for reaped. Flaxseed 1 40 a 1 50

Tallow-114c. for Butchers' Association.

MARRIED.

At Shiloh, N. J., January 6th, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, Mr. John Evans, of Allowaystown, to Miss Helen N. WEST, daughter of Isaac West, Esq., of Shiloh. By Eld. James Summerbell, Jan. 7th, 1854, at the eventh day Baptist house of worship, Adams Center, . Y., Mr. Almanson Brundrige to Miss Susan Jane GREENE, daughter of Mr. Spicer Greene, all of Adams |

In Preston, N. Y., Jan. 9th, 1854, by J. C. Maxson, Esq., Mr. Henry J. Crandall, of DeRuyter, to Miss MARY C. MAXSON, of the former place.

Near Shiloh, N. J., December 30th, 1853, HANNAH wife of Joseph T. Mayliew, and daughter of Lewis Christ, and became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Shilon, when about fourteen years old. From that time until sickness confined her at home she was faithful to fill her place in the house of Gor and to mingle in melodious strains with those who de lighted to sing the praises of God. She was peculiarly fond of good singing. She was one who was much belowed for her amiable character, her graceful accom graceful form became the seat of disease, the consump ion. Her afflictions were long, lingering, and painful At times she and her friends entertained hope of her recovery, but for more than a year all hopes were gone; and pain, often saying, towards the close of her life I want to go "-" Though I walk through the dark year, leaving a husband, a sister, and a widowed mother, to mourn their loss; but they mourn not as those without hope. "The memory of the just is blessed." Her funeral was attended, January 2d, by a large concourse of friends, and a sermon preached by ner pastor, from Psalms 17: 15, "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied, York, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M. Leave Phil. when I awake, with thy likeness."

1. In South Kingston, R. I., Dec. 30th, 1853, Mrs. ELIZA provisions as she wanted, left us during the where extolled to the utmost. He went to BETH CRANDALL, wife of Dea. Clarke Crandall, in the bath, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in South Kingston. In the death of this sister, her hus-The whole number on board the San Fran- band has lost a faithful companion, her children a prayto those that mourn, the hope that she now "rests from

> In Charlestown, R. I, on the 25th of November, 853, of typhus fever, Mrs. Nancy Hiscox, wife of It seems to be generally conceded (says the Arnold Hiscox, in the 65th year of her age. Sister Hiscox professed religion when about 17 years 'old, was baptized by Eld. Abram Coon, and united with the 1st Hopkinton Church, where she remained a member -bore her afflictions with patience-gave up her family and friends with composure—and died in full hope of a blissful immortality.

In Clarkville, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1854, Mrs. FANNY FRINK, wife of Asa Frink, of dropsy, aged 49 years. Sister Frink bore her suffering, though great, stations. OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—A meeting in with Christian fortitude and patience. She died in isband and an affectionate daughter have been bereft

In Brookfield, N. Y., Dec. 29th, 1853, Mary, daugh-

that their loss is her eternal gain. "She seemed beloved by all, And now to brighter worlds, we trust. She 's wing'd her shining way."

united with the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, with which she remained a worthy member until she departed this life. She met death with com-

At his residence in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1854, of a disease of the heart, Mr. Thomas Hull,

In New Market, N. J., on the 31st ult., Miss CATHA by a large concourse of weeping friends.

> RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

SF Randolph, New Market, NJ \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52 Cornelius Blackford Horace Potter, Ashaway, R I W F Randolph, Green Brier Run 1 75 Richard Ford J F Randolph, New Salem, Va 1 25 J F Randolph, New Milton, Va A B Lawton, Albion, Wis 1.00 Nathan Lewis, Petersburg Joseph Wells, Petersburg Hezekiah S Green Saunders Crandall, So Brookfield 2 00 Dewitt C Coon Abram Coon Mahala Coon, West Edmeston Sibell Millard Albert Clarke Samuel Ordway 4 00 E F Brown, Leonardsville 10 2 00 10 2 00 J R Babcock, Scott Paul Clarke 2 00 2 00 A L Whiting 10 2 00 1 00 11 Daniel Babcock ' D C Main, Adams Center 10 10 10 Henry Bunce John Parmalee, State Bridge 2 00 1:00 Dwight Trowbridge 10 Royal Burdick, Higginsville 10 FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR : Charles D Langworthy, Alfred James Hubbard, Scott Henry B Lewis, Albion, Wis John Parmalee, State Bridge Herman A Hull, South Brookfield

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

\$1 00 J D Russell

1 00 E G Potter

1 00 Ephraim Maxson

Business Notice.—The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing So What we wish now to say to them is, that in all cases where the amount of those bills is forwarded to us immediately by mail direct, or those bills is forwarded to us immediately, by mail direct, or through our local agents, the accounts will be squared on our books. In all cases where payment is delayed until the Agent calls, fifty cents per year will be added, according to our published terms. Promptness will save the treuble and expense of a call from the agent.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

CONNECTICUT. Alden. Rowse Babcock.
Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy, RHODE ISLAND. Hiram P. Burdick.

Alfred Center. N. V. Hull,

B. W. Millard, ist Hopkinton...C. M. Lewis. 2d Hopkinton...Charles Spic Akron. Samuel Hunt. Berlin. John Whitiord. Brookfield. Andrew Babcock Phœnix..Thomas R. Green. eres. . Geo. S. Crandall. larlborough . David Clawson lew Market . H. V. Dunham. State Bridge. John Parmalee. Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, PENNSYLVANIA. eonardsville. W. B. Maxson Lincklaen. . Daniel C. Burdick. Quincy..Abram Burger. VIRGINIA. ewport. Abel Stillman. ile. E. R. Clarke. Petersburg. Geo. Crandall. Portville. Albert B. Crandall. N Milton...Jeptha F. Rando White Oak...Zebulan Bee. reston. J. C. Maxson. lichburgh. John B. Cottrell. Montra...Eli Forsythe. WISCONSIN.

Verona. Christopher Chester, Whitewater. Abel D. Bond. West Edmeston .. E Maxson. Farmington. Dennis Saunde Southampton. J. R. Butts.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths & Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or ers, which will receive prompt attention. An ex convince those who give us a call, that they can pleas themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any ther place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN. A. D. TITSWORTH, J.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, River, New York-8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; New lipsburg, opposite Easton, at 61 and 94 A. M., 31 P. M.

JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

of Courtlandt-st. Stages connect with trains from New York as fol-Flemington, &c.; from Easton for Belvidere, Wilke barre, Bethlehem. Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

Leave Somerville (way) at 6.50 A. M. This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foo

New York and Eric Railroad.

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

Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffelo, 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 al intermediate stations.

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

On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. The Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the ake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, and thence direct

to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Toledo, Monroe. Chicago, and St. Louis; also, with first class steamers for Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

Prospectus of "The Independent."

HIS well known and widely-circulated journal, L conducted by Pastors of Congregational Churches in New York and vicinity, has nearly completed its In addition to the regular editorial corps, Rev. G. B.

Cheever, D.D., (C.,) Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, (\*,) Mrs. Harriet E. Beecher Stowe, (H. E. B. S.,) Rev. C. L. Brace, (C. L.,) and "Minnie Myrtle," are stated contributors, engaged to write weekly, and will be assisted by mostable Correspondents at home and abroad, who will do all in their power to make this journal an interesting RELIGIOUS and FAMILY PAPER. The Editors are, in truth, "independent," having full and sole control of the columns of the paper. TERMS-Two Dollars per annum, if paid strictly Clergymen and Postmasters are authorized

Agents, and are solicited to engage in the work of extending our circulation. Fifty Cents, commission on each new subscriber will be allowed them. Any person wishing to subscribe, will please enclose in an envelope TWO DOLLARS, and address PUBLISHER OF THE INDEPENDENT, No. 10 Spruce-st, New York,

DeRuyter Institute.

Faculty. REV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classi-Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, and Teacher of Parker's Aids, French, German, Botany, and

and Natural Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Greek. Miss L. ELEANOR CLARKE, Teacher of Instru-Other competent Teachers will be employed to asist in the various departments, as occasion may require.

HENRY L. JONES, A. B., Professor of Mathematics

The ensuing academic year is divided as follows: First Term commences August 31, 1853; closes

Second Term commences Dec. 8, 1853; closes March Third Term commences March 23, 1854; closes

The Trustees deem it justice to say, that, having dopted a radical change of policy, by which they reieve the Faculty from all pecuniary responsibility, they design to place the School upon a firm and permanent basis, and give it a character of respectability among the first grade of Academies in our country. Grateful for past favors, they are determined to extend their sphere of usefulness, and thus command a great er degree of respect, and a still more liberal patronage

Terms. Tuition, which must be settled strictly in advance 52 is as follows:-Primary course, per term, Middle course, 4 00 5 00 50 Advanced course, Incidentals, Extras. Chemical Experiments, Penciling, Monochromatic Painting Oil Painting, 5 00 Penmanship and Stationery, Piano Music, Use of Instrument,

3 00 Vocal Music as a regular study will be taught by 1 00 Prof. Jones, to such as desire it. Tuition, \$1 00. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the first term, and at the middle of the second, and will continue seven weeks. Tuition, \$2 50. Room rent per term, \$1 75; Board in families, \$1.25 1 00 and \$1 50; in Clubs, 60 and 90 cents.

15

JAMES R. IRISH, President. MASON B. WELLS, Secretary. WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

jublic duties by and, Md., Dec.

### Migrellaneous.

The Voice of Autumn.

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

It is the autumn breeze. That, lightly floating on, Just skims the weedy leas, Just stirs the glowing trees, And is gone

He moans by sedgy brook, And visits, with a sigh, The last pale flowers that look, From out their sunny nook, At the sky.

O'er shouting children flies That light October wind, And, kissing cheeks and eyes, He leaves their merry cries And wanders on to make

That soft uneasy sound By distant wood and lake, Where distant fountains break From the ground. No bowet where maidens dwell Can win a moment's stay;

Nor fair untrodden dell; He sweeps the upland swell, Moarn'st thou thy homeless state?

Oh soft, repining wind! That early seek'st and late The rest it is thy fate Not to find. Not on the mountain's breast.

Not on the ocean's shore, In all the East and West:--The wind nat stops to rest Is no more. By valleys, woods, and springs.

No wonder thou shouldst grieve For all the glorious things Thou touchest with thy wings [Graham's Magazine

#### 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 de- sion :sire to resort to it. Of the contents of the Library, Dr. Cogswell has given, through the Edinburg by the successful trial of the steam Home Journal, the following account :-

"The number of volumes in the Astor Library is now nearly eighty thousand. It is proper to add, that some thousands of these are double and triple volumes, bound together, for the sake of economy; had these remained as they were hought, the whole number would be considerably greater than it is. To estimate the value of a library by the number of volumes it contains, is about as correct a mode as it would be to estimate it by the number of pounds they weigh. The truth of this assertion is easily made out. In this collection a dezen volumes might be taken, the average cost of which was two hundred, another fifty, of an average of one hundred dollars per volume; and then an equal number be selected which did not cost half as many cents per volume. An average of things so totally un-

like in value, should never be thought of. The system of classification is that of Brunet, whose great work on Bibliography, entitled 'Manuel du Libraire,' is better, more complete, and more generally known, than any similar publication. The arrangement begins with Theology. In this department the Astor Library has 3,752 volumes, including the best editions of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, the Walton Polyglott, various editions of the Vulgate, and numerous versions of the whole Bible, and of parts of it, in the principal languages of Europe and the East. which numbers 3,107 volumes. In this the object has been to provide those works which are rarely found here, rather than to form a medical department of the library is only 1,-751. This, as a speciality, is so well provided for in the hospital and other medical libraries of the City, it was thought less important to make a full collection of medical books here. The Natural Sciences form another division of this department, and this is one of The whole number of volumes embraced in it the annexed sketch of Thomas Jefferson's is 4.249. The third division of Sciences and Arts is that of Chemistry and Physics, to which, from the intimate relation it bears to them, may be added that of the useful arts or Polyso many memoirs and papers of prime imdown at 5,000. In the four branches of the with vigor and suppleness. Fine Arts proper, and including Archaeology,

It contains a copy of one or more editions of features could well have. all the authors of note in both languages. In

#### Improvement in Steam Navigation.

volumes, chiefly folios.

The London Globe publishes the following account of the new principle of steam propul-

"Considerable interest has been excited in

seding both the screw and the paddle, as like- of his ill-made limbs, so was his pleasing and y to effect, in some degree, a revolution in animated countenance the art of steam navigation. The vessel is selves, ignoble apart. 100 feet long, with engines of 30 horse power. | Lastly, his conversation—he certainly was with a horizontal wheel fixed on a crank-shaft | me, then, a great repository of the knowledge | that the animal has to leap, is the third lesson revolves with velocity, and the water is dis- in what was once its best school, the Paris- These three lessons are usually enough, but in the construction of the vessel, it easily at- them, unless as connected, in some direct or closure. tained 11 knots an hour. Economy of fuel, indirect way, with democratic theories. His freedom from vibration, light draught, and a power, indeed, of winning and controlling high rate of speed are among the advantages | men, always laid chiefly in his skill in personal Jurisprudence forms the second department, fishing gear, it will proceed to the fishing ground in the Firth of Forth, and, by lowering the boats and crews, will be able to con- men's convictions by the front gate of manful duct the fishing operations with safety and eloquence, he stole in by the back door of law library. The number of volumes in the celerity. Messrs. Ruthven, of Edinburg, are the inventors, and the vessel is the first of the fleet of the Deep Sea Fishing Association of Scotland."

### Description of Mr. Jefferson.

In a series of pen and ink portraits by Ed said best furnished in the library. ward William Johnson, of Virginia, we find personal appearance, and of his conversational

Dressed, within doors, as I saw him last, technics. The transactions of Societies for no longer in the red breeches which were any little girl in her first quarter at the boardthe promotion of Science and Arts may also once famous as his favorite, and rather con- ing school. If you knew how much pleasanter be assigned to it. These collections contain spicuous attire, but still vindicating by a capa- a life of real work and study in the United cious waistcoat, his attachment to that repub- States is than this nonsensical travel and idleportance to practical men, as well as to men lican color; in gray shorts, small silver knee ness, you would not be so discontented. One of science, which are published in no other buckles, gray woolen stockings, black slippers, will only learn by experience, however; and form, that it was deemed necessary to have a blue body coat, surmounted by a gray the best thing I expect to get, personally, out of them as complete as possible in the library. spencer; tall, and though lithe of person, and this mission, is just this—that I will be satisfied This desideratum is now nearly attained. In decidedly graceful and agile of motion and when I get back, and never again be haunted the Metaphysical and Ethical Sciences, the carriage, yet long and ill-limbed. Mr. Jeffer- by those intolerable longings for Europe books now belonging to the library amount son's figure was commanding and striking, which tormented me in the years gone by. to 1.500 volumes. Next in order are the though bad, and his face most animated and "The pleasure of actually seeing celebrated Mathematical Sciences, of which the Astor agreeable, though remarkably ugly. His places is small. It is all anticipation and Library has a first rate collection. A very legs, you perceive, by no means shunned memory. The real comforts of Europe don't competent judge, who is a resident in Berlin, observation, yet they were scarcely larger at compare with those of the United States. considers the collection as more complete the kness than at the ankles, and had never Everything costs just double what it does at than that of the Royal Library there. The been conscious of a calf. Still, though without home. The people are nowhere as good as number of volumes contained in it may be put strength, they had always borne him along ours. The women are uglier—the men have

twenty-one volumes; "Musée Fransais et miles a day, but, dismounting at a fence pected, and all I hoped. Royale," proof plates before the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing volumes; "Raphael's Loggie of the Vattican," his hand on the topmost rail. He then walked ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high, would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high would leap over it by only placing ful city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high would leap over it by only placing full city I have ever seen, I am busy learning to a length of the letter, six breast-high would leap over it by only engraved by Volpato, and exquisitely colored not only well and swiftly, but with lightness to speak French and studying what is popular- 13th day of February next, continuing severcian Antiquities," thirteen volumes; Gruner's mind, which informed all this unusual mebility jabbered bad grammar to countesses, and am swan, fancy pigeons, gold and silver pheasone volume, and "Lepsius' Denkmaler aus person, more size than shape, more adroitness whole country. I receive visits from other and deer.

Egypten," six volumes. In books on land than force, more suppleness than solidity, and diplomats, with titles as long as a flag-staff, and Exhibito guages the library is strong—perhaps I might effected its ends by continuity of action, not heads as empty as their hearts, and find the during the exhibition. say very strong; its linguistic apparatus would mass of power, by manipulation, not mascu- whole concern more trashy than I have ever wocabularies of the rude, unwritten ones. In moment still. He rose early and was up late, dance the dance of fools, like the best of them, ence to the owner. the Oriential collection there are two works through his life; and was all day, whenever and return their visits seduously, carrying Fowls intended for Exhibition may be sent which must be so rare in this country that it out, on foot or horseback, at study, at work, about great cards, like that I inclose for your in advance of the time to the Managers at may be important to describe them; and these or in conversation. If his legs and fingers inspection.

Sabda Kalpa Druma of the Rajah Radha-body seemed impatient of keeping still, for of Greek and Latin literature is neither a very not much less busy than his limbs, in bearing by a physician who is the cleverest person I strong nor a weak department of the library; its part in the conversation, and kept up, all have seen. He gave me a decoction of tamneither above nor below its fair proportion. quence of the countenance as great as ugly hours, and a hot bath every morning. In

has one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one. and offered to Congress, but which it put by of natural productions." In coming to the French we find a still more with disdain, as a stroke of speculation, meant copious literature; in this the library has to procure professional advancement not three thousand one hundred and one volumes. earned in any other way. From all these, German literature is of a more recent growth one gets just enough idea of the mere mould the fourteen hundred volumes in this language | mobility which was its only fine quality, nor | tried school teaching. of the class of belles lettres, certainly one thou- the oddity of his complexion. There was sand must be the productions of the present much, in its general tint, of the color of cream; stander. century, and not above one hundred anterior but as that substance is one of which you, to the middle of the last. The collection of good people of the great city of Gotham, con-Scandinavian Literature, distinct from the ceive only as a modification of prepared chalk, Sagas and other historical works, amounts to let me explain, by what they have oftener 809 volumes. In the Hungarian and in the seen—the fruity part of a pumpkin pie. The Slavonic languages collectively, we have only face looked as if it were buttered with such a 41. In the collection of the English Litera- paste; but, in addition to this ghastliness of ture, very few of the works of much value hue, it was sprinkled with small-pox pits, all nuther. You see, I traveled into a deestrict for an eliastic substance like gutta percha, will be found wanting. It now numbers 3,- of which were of a lively purple. Bad as was and inquired for the trustees. Somebody said from which an electrotype is made which is 400 volumes more than 300 of which are ex- the uncontrasted, you may imagine what its Mr. Snickles was the man I wanted to see. clusively Shaksperian literature. The His- beauty became, when set off by such a foil. So I found Mr. Snickles—named my objic, zens of New York has done more than this; torical Department constitutes a fourth part As to features, he had not one that was good, interducing myself—and asked him what he he takes from a copper plate engraving on at least of the whole library. To the Ameri- exept the eyes; they were of a grayish blue, thought about letting me try my luck with the paper, an impression upon gutta percha; from can Historical Department a larger space in clear and sparkling. His head was well set big boys and unruly gals in the deestrict. He this elastic matrix he makes an electrotype or the library has been assigned than to any and well carried, but had the Jacobinical wanted to know if I raally considered myself an elastic plate, from which he prints and other, because it is intended to make this the shape and air; his hair was originally reddish, capable; and I told him I wouldn't mind his produces an exact copy of the original. most complete. The collection already form- but turned to an ill-bleached foxiness; his asking me a few easy questions in 'rithmetic ed contains most of the early Spanish writers; forehead was large, but not well modeled in and jography, or showing my handwriting. the early voyages, the accounts of the first those main frontal regions which bespeak But he said no, never mind, he could tell a colonists, the various histories of the war of loftiness of thought and creativeness of imagi- good teacher by his gait. Let me see you Independence, and the older books generally. nation; it indicated clearness, not greatness. walk off a little ways, says he, and I can tell, It now numbers 3,407 volumes, making all His brows were neither strong nor soft, but says he, jist's well's I'd heard you examined, the divisions of history 20,350 volumes. The irregular and uncertain, as those of one who says he. library possesses a complete collection of was wanting in will, and yet had not much the sot in the door, as he spoke, and I English Parliamentary Journals, Debates and feeling. His nose was mean—a small tube thought he looked a little skittish; but I was Reports. These amount to more than 2,000 ending in a sudden bulb; it was much cocked considerable frustrated, and didn't mind up, and derived from that shape a character much; so turned about and walked off as of pertness and vulgarity.

thin and not well cut; the expression sitting I'd gone far enough—then I s'pected s'thing on them bland, but not benevolent, conciliat- was to pay, and looked round. Wal, the door ing rather than kindly; its meaning assigned was shet, and Snickles was gone!" his emotions to the manners, not to the heart -to policy, not the temper. The chin was, like the forehead, broader than it was strong. Such were the lineaments in detail; quite vessel lately launched at Granton for a deep | indifferent, separately; and yet, altogether, sea fishing, as demonstrating the practicability | very impressive and agreeable. As his moof a new principle of steam propulsion, super- tions, light and easy, were the contradiction me."

of the invention. The vessel is being schoon- communication; for, even in public bodies, he cord of his having ever shone as an orator. In short, not feeling strong enough to attack address, and of insinuation in private.

### 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 fair upon the head, and then left at once. In- number of soldiers kept as a standing army! one of his recent letters of private corre-

"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

fewer ideas. I intended to write a book

which was printed in his palace. and the society more contempti- are for sale, the price asked is to be legibly ply:—"I did not give it to the man; I gave which was printed in his palace; and the an almost endless flow of fine discourse; his ble than can be conceived.

"I have not yet got altogether well of my some things I think better of European medi-Spanish and Portugese literature the number bronze statue—faithful enough except as to current among them, which I have often of volumes is six hundred and seventy-three. the limbs-which the Israelite Navy Captain broached to you, that chemistry is not com-The Italian, though not fuller in proportion, bought in Paris at the price of old clothes, petent to extract all the essential components

#### How to Tell a Good Teacher.

A gentleman from Swampville, State of New York, was telling how many occupations, than either of those, previously named. Of of physiognomy; but none, of course, of that he had attempted. Among others, he had

> "How long did you teach?" asked a by-"Wal, I didn't teach long; that is, I only

went to teach."

"Did you hire out?" "Wal. I didn't hire out: I only went to

nire out." "Why did you give it up?"

"Wal, I gave it up-for some reason or

smart as I know'd how. He said he'd tell His mouth was rather large, but the lips me when to stop, so I kep' on till I thought

"Did you go back?"

"Wal, no-I didn't go back."

"Did you apply for another school?" "Wal, no-I didn't apply for another school," said the gentleman from Swampville. "I rather judged my appearance was against

#### Vicions Cattle.

fence is taught to cattle, with scarcely an ex- President of the College and by several mem-Externally there is nothing to distinguish it one of the best talkers I have ever listened ception, by their owners and care-takers. bers of the Senior Class, and the occasion was from a sailing vessel, except the presence on to; copious in the extreme, without ever Fences half down, soon fall by the rubbing of one of great joy and satisfaction to the friends each side of the hull of a curved pipe 10 growing tedious; easy yet compact; flowing cattle, and teach the first lesson, especially if of this rapidly rising institution. The college inches in diameter, termed a nozzle, com- but never loose; very variously, and to all cattle have any shrewdeess in observing cause is now in a highly prosperous condition. municating with a water-tight iron case inside. appearance soundly informed, and continually and effect. Very fine food just over a poor In the bottom of the vessel are apertures ad- dealing out his information, but rather as if to fence, is the next lesson; letting down bars mitting the water into the water-tight case gratify you, not himself; his mind seemed to and rail fences to the calves, from laziness, so attached by piston-rods to the engine, and, that is gotten from others, not of the wisdom | -and this last is often first, second, and third on the steam being applied, the water-wheel that must come out from one's self. Trained with sheep, until they will scale anything. charged by the nozzles on each side of the ian saloons-he understood his conversation fourth is often added-placing one aditional vessel. These form the only propelling power, thoroughly as an art, and he made the most of it rail on the fence each successive day, for the and the invention is remarkable for its sim- as an engine of personal influence, and for the ostensible purpose of keeping the jumper plicity and effect. These nozzles also are of propagation of his party opinions. Towards within bounds, but really operating as a most service in navigating the vessel, which, accord- the inculcation of these, his conversation, ingenious contrivance to teach the art of vaulting to the angle of depression or elevation, whatever the subject, was bent, except when ing. We have read of French being "taught turns in any direction, or stops altogether, even a scientific matter was in question; either he in six lessons," but very few animals require with the engines working at full power. Al- knew no literature, law, history, philosophy, more than the above four to enable them to though capacity rather than speed was studied | morals, nor theology, or he could not talk of take "French leave" of any ordinary en-[Country Gentleman.

### Newspaper Composition.

This is a distinct and difficult art. Its principles must be somewhat carefully studied by er-rigged, and, when fitted with boats and rarely made speeches, nor have we any re- 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 ling army of the Republic of the United States. a thing to be studied-scarcely one to be read. Ohio has 12,000 school districts and 36,000 It is to be glanced over. The articles, then, directors. There are 838,000 youths bemust be so written as to attract and hold attention. Processes of thought and reasoning are tween the ages of four and twenty-one years a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best. to be shut out; results only are to appear. Argument is to be suggested, rather than stated. Usually one point is enough for an the country is comprised in the moral power article. Some single nail should be struck of these 838,000 youths than in the same troductions 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 of New York city, who is a member of the produce a certain effect. All that is not ne- "Irish Directory," in contriving the escape cessary to the effect should be discarded. He of Messrs. Meagher, Mitchell, and others who has the nerve to do this, with a soul that from Van Dieman's Land, and the remainder, fires with a great thought, and the manliness it has also been stated by Judge Emmett, has 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 didactism 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

POULTRY EXHIBITION.—A National Poultry Society was organized in New York on the English coast, during which several ship-These bodily qualities and a health almost about it all; and I thought, when I left the the 5th inst., with P. T. Barnum for Presi- wrecks are stated to have taken place. Among which cannot be separated from ancient art, unfailing, he preserved in a most singular United States, that I would have to stretch dent, A. B. Allen for Secretary, and R. B. them we notice the loss of the fine packet ship there are in the collection about 2,500 vol- degree, to the very close of his life. At the blanket a good deal to make out our Coleman for Treasurer. Several hundred Niagara, owned by Messrs. Frost & Sons, of umes, upon the first fifty of which \$2,975 time I speak of, when he was in his eighty- superiority. But there is no need. The dollars were subscribed, which will be offered this City, and bound to this port. The Niagwere expended. A complete set of "Piranesi's first year, he not only mounted his horse meanness, the filthy life, the stupidities of all in premiums for the best specimens of fowls ara was 790 tuns, built by Geo. Greenman, Antiquities," proof plates, twenty-eight in without assistance, and rode habitually ten the countries I have seen, surpassed all I ex- that can be produced from any part of the & Co., at Mystic Bridge, Conn., in 1845; was United States.

by hand, in the exact style of the originals, and springiness of tread such as few young ly, but most falsely, termed the 'great world' al days. This will include the exhibition of three volumes; a complete set of the "Gre- men ever have. It was a restless activity of and 'polite society.' I have dined with dukes, all kinds of fowls, pea-fowls, ducks, geese, "Fresch Decorations of Italy," colored by hand in the same style as "Raphael's Loggie," greatly alike. For his intellect had, like his counts, who stink of garlick as does the the best specimens of rabbits, rat terrier dogs

Exhibitors will be admitted free at all times

Food and water will be provided by the do credit to a much older institution. It has larity. You may batter to pieces with a small imagined. I must, however, keep up their Society for all Fowls on Exhibition, and programmars and dictionaries of one hundred hammer that which a common ball would not miserable acquaintance, for that is the way to per persons will be appointed to regularly and four different languages, and numerous shiver. He was never idle; nay, hardly a see the 'elephant' of European life. So I feed and provide for them without inconveni-

Adams' Express Office, New York.

Grammar of the Persian Language," in seven volumes. folio. by the late King of Order and the late King marked thereon.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES IN 1853.—We kant Deb," a Sanscrit Dictionary, in seven his mind shifted his position all the while, and dreadful attack of last July. Till shortly after find in the Buffalo Express a statement by G. volumes, folio—the last two not yet received. so twisted itself about that you might almost I got here I was troubled with a chronic irri- W. Rounds, Agent for the North-western In-The whole linguistic collection numbers two have thought he was attitudinizing. Mean-tation—the remains of my epidemic—which surance Company, in relation to the Lake boat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Planta. thousand one hundred volumes. The history time, his face, expressive as it was ugly, was annoyed me excessively. I was cured of it bisasters for the last year—amounting to two iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turn hundred and sixty six. Loss of property, ed around so that the clapper will strike in a new \$874.143. Lives lost 81. Of the two hunit is just about as it ought to be, to stand the while, the most speaking by play, an elo. arinds and poppies, a tumbler full every three dred and sixty-six disasters here detailed, nineteen occurred in April, thirty in May, seventeen in June, eleven in July, twenty-You have seen his portraits, his busts, the cal practice than our own. I find the idea eight in August, thirty in September, thirty in October, eighty in November, and twelve be a great improvement. We give a written warranin 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.

Louis Auer of the Imperial printing office at Vienna, who has invented a new mode of proinstance, 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 used to print from. One of our fellow citi-

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 common vice of jumping and throwing | the borough. Addresses were made by the

The Agricultural Society of Champagne County, Ohio, certify that Hugh McDonald received the premium for the best acre of had in a bound volume. Price 50 dents. corn, an average one out of a field of 45 acres, the whole field would have averaged 140 ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Pittsburgh, committed Kirkpatrick, one of the ring-leaders in the Erie riots to the Allegany 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 standeducation. What a force for a single State! How much more safety to the institutions of

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 been reserved for "future operations."

A great man is one who, in some sense o 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 prepred 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 or valued at about \$40,000, and the cargo about 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 tuns damaged by water alone.

An infidel remarked, within the hearing of a 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

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.

If papers are sent to a post-effice, store or tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom the place o which ill nature or affectation will not deform.

it to humanity."

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