

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

### OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY.

BY JAMES A. BEGG.

The Universal Observance of the Sabbath in Millennial Times.

Continued from the Recorder of Nov. 9, 1853.

An extensive application seems also required to that prediction of Isaiah in which, testifying of the sad condition of the world in the last times, and of the dreadful judgments which that condition shall entail, he exclaims, "The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof, because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances, broken the everlasting covenant. Therefore hath the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate. Therefore the inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left." Is. xxiv. 5, 6. It is, probably, God's everlasting covenant with Israel that is here referred to as having been broken, His laws given unto them that have been transgressed, and the ordinances of divine appointment which are stated to have been sinfully changed may include the Sabbath they are called to remember to keep holy. But the climax of the rebellion thus described is also at an advanced epoch of the world's history and of human depravity; and the circumstances described and the consequences involved are not limited to Israel, but seem much more general. "Fear, and the pit, and the snare, are upon thee, O inhabitant of the earth. And it shall come to pass, that he who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit; and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit, shall be taken in the snare, for the windows from on high are open, and the foundations of the earth do shake. The earth is utterly broken down, the earth is clean dissolved, the earth is moved exceedingly. The earth shall reel and find no place to stand, and shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it; and it shall fall, and not rise again." Ver. 17—20.

But these predictions, while they intimate the very general apostasy of Israel in the last times, and their wickedness in changing God's ordinances, do yet imply, as already observed, that all shall not be participants in the guilt. The Wicked One, the Antichrist—he "who denieth the Father and the Son," arrogating to himself divine honors, and sitting in the temple of God—is indeed seen by the prophet as having "made war with the saints and prevailed against them;" but this implies their resistance to his measures. So also does the fact that he "shall wear out the saints of the Most High," imply the continuance of those saints in their resistance; and if "they shall be given into his hand until a time, and times, and the dividing of time," (or three years and a half) this further intimates their continued steadfastness to the last. (Dan. vii. 21—25.) Those who among the people of Israel thus not only refuse to yield to that apostasy, but even resist it unto the death, will, we infer, have been converted to Christianity—in the full sense of that word—true believers in Jesus as the Messiah promised unto their fathers, having peace with God through Him, and testifying to their brethren, and to all, that they have found Him of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write. Glorifying in the cross of Christ, they yield not, either to the seductions or to the cruelty of the Man of Sin. Daniel elsewhere states concerning the same period, that in the strength and cause of the Lord, these faithful witnesses will perform wonders; "the people that know their God shall do exploits." Their influence for good shall also be great, for "they that understand among the people shall instruct many." (Dan. xi. 32, 33.)

But the temptations of that awful time will be peculiarly great; "and some of them of understanding shall fall, to try them, and to purge, and to make them white, even to the time of the end; and this is yet for a time appointed." (Ver. 35.) And again, "Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly; and none of the wicked shall understand." This, the prophet intimates, is descriptive of what shall take place at "the time of the end." (Dan. xii. 9, 10.) The context indicates that this expression is equivalent to that of "the end of the world" or age, the evil condition of which our Lord foretells in His prediction concerning His coming again in glory. (Matt. xxiv. 3, 4.) It is the end of the present dispensation, when Jerusalem shall cease to be "trodden down of the Gentiles." The times of the Gentiles shall then have been fulfilled—the times during which they have been entrusted with the Kingdom of God, that they might bring forth fruit, which Israel had failed in doing. But when their time shall have passed, and their unfaithfulness also has been demonstrated, the land of Israel shall revert to those to whom by right of covenant it pertains. Daniel accordingly testifies, that "at that time shall Michael stand up" for Daniel's people; while he, as also our Lord himself, intimates the close relation of this event to a time of unparalleled troubles, the commencement of which now seems to be nigh. (Dan. xii. 1, Matt. xxiv. 21.)

It is not, however, to be assumed, that the purifying and making white of which the prophet speaks, is to be confined to the house of Israel; for when he, in the same prediction, and in reference to the same time, declares that "many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake," we know from other texts, that at the period of the resurrection spoken of, the glory and blessedness so intimated will not be confined to those of the house of Israel. The prediction is, indeed, here given immediately for the encouragement of the faithful of Daniel's people; but it serves for our consolation also, "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." (Heb. xi. 40.) It is in the same period that the utterances of John's Seventh Trumpet relate,

when the voices in heaven proclaim the kingdom of Christ to have come, and give thanks that He has taken to Him his great power to reign, saying, "The nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead, that they should be judged, and that Thou shouldst give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to them that fear thy name, small and great,"—for "in the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God shall be finished, as He hath declared to His servants, the prophets." (Rev. xi. 18; x. 7.)

And as thus the time of the resurrection of patriarchs, and prophets, and faithful men of Israel, is the time of the resurrection and reward of all that fear the name of the Lord, small and great, so also may the time of the purifying of many of the house of Israel, be, in like manner, the time of the purifying of many of the Gentile church. This, indeed, appears to be intimated by the same New Testament prophet—and intimated in a manner that encourages us to hope that those so purified of the uncleanism, as well as of the circumcision, in the time immediately preceding the Millennium, will all observe God's appointed Sabbath. Reverting for a moment to the Old Testament, it may be remembered, that Isaiah pictures Zion as "a woman forsaken and grieved in spirit, and a wife of youth," but, contemplating again the return of his people to their land, he exclaims, "Who hath heard such a thing? Who hath seen such things? Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day, or shall a nation be born at once? For as soon as Zion travailed she brought forth her children." (Is. liv. 6, lvi. 8.) So John beheld a woman travailing in birth and ready to be delivered, while a great red dragon, "that serpent called the Devil and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world," seeks to destroy her child. "And the woman fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place prepared of God, that they should feed her there a thousand two hundred and threescore days," (three years and a half), in consequence, as it appears, of Michael's standing up for that people, as foretold by Daniel, for "there was war in heaven; Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon and his angels fought and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven." (Rev. xii. 7—9.) Satan, thus cast out of heaven, is in great wrath against the inhabitants of the earth, "because he knoweth that he hath but a short time." "And the dragon was wroth with the woman, and went to make war with the remnant of her seed which keep the commandments of God and have the testimony of Jesus Christ." (Ver. 10—17.) Those thus described as of the seed of the woman, we believe to be of the house of Israel; "the remnant of her seed" who "have the testimony of Jesus Christ" we regard as those of that people who shall then be believers in the Saviour; while they being described as "the remnant" who do so, seems to imply that the larger number of their brethren shall still be rejecting Christ. But the portion of Israel who "have the testimony of Jesus Christ," and who are fiercely persecuted by Satan, have been "made white," for we thus learn that they "keep the commandments of God." All God's commandments are thus included as being kept by them—the fourth commandment not excepted. And that as well as other of the commandments, being kept in a manner which God thus acknowledges, will be faithfully kept, and, consequently, they will truly hallow the Sabbath which God's commandment enjoins, even that on which God Himself rested from His creation work. (To be continued.)

### "THE POOR DOTARD."

An English paper makes the following statements, which show at once the profoundness of Sir Isaac Newton's views, as also the shallowness and malignity of the man who "despised prophesying."

"Sir Isaac Newton wrote a work upon the prophet Daniel, and another upon the book of Revelations, in one of which he said that in order to fulfill certain prophecies before a certain date was terminated, viz: 1260 years, there should be a mode of traveling of which the men of his time had no conception; nay, that the knowledge of mankind would be so increased that they would be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Voltaire, who did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, got hold of this and said: 'Now look at the mighty mind of Newton, who discovered gravity, and told such marvels for us all to admire. When he became an old man, and got into his dotage, he began to study that book called the Bible; and it seems that, in order to credit his fabulous nonsense, he must believe that the knowledge of mankind will be so increased that we shall be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The poor dotard!' exclaimed the philosophic infidel, Voltaire, in the self-complacency of his pity. But who is the dotard now?"

### DR. JUDSON'S PILLOW.

During a part of his imprisonment, Dr. Judson contrived to keep possession of an old hard pillow covered with a mat. It was the only comfortable support of his weary, aching head. When he was thrust into the inner prison at Ava, it was taken from him by the keeper, but the keeper found it an uneasy support for his brains, and finding a better one, it was returned.

On the day when he was driven away to Oung-pen-la, he was robbed again of clothes and bedding. One of the ruffians seized the pillow, untied the mat which covered it, and threw the apparently worthless roll of hard cotton away. Mung Ing, one of the disciples, a few hours after, found it, and preserved it as the sole relic of his imprisoned teacher. Some months after, when Dr. Judson was released, the old pillow was hunted up, opened, and within it was found a manuscript, which is now printed as a portion of the Burmese Bible. It is no wonder that Dr. Judson desired to lay his head upon it, nor that the keeper found it an uneasy support,

### For the Sabbath Recorder.

#### MUSINGS.

I have mingled in the circle  
Of the gay and brilliant throng,  
And my voice with theirs has blended,  
In the mirthful choral song;  
Mistaken I have treaded  
Of the music measured dance,  
Sought the goddess queen of pleasure,  
And have glided in her glance.

Paths of "pleasure" I have traversed,  
Kneel and worshipped at her shrine,  
Worn the gaudy glowing wreathlet,  
Which her joyous fingers twine;  
Bowed before her gilded altars,  
Reveled in her banquet halls,  
Drinking at her pearly fountains,  
And her flashing waterfalls.

Subtle fragrance then inhaling,  
Of her deadly poisoned flowers;  
I have found the death-sting hidden,  
In her fountains and her towers,  
Transient happiness they yielded—  
All has vanished at a breath;  
Left my heart all seared and blighted  
In the bitter gulf of death.

Strewn with wrecks of crumbled altars  
Is the life-path I have trod;  
Down the past are thickly scattered  
Broken covenants with God;  
Much of life's glad morning wasted,  
Seeking earth's snail-paced bliss,  
Worldly pleasures—phantom shadows—  
Fading out in gloominess.

But in Christ is found a fullness,  
Of an overflowing joy—  
Pure, unalloyed, stainless pleasure,  
Happiness without alloy;  
From the purest fountains,  
Welling up within the soul—  
From the springs of Life Eternal,  
Peace immersing wavelets roll.

Flowers fadeless and immortal,  
Fair and fragrant, ever bloom,  
Filling souls God's love possessing,  
With their incense and perfume,  
Furer bliss than worldly pleasure,  
May be drawn from God on high;  
Richer far than earthly treasure,  
Are the treasures of the sky.

Wealth immortal may be garnered,  
In the light of endless day;  
Deathless riches—joy supernatural—  
Wealth that fadeeth not away.  
To the souls which grace enlightens,  
Rich inheritance is given,  
Where eternal ages brighten,  
In the blissful realms of Heaven. ELLIS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 12, 1854.

### REALITIES OF CHINESE LIFE.

An interesting lecture on this subject was delivered before the Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society of New York, on the evening of January 10th, by Rev. Mr. Syle, of the Episcopal Mission at Shanghai, China. We copy from the N. Y. Tribune the principal part of a report of it:—

The speaker, who since 1845 has been stationed as a missionary at Shanghai, spoke of the change which has taken place in the amount of general knowledge upon China, and of the fact that regular advices from that country now appear in our newspapers, instead of the tales and sketches, ludicrous and grotesque, which once formed the staple of their Chinese matter. The country was described as truly magnificent, nearly as large as the United States, containing 300,000,000 people, nearly a third of the earth's population, under the rule of the longest established government in existence, speaking, or rather using a common language, jealous and exclusive in their intercourse with other nations.

The treaty of 1842, at the close of the Opium War, opened five ports to foreign intercourse. Other treaties with France and the United States followed. From that time China was open to the establishment of Christian Missions, and he (the speaker) went out. His lecture, therefore, would be the simple lessons taught by his own observation and experience.

He then spoke first of the Government: The Emperor, at Peking, is absolute; beneath him eighteen Governors, or rather Satraps, as they correspond almost precisely to those ancient Persian dignitaries, rule the eighteen Provinces; below whom, in turn, are the various orders of Mandarins. There is no Legislative body whatever. If in any Province some new law is needed, a Satrap sends in a petition to that effect to the Emperor, which is referred to the Board or Bureau, and, if approved, of a single word to that effect written upon it gives it legal force, and it is sent back to the Satrap whence it came, who receives it and puts it in execution, when it is his good pleasure so to do. All officers of Government receive their appointment directly from the Emperor, and are dependent upon him. There is nothing which in any case resembles election—no hereditary nobility—no Mandarins holds office in his native place, but every office-holder, down to the meanest constable, is from some other place or Province than that in which he acts—hence there can be no sympathy between a public functionary and the people among whom he dwells, a strong esprit de corps taking its place, and separating the new official completely from his fellow men.

Again, every public officer in China is responsible for any breach of the laws within the limits of his authority, and whether constable or Satrap is liable to punishment and loss of office in case his vigilance is insufficient to prevent crime. Consequently, it is the interest of officials to conceal all breaches of the law. The superior hushes up a crime if he can; if not, his superior does, and his superior in turn, and so on. Again, the entire Government is carried on by a system of checks and espionage—for instance, there are five chief Mandarins in Shanghai, each a spy upon the others. When a Commissioner is sent from Peking to any particular province, a spy is attached to his train. The first thing done on reaching the place of destination, therefore, is for Plenipotentiary and spy to come to a good understanding, read each other's letters, make all proper discrepancies in them to hide the collusion, and then share the spoils. So it is with the army, and in all public stations.

A ludicrous picture was drawn of the Chinese army, whose officers use the men's wages as their salaries, the men themselves being obliged to support life by their labor. A case was mentioned where the Chinese fortified themselves at the foot of a hill, and when

the British troops flanked them and appeared at the top, the Chinese Commander complained that his enemies did not fight according to rule. On another occasion, in a night retreat, each soldier as he fled up a rising ground carried a lantern! The speaker was once in danger upon the river. Two batteries, mounting some hundreds of cannon, fired at a floating target of some 15 feet diameter. The target was uninjured, but boats at a distance hardly escaped.

In the administration of the laws there is no oral examination of witnesses, all proceedings being carried on by written pleadings, but criminals are sometimes examined by torture. Whoever has any thing to do with law runs it, be he in the right or wrong. Hence various devices to settle quarrels without resorting to the tribunals. A common mode is, for two litigants to enter a tea-room, and call upon the assembled visitors to act as a Jury, the litigants paying for the tea drunk during the trial. The case is soon decided, as the longer the process the greater the expense. Foreigners are considered fair game. The carpenter, who was at work on the Bishop's house, was cast into prison, on some frivolous charge, with the expectation of extorting money from the missionaries for his release. Mr. Syle called upon the authorities, having with some difficulty obtained through the American Consul permission to do so. Immediate help was promised—but the help which the poor man obtained was fifty blows for appealing to a foreigner—so well laid on that death ensued.

Another case was detailed in which Dr. Medhurst and two companions were attacked and beaten, when distributing tracts, by certain bootmen. Nothing but the firmness of the British Consul, who blocked the Pekin grain junks, finally brought the criminals to punishment.

The oppression under which the common people live was depicted in lively colors, and some cases in point related. The Chinese medical practice was described in its various forms, and reference made to a treatise on the pulse, by a native physician. They have no surgery. In local diseases they have considerable skill.

It appeared from the account given, that the public charities of the Chinese are by no means contemptible, either in number or extent. By one at Shanghai the dead are buried, the poor clothed, medicine and medical advice given, bridges built, lanterns placed in the streets, &c. There is a Humane Society for saving drowning persons; a Foundling Hospital, which saves many children, parents having the right of infanticide and actually practicing it. For instance, a nurse in the family of the speaker had destroyed her own child. A sad picture of the effects of famine and floods was drawn, and the modes of ameliorating the condition of the sufferers described.

In speaking of their religion, the system of Confucius was described as a cold and heartless stoicism, leading to Pantheism or Atheism. This is the State religion. About the time of the Christian era a commission was sent west to learn about the advent of the greater teacher, of whom, by some means, a tradition existed in China. This commission went no further than India, and carried back Buddhism, which, as it has some heart in it, is the best form of religion for the people of China. It is curious that this resembles Romanism in its rites and ceremonies.

Funeral ceremonies were described, many of which are founded upon a belief in Metempsychosis. Mr. Syle gave some instances of this belief. An old beggar supposed he was born blind because in a former state of existence he was a thief, robber or murderer. An Albino servant was supposed by his fellow-servant to have been a sheep; a young man purchased an ox, and carefully tended and fed him until he died, having been told that the soul of his father was in that animal. The effect of this belief is extremely degrading and ruinous to all higher aspirations. The worship of ancestors, the universal idolatry, the politeness of the people—equal if not superior to that of the French—deference to age, marriage, some points in the life of the Chinese merchants, and the language written and spoken, were successively touched upon.

In speaking of the education of males, he stated that after passing successfully the first examination, they take a degree which exempts them from punishment by the civil authorities. A second degree makes a man eligible to office. A few years since, certain candidates for the second degree, finding that these degrees were purchasable, and coming at the same time under the influence of missionaries, returned home angry with the Government, but impressed with the missionary doctrines. Certain tracts which they took with them, and intercourse with the late Dr. Gutzlaff, had also their due effect. They organized a secret society, which in spite of the Mandarins spread and flourished; arms were taken up, a form of religion promulgated—the same which has been reported in the papers—the leading point being that there is one God—and this was the beginning of the present extraordinary rebellion. The hatred of idolatry is a marked feature in the principles of the new party, and no discrimination is made between the idols in the pagan temples and the images in the chapels of the Catholic missions.

The lecturer closed with some remarks upon the singular spectacle presented by the oldest and by the youngest nations of the world—China and the United States—being brought by the order of providence into contact, and upon the opening now presented for missionary enterprise.

GOODNESS OF GOD.—The silk-worm cannot furnish silk without the mulberry leaf, the substance on which it feeds; and God, as if to allow the little spinner plenty of stuff to work with, has so ordered it that no other insect will eat of the same food. This may appear a small matter, yet it shows the care and the goodness which the great Maker of all the goodness which the humblest of His creatures, exercises over the humblest of His creatures. We may well say, if He thus provides food, and makes useful the little silk-worm, so will He also do for me, little as I may be.

### WHAT A DYING MAN SAID TO A FRIEND.

Lavater mentions the last visit he paid to his most intimate friend. All present having left the room, the dying man said:—

Let me tell you in a few words that I have not led the life of a Christian. I have not been a hypocrite—not what the world calls a hypocrite; but I have not been a Christian. And I trust you will thank me in the next world for this wound I must inflict on your heart. We have not been Christian friends. The love of Jesus has not dwelt in us. Our friendship was not founded on Him. How many hundred hours of our short life have we killed by useless conversation, with plans of ambition! What the world calls noble ambition is abominable in the sight of God; an ever destroying poison to the soul; a bane to all virtue; a hell to the heart which perceives it is at the gates of death, which begins to be sensible of the eternity of God, of Christ's unspeakable majesty, and His incomparable humility. O my friend! that passion has caused me a thousand burning tears of unutterable grief. Unspeakably have I been afflicted by every impulse of that monster, now I am on the brink of eternity. O how heavenly true are those words of my Saviour, "Whoever shall exalt himself shall be abased!" Jesus Christ was humility itself. It is enough that the disciple be as his Lord. O friend! heaven and earth shall pass away, but not the words of Christ. How my best actions dwindle away on the brink of the grave! How horribly are my faults and foibles, which I formerly thought little, towering up! Alas, how little do we know ourselves, though the bustle of life be ever so gentle! O, how dreadful is the stillness of death! how terrible the heavy load of our own heart! Creator! Father! What name shall I give to Thy mercy, which will forgive forever those enormous acts of thoughtlessness; and destroy, through Jesus Christ, all the bad consequences they produced to me and others? THOU ART—YES! THOU ART—LOVE!

### BUSINESS QUALITIES OF GODLINESS.

Religion cannot be said to impart either aptitude or habits suited to professional or mercantile life; but it does provide a foundation of qualities suited to business, upon which aptitudes and habits may be easily built, and without which these usually fail. Godliness warrants a man's integrity. Honesty of purpose and justice in dealing, gain friends everywhere, and make a sure success. Where integrity is a partner, depend upon it men will gather around the firm. Where honesty practices, depend upon it the best clients and the most desirable patients will throng. Profits often come in more slowly than where no scruples interfere with taking advantage of ignorance, or folly, or credulity; but those profits bring a blessing with them; you can use them without regret, and cheerfully, with a safe conscience.

Godliness warrants a man's rectitude. The godly man refers every action to the law of Christ. Having a fixed standard of character, or a constant rule of conduct, applicable to every case, a standard and a rule which are not affected by passion or interest, he exhibits a refreshing consistency and uniform rectitude. Fraud or deceit, even in their lighter forms of speculation, overreaching, pettifoggery, or quackery, do not stain his garments. Open, straightforward, right dealing, gives him character. And this is the safe and prosperous rule of business. Expediency succeeds sometimes; rectitude always. Expediency very frequently runs faster, but rectitude always wins the race; for expediency is as sure to stumble as rectitude is to stand upright to the end. Godliness then possesses this great practical advantage; it always knows whether plans, speculations, experiments, advice, or gratifications, are essentially right; and he who bears the character of always being in the right, and always doing right, is sure to be a profitable friend, and a profiting man.

Godliness gives a man decision and firmness. Whilst struggling with his own evil heart, and gaining victories over himself, determination of mind, fixedness of purpose, and unwavering perseverance, are largely called into exercise. These qualities are readily applied to the circumstances of our eternal life. Indeed, it is less difficult to be firm and decided in dealing with other men, than in contending with yourselves. There is the strongest probability, therefore, that a religious man, who in the conduct of his spiritual life, is accustomed to cultivate decision and firmness, will excel in them.

Godliness gives a man forethought. It accustoms him to look beyond the present, to weigh promises and hopes, to compare the value of the seen and the unseen, to calculate probabilities, and to act with strict anticipation of what has not yet been realized. This is forethought; a quality inestimable in the daily adventures of life. On this foundation prudence and discretion are built. Forethought is the same quality, whether it be applied to religion or to business; it will certainly prove profitable in conducting worldly affairs.

Godliness renders a man industrious. "Not slothful in business," is a law of our religion, extending to every station in society. It is equally demanded by prudence; for it is a proverb of Christianity, that idle hands are the devil's workmen. A true servant of God is sure to be found always occupied conscientiously in the work which God has given him to do. Who does not know that industry is the surest introduction to general confidence? As the sweets of the flower-cup are reserved for the early morning bee, so success waits upon professional or business industry. They fare badly who hunt the garden for honey after the sun is up; and they who are wanting in earnestness and fidelity to their occupation, find but indifferent patrons, poor clients, and customers who have more credit than gold. These are elements of a good business character—industry, forethought, decision and firmness, rectitude and integrity. With such a capital, even without any adventitious advantages, a man can make his way profitably through the world. If, in addition, he should possess a

moderate share of common sense, and enjoy an opportunity for practice, under all ordinary circumstances they will secure to him abundant success. Such are the men whom good fortune does not spoil. Such are the qualities which, combining with wealth, or station, or influence, render men prominent and useful.

The elements of character we have now pointed out as the possession of a godly man, are these which you desire in a partner of business; to those you give confidence, and intrust your interests in professional life; with such a character you choose to deal, and this is the one who secures your esteem and affection. This character other men may sometimes exhibit in parts; the godly man alone holds it in harmony and enticeness. This character other men hold at hazard; because, not being based on religious principles, and upheld by divine grace, it is subject to change, and liable to the shock of temptation; but the godly man holds it securely, exhibits it constantly, and possesses it as his right from God. [Rev. G. T. Bedell.]

### AN INCIDENT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

"Irenæus," of the *New York Observer*, closes a letter from the mountains of Switzerland with the following incident of "Heinrich," a young German friend, of well-cultivated mind, but on the subject of religion still astray in the darkness and mysticism of German philosophy:—

We could now look down into the valley of the Grimsel, a little valley, but like an immense cauldron, the sides of which are sterile, naked rocks, 800 feet high! On the west they stand like the walls and towers of a fortified city, and in the bottom of the vale is a single house and a small lake; but a flock of 100 goats and a score of cows, with their tinkling bells, are picking a scanty sustenance among the stones. The scene was wild, savage, grand indeed, and had there been no sun to light it up with the luster of heaven, it would have been dreary and dismal. Heinrich had been very thoughtful for an hour. He had discovered that his thoughts turned constantly to the God who made all these mountains, while he was ever studying the mountains themselves. He sat down on a rock and said, "Here I will commune with nature."

I replied, "And I will go on a little farther and commune with God!"  
"Stay," he cried, "I will go with you."  
"But you cannot see him," I said; "I see him in the mountain, and the glacier, and the flower; I hear him in the torrent, and the still small voice of the rills and little waterfalls that are warbling ever in our ears. I feel his presence, and something of his power. I beg you to stay and commune with nature, while I go and commune with God."  
I left him and wandered off alone, and in an hour went down the mountain, and to my chamber in the hospice. I was sitting on the bedside, arranging the flowers I had gathered during the day, when Heinrich entered, and giving me his hand said to me, "I wish you would speak more to me of God!"  
He sat down by my side, and I asked him if he believed the Bible to be 'the Word of God.'

He said he did, but he would examine it by the light of history and reason, and reject what he did not find to be true.  
"And do you believe that the soul of man will live hereafter in happiness or woe?"  
"Laloub," was his desponding answer.  
Then addressed him tenderly: "My dear young friend, I have loved you since the hour I met you at Altorf. And now tell me, with all your studies have you yet learned how to die? You doubt, but are you so well satisfied with your philosophy that you are able to look on death among the mountains, or by the lightning, without fear? My faith tells me that when I die my life and joy will just begin, and go on in glory for ever. This is the source of all my hopes, and it gives me comfort now, when I think that I may never see my native land and those I love on earth again. I know that in another land we shall meet."  
"How do you know that you shall meet?"  
"My faith, my heart, my Bible tell me so. I shall meet all the good in heaven. I am sure of one child, an angel now."  
"And where are your children?"  
"Four in America, and one in heaven. I had a boy four years ago; earth never had a fairer. His locks were of gold, and hung in rich curls on a neck and shoulders broader than the snow; his brow was high and broad like an infant cherub's; his eyes were blue as the evening sky; and he was lovelier than he was fair. But in the budding of his beauty, he fell sick and died!"  
"Oh no, not died!"  
"Yes, he died here by my heart. And that child is the only one of mine that I am sure of ever seeing again."  
"I do not understand you."  
"If my other children grow up to doubt as you doubt, they may wander away on the mountains of error or the glaciers of vice, and fall into some awful gulph and be lost forever. And if I do not live to see my living children, I am as sure of meeting that one now in heaven, as if I saw him here in the light of the setting sun. Heinrich! have you a mother, my dear friend?"  
"Yes, yes," he cried, "and her faith is the same as yours."  
I had seen his eyes filling, and had felt my own lips quivering as I spoke, but now he burst into tears and fell on my breast. He kissed my lips, and my cheeks, and my forehead, and the hot tears rained on my face, and mingled with my own. "Oh, teach me the way to feel and believe," he said at last, as he clung to me like a frightened child, and clasped me convulsively to his heart. I held him long and tenderly, and felt for him some what, I hope, as Jesus did for the young man who came to Him with a similar inquiry. I loved him, and longed to lead him to the light of day.

He has left the company with which he was traveling, has joined himself to me with a fondness of affection strange as it is delightful, and has written home for leave to go with me into the Holy Land.



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 26, 1854.

GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.) Editors. JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) T. E. HANCOCK (T. E. H.) Occasional Editorial Contributors. J. M. ALLEN (J. M. A.) J. A. BEGG.

IMPARTING AND RECEIVING.

It is the disposition of unrenewed men to live altogether for their own gratification. It ought not to be so with the Christian. The Great Sacrifice was offered, "that they who live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him who died for them, and rose again." Why is it, that the professed disciples of Him, who never sought his own comfort as long as he was on earth, will, in spite of all the obligations of their religion, live as if the principal thing to be considered was self-enjoyment? Do they think, that they can render themselves happy in a course which constantly violates the dictates of conscience?

One way in which Christians manifest this censurable disposition, is by shifting about from place to place, because the state of things where they are does not happen to suit them. Acting upon the principle that they must be the recipients of happiness, rather than the agents of communicating it to others, they seek a society already molded and fitted to their taste. Such as have enjoyed some degree of culture in early life, or have been brought up in circles elevated above the rude mass, are horror-stricken at the idea of spending their days among those whom they consider but ill adapted to minister to their enjoyment. They must find companions among the more refined. And if Providence cast their lot unavoidably among the vulgar, they not only repine in secret, but are careful to lose no opportunity of giving their neighbors to understand how greatly they long for a society more congenial to them. Or, if they are able to keep their dissatisfaction in some measure to themselves, they show a wonderful skill in making their neighbors feel what great condescension it is in them to come down, and act the friendly part. Now we would whisper a word or two to such persons.

Did not Christ say, "It is more blessed to give than to receive?" And when he said this, his reference was not merely to the bestowment of charity upon the poor, but to all the acts of our life which bear upon the condition of others around us. In this view, you are to regard yourselves as not set up to be the recipients of favors from your associates, but rather as the appointed dispensers of good to them. If you have been favored with a good education, or with that refined culture which places you above those who have been less favored, it is that you may lay yourselves out for their benefit. And instead of fretting because society around you is too coarse for you to enjoy your duty is to do all in your power to improve it. In so doing, you would soon find yourselves far more happy than it is possible for those to be who live merely to be made happy by others. If your neighbors are ignorant, endeavor to instruct them. If their manners are coarse and offensive, endeavor to refine them. If they are perishing in their sins, try to show them the way of salvation. Thus will you fulfill the end of your existence, and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have added to others' happiness, as well as to your own.

But be careful that you do it in a right manner. For your manner of doing it might be so exceptional as to defeat the whole object. You must do it without seeming to do it. You must never let those for whom you labor have a suspicion that you consider yourselves above them. If you would polish their manners, you must do it more by the silent force of example, than by any direct inculcation of what they ought to practice. If you would instruct them in knowledge, let it be done in meekness, and without manifesting any overbearing confidence in your own views. If duty call you to reprove them for sin, do it tenderly, making them feel that you love them.

Now, if the lot of a Christian is cast among a people to whom it is in his power to render himself useful, he has all the facilities for becoming happy—all he can have in this sin-cursed world. If he change his situation, it should be done, not for the sake of finding things more to his mind, but that he may have an enlarged field of usefulness. Things will never be exactly to his mind. There are annoyances everywhere. Whoever undertakes to flee from them will have to go out of the world.

But suppose he should find somewhere a condition of society well suited to his taste, how did it become so? Whose agency was concerned, under God, in making it so desirable? Theirs whose hearts were set upon giving rather than receiving. Those who did not look upon themselves as born to be ministered to by all the world, labored, toiled, and refined the people that were once rude. But remember, O selfish man, they did not labor and toil, that they might get in readiness a society for your exclusive pleasure. And are you so thoughtless—so unmindful of duty to God and your fellow creatures—that you cannot feel willing to do something in turn to bless others?

Dr. NOTT, President of Union College, preached in New York on Sunday evening last, to a large congregation. His text was, "Eg, what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul; or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

MORE TIDINGS FROM CHINA.

[The communication of Bro. Wardner, which we printed last week, referred for additional particulars to a letter previously forwarded by Bro. Carpenter. That letter has since come to hand, and we copy such parts of it as are of general interest.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13, 1853.

We have already said something about the insurrection of the 7th of September. This, like that at Amoy, is local. But notwithstanding these insurgents seem to be entirely indifferent to the religion of the Quang-Se revolutionists, there is evidence that they, for mere political purposes, are seeking a connection, of some sort, with them. I do not think that they ever sent my communication to Nankin. It was too large, after all my efforts to make it small. After I had given it to them, I learned that they made their own letter so small that the bearer, in case he should meet with a severe examination from the imperialists on the route, could swallow it without inconvenience. A foreigner, without the knowledge or consent of his Consul, lately undertook the hazardous work of bearing a letter from the Shanghai insurgents to the Quang-Se revolutionists at Chung-Keang, near Nankin, but he was intercepted and made prisoner, and had it not been for the intervention of other foreigners, who are in the Emperor's service, he would doubtless have lost his head immediately.

The Shanghai insurgents keep very good order in the city. We remained at our place until the 29th of September. On that day, the city gates were closed, in consequence of the approach of the Imperial army. Thinking it would be unpleasant to be shut up there for a period indefinite, we thought best to come out, and had previously looked out a place of refuge. The next day I went back, carrying a note from our Consul as a passport, to get out more of our clothing; for the day before I could not find coolies enough to carry all, and so our winter clothing was nearly all left behind. I got my things to the city gate, but could not pass that day. The day following the city was cannonaded from the river, the first earnest attack on that side. I remained at our house, and for the first time in my life found myself in the midst of flying cannon balls. Do not suppose I was alarmed, for I was not. The walls of our house afforded a sufficient protection. Great numbers, however, of balls came whizzing over and round about us. But I could not judge of the size of them until one came in at one of our windows. That was about two pounds weight. It demolished a table, and then went against the wall, and left a deep dent on it. The fighting ceased at about one o'clock P. M. And at about five o'clock, I was able to make my escape from the city, but brought out only very little with me. I left Lee-Chong, our cook, with provisions enough to last two months or more, not knowing when I should see him again. He was in good spirits, trusting in God for safety.

The Imperialists have made several attacks since that, and on different sides of the city. One more ball came into our house at the same window, as I learn. My health not having been very good for the last few days, I have made but one attempt to enter the city since I left on the 1st inst. That was in company with several other missionaries, and proved a failure.

This morning, while I am writing, they have commenced their cannonading again from the river. All the foreign community are thoroughly disgusted with the Imperialists' mode of warfare. They are too great towards to fight, except at too great distance to do anything effectually. From the river every ball goes over the heads of their enemies, and falls somewhere to annoy their own people, whom they came to save, in the city. Their attacks by land on the north and west sides of the city are equally ineffectual. They generally approach under the cover of night, a little before day, and taking shelter behind grave mounds or some buildings, they fire away random shots, and when the insurgents open upon them from the wall, they soon retire. A few days since, from a house-top, I saw the Imperialists in great numbers approaching the city. This was not in the night. It was about nine o'clock A. M. on the 7th inst. The multitude, with their numerous banners, in single file, winding along the narrow footpaths through the country, could be seen scattered over a large tract of country. But almost as soon as the enemy from the city wall opened a few cannon upon them, their banners waving in the breeze, were seen slowly retreating. What success they reported to the Emperor that day, I have not yet heard. But they are not so harmless upon the poor people scattered about in little hamlets all over the country, whose property they are constantly pillaging. Those who are traveling about fare no better. If the soldiers fall in with them, they take away their money, if they have any, and other effects.

The battle is in progress to day on the east, north, and west sides of the city. I have just heard that if the military leader of the imperial forces here, does not take the city to-day, to-morrow, or next day, he will lose his head, he being considered as the guilty one, of course. The degrading or otherwise punishing of officers in case of failure has been the order of the day all along.

Agreeably to instructions from our Commissioner, I have taken an inventory of the property in my charge, to which two witnesses have testified, so that in case of loss we may seek indemnification. The house and chapel, including out-houses, are valued at \$2,500. The other property, including

chapel bell and desk and benches, amounts to about \$1,100.

Not being able to take out our winter clothing, I have already been subjected to some extra expense, and unless I shall yet succeed in obtaining access to the city, there will be more expense of this sort. We are not without hope, that the Chinese revolutionists will soon be here, and restore peace and order, sweep away the idols, and allow us to enter the interior of the country. There is some ground to believe that Pekin has already fallen, and that the conquerors are on their way to Su-chu; then Shanghai would follow as a matter of course. May He who is over all speed their way to this place.

Yours in Christ, S. CARPENTER.

REVEREND.

This word is found once in the Bible, and only applied to the name of the Lord—(Ps. cxi. 9)—"Holy and reverend is his name."

Now, to take this name, and give it to any man, appears to me to be not only idolatry, but also taking the name of the Lord our God in vain, if not even blasphemy. We read of a scarlet-colored beast, full of names of blasphemy, Rev. xvii. 3. And does not this mean some who apply to themselves the names of the Most High?

Though ministers, or elders, or any other officers in the church, or in the state, should be honored and respected according to their station and worth, yet I would most respectfully and most earnestly request all Protestants to leave this species of idolatry entirely to those who love to worship "His Holiness" the Pope of Rome, their "Right Reverend Father in God," with other such "names of blasphemy!"

If our New Testament was filled up with the Rev. Dr. Matthew, the Rev. Dr. Mark, the Rev. Luke, the Rev. John, the Rev. Peter, the Rev. Paul, the Rev. Titus, &c., as full as some religious books and newspapers are, I would not object to giving such "flattering titles unto man." See Job xxxii. 21, 22.

Again, if our blessed Saviour refused to be called "Good Master," because that title belonged only to God, (Mark x. 17), and if one who showed many things to John, said to him, "See thou do it not," when John was about to worship him, (Rev. xxii. 8, 9), then ought not every minister or elder to refuse to be called Reverend, because that title belongs only to God?

Would it not be as well, and as proper, for religious writers and editors to omit the "Rev.," and insert Eld., when speaking of religious ministers? As for myself, I should think it as right, and as proper, to bow down and pray to any man, as to call him Reverend.

GREAT RESULTS FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.

While I glanced with interest over the notice of the late revival in the Friendship Church, which may be found in the Recorder of the 5th inst., I thought that perhaps the same class of readers who were interested in that notice would be equally interested in becoming acquainted with some of the incidents connected with the revival.

Some hundreds of miles from this, in the latter part of the past summer, a little girl ten years arose from her bed, in the dead of night, and repaired to that of her parents, and requested her father to pray for her. Upon his refusal, she made the same request to her mother, which was immediately complied with. She sought, and, according to the promise, found Christ "the one altogether lovely, and the chief among ten thousand."

The little disciple, like any true follower of Christ, immediately cast about for a field of usefulness, which she next day found in school among her mates. Through her influence, prayer-meetings were held in the grove, or any convenient place, during recesses and noon-spells, until the growing anxiety of her associates and others to become acquainted with Christ, made it necessary to have their meetings in the school-house. Here the words of life and truth were dispensed on many successive evenings, until a goodly number were converted from the error of their ways.

At this time a sister from Friendship was teaching, some three miles from the above meetings, who made it in her way to attend two of them. The truth found way to her heart, and she sought and obtained a hope in Christ. On returning to her home in Friendship, she made her determinations and anxieties known to her mother, who, by the way, has since my earliest recollections ever been a mother in Israel. Such a child, from such a mother, at such a time, could only receive good advice. This she thankfully accepted, and immediately wrote brief notes to her former associates, stating that at a certain time she would call upon them, have a religious talk, and, if agreeable to their feelings, pray with them. These appointments were punctually fulfilled, and her religious influence was soon not only felt in those families, but in the weekly prayer-meetings of the church. Thus a numerical wonder was brought to see their perishing condition without a hope in Christ.

At this stage of religious interest, casually passing through the place, I called. The awakening manifested in the prayer-meetings, as was very natural, was the principal theme of remark. The impression was prevalent, that the providence of God was pointing to the present as a time to gather a harvest of souls. Being earnestly solicited to "come over and help," I determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, to do so. Oct. 2d, about two weeks after, I returned and spent the Sabbath, and before

leaving had the pleasure of hearing a number declare their faith in the Saviour. From this time until the first of January, I spent a portion of nearly every week in the work, in which Eld. B. F. Robbins took part as far as his health would permit. The Adversary, seeing his kingdom likely to take damage, at an early period, strenuously remonstrated, so disturbing the moral elements as to darken the horizon with portentous clouds. Yet, the work progressed, and we were permitted to witness the demonstration of the saving power of the Gospel. Many of the incidents connected with the revival possessed a peculiar interest.

To what little girl of ten years shall we look for an example like the above? In the darkness of the night, while others slept, she was wakeful and sleepless; her comparatively small sins drove slumber from her eyes, and conviction to her heart; and in the agony of her soul she arose, waked her slumbering father, and asked him to pray that an offending God would pardon his offending little child. Though negatived in this purpose, she was not discouraged, as many of more years would have been. Her perseverance (in the hands of the All-wise) has, in less than six months, resulted in the conversion of many precious souls, that I trust may shine in the crown of her rejoicing. Did not this child preach the gospel? If any of the readers of the Recorder are at a loss to understand the true meaning of the recent editorials upon the necessity of every one's preaching the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, they are referred to the preaching of the two sisters mentioned in this article.

H. P. BURDICK.

ALFRED, Jan. 12, 1854.

PUBLISHING SOC'Y—BOARD MEETING.

The twentieth regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, took place on the 5th of January, 1854, at the Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-house in Plainfield, N. J.

Present—L. Crandall, President, and David Dunn, Randolph Dunham, Isaac D. Titworth, A. D. Titworth, William Dunn, Clarke Rogers, Geo. B. Utter, H. H. Baker, John D. Titworth, James Bailey, and T. B. Stillman, Members of the Board.

1st. The Minutes of the former meeting were read and approved.

2d. The Treasurer's Report was called for, but was not presented, on account of the illness of the Treasurer.

3d. The General Agent presented his Report, which contained a statement of the prospects of the Society's publications, and his efforts in collecting the arrears of accounts; with a few to which, Bro. Jason B. Wells had been employed as a Collecting Agent.

4th. The Corresponding Secretary reported the correspondence with the brethren who were appointed at the previous meeting as Corresponding Editors of the Sabbath Recorder, who had signified their acceptance of the appointment. He had also received a communication from Eld. W. B. Gillett, in relation to the Volume of Sermons proposed for publication. Eld. Gillett's letter also referred to a manuscript by Eld. Elias Burdick, on the Covenants, which he desired the Society to print. The manuscript was referred to a Committee, consisting of Wm. B. Maxson, J. R. Irish, and J. H. L. Jones.

5th. On motion, Eld. W. B. Gillett was requested to continue his efforts to get contributions of sermons for the proposed volume.

6th. On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was requested to write to Elds. W. B. Maxson, Nathan V. Hull, and A. B. Burdick, requesting them to become Corresponding Editors of the Sabbath Recorder.

7th.—The Report of the Special Committee on the music book prepared by Eld. L. Crandall, was accepted, and referred to a Committee, with power to publish. The Committee consists of H. H. Baker, Geo. B. Utter, John D. Titworth.

8th. Adjourned to meet at New Market, on the first Fifth-day in April next.

OUR PALESTINE MISSION.

The Committee on Outfit have learned that the vessel which was to have sailed in ten or twelve days, as noticed last week, sailed a few days since—ten days sooner than was expected by the owners. Bro. Saunders reports the vessel as small and uncomfortable. The loss of the opportunity is therefore the less to be regretted.

There are two barks daily expected to arrive in Boston, of about eight hundred tons burden, having fine accommodations. They will be laden immediately on their arrival, and will probably sail within a week of that time. It will therefore, no doubt, be thought advisable by the Committee to have our missionaries proceed as far as Westerly this week, and wait there, so as to take the first practicable chance offered by one of these ships.

It will be seen, that no time should be lost in forwarding to the care of Charles Saunders, Westerly, R. I., whatever goods or utensils may be intended for them to carry with them.

A. D. TITWORTH, Plainfield, N. J., Committee on Outfit.

SLAVERY IN CONGRESS.—There is before Congress a bill in relation to the territory of Nebraska, which includes a project to repeal that section of the Missouri Compromise which forever prohibits slavery in the territories lying north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes. The project meets with strong opposition from some even who favored the Compromise Measures of 1850. Its triumph would be a signal and lamentable triumph of Slavery,

BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Several months ago we announced the organization, at Philadelphia, of a Baptist Historical Society. We have now to acknowledge the receipt of a Circular from the Secretary, Horatio G. Jones, Jr., setting forth the origin and objects of that Society. A brief extract will explain:—

At the last Anniversary of "The American Baptist Publication Society," held in the City of Philadelphia, an Historical Department was formed, under the name of "The American Baptist Historical Society." The Officers of the Historical Department are to be annually appointed by the Publication Society—and a Report is to be presented to that body every year by the Curators.

The objects of the Historical Department may be briefly summed up as follows:— It is designed to collect all manuscripts, pamphlets, books and facts which relate to the early history of the Baptists; to obtain histories of individual Ministers and Churches; Books, Sermons, Essays, &c., written by Baptists, and Minutes of Associations, Reports of our Benevolent Societies, Histories and Catalogues of Baptist Colleges and Libraries; Newspapers, Periodicals, and in fact anything that relates to the History and Progress of our Churches from the earliest to the present time.

It is not intended to confine the operations of the Society to any particular section of the country, but it is designed to render it National in its character, and to this end we ask the co-operation of all American Baptists.

The Board of Curators, in the election of Corresponding Members, have chosen two at least from the seventh-day branch of the Baptist Denomination—Wm. M. Fahnestock of Bordentown, N. J., and Geo. B. Utter of New York—thus showing an intention to make the Society really, as it is nominally, "national in its character." We shall take pleasure in rendering it all the assistance in our power.

REVIVAL IN OREGON.—Rev. E. Fisher, an Exploring Agent of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, writes from the scene of a protracted meeting and revival in Oregon, as follows:—

The meeting had been in progress for six days, conducted by Elder Chandler, and assisted by Elder Sperry. The evening of my arrival an interesting young man professed a hope in Christ, some few backsliders had returned to their first love with penitence, and the church was truly revived. The interest of the meeting daily increased, till, on Sabbath, Brother Chandler baptized three interesting young persons, among whom was a young married lady from Holland, who could speak but broken English. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church, and expressed such strong confidence in God, and such endearing attachment to her Bible, as sent a sensation of sympathy through the congregation. She exclaimed, in broken accents, yet with an eloquence which seemed more than earthly, "My dear, blessed Bible, that precious Bible, I do love to read it every day! It is not like your book," (referring to the English translation). All the services of the Sabbath were deeply solemn. On Monday evening nine persons, mostly children of the members of the church, found peace in believing. On Wednesday following, Brother Sperry and I baptized nine persons in the waters of the Calliposa river, among whom was a Presbyterian brother and his wife. I was obliged to leave that evening, yet numbers were still inquiring where they might find ease for their troubled conscience.

REVIVALS AMONG BAPTISTS.—We clip from the Christian Watchman and Reflector the following notices of revivals among Baptist Churches in different parts of the country:—

"A friend writes to us under date of Jan. 3d: 'The Lippitt and Phoenix (R. I.) Baptist Church, under the pastoral labors of the Rev. P. T. Hedden, is signally favored with a glorious revival of religion. In all our experience of revivals in churches, the writer has never before known a church so generally revived as this is at the present time. It is no uncommon thing for fifty or more to take an active part in a social conference meeting. Backsliders are coming home, and are confessing their sins, while many young converts are rejoicing in the love of Christ.'

The Christian Index states that 33 candidates were received for baptism by a church not named, in Union county, Ga., and 18 were received at Lathonia church, Georgia.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF BOSTON CHURCHES.

The Congregational Churches of Boston have a missionary meeting and collection on the first Sunday evening of each year. The following list shows the contributions this year of some of the largest churches to the funds of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:—

Table with 2 columns: Church Name and Amount. Mount Vernon church, \$5,080 10; Essex Street church, 4,368 90; Park Street church, 3,336 78; Old South church, 3,150 12; Central church, 2,820 40; Bowdoin Street church, 2,768 94; Salem Street church, 1,029 30; Phillips church, in South Boston, 574 50; Shawmut church, 500 00; Maverick church, East Boston, 485 19.

TESTIMONY FROM A HIGH SOURCE.—Sir Culling Eardley, in a recent speech before the Protestant Alliance in London, addressed the chair, occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and said:—

"My Lord, you had an interview a few months ago with an individual in high position, with whom a few weeks afterwards I had an opportunity of meeting, one who was formerly the Prime Minister of the present Pope, and who is now residing at Genoa. He told me with his own lips, that the system of the Papacy is so utterly rotten, and so utterly detested by the people, that unless some marvellous change should take place, he is certain that its destiny is sealed."

"THE INDEPENDENT" begins the new year much enlarged and improved. It is now printed on eight pages of six columns each, and is the largest religious newspaper in the world.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL vs. EDUCATION.—The Shepherd of the Valley, a Catholic paper published under the sanction of the Bishop of St. Louis, defines its position and the position of the Catholic priesthood of this country as follows:—

"We are not the friend of popular education as at present understood. The popularity of a humbug shall never, we trust, lead us to support it. We do not believe that the 'masses,' as our modern reformers insultingly call the laboring class, are one whit more happy, more respectable, or better informed, for knowing how to read.

"We think that the masses were never less happy, less respectable, and less respected, than they have been since the Reformation, and particularly within the last fifty or one hundred years—since Lord Brougham caught the mania of teaching them to read, and communicated the disease to a large proportion of the English nation.

"The idea that teaching people to read furnishes them with innocent amusement, is entirely false. It furnishes the majority of those who seek amusement from it with the most dangerous recreation in which they can indulge."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Juries of the Crystal Palace Association have at length announced their awards. The whole number of silver medals is 115. Of bronze medals there are 1,186, while 1,210 exhibitors (or articles) receive the more simple distinction of an honorable mention. The greatest number of silver medals falls to the lot of the United States. The next country in rank is France, which has 15; while Great Britain has 9, Germany 5, and Switzerland, Australia and Italy one each. Of the bronze medals, the United States has 505, Great Britain 143, France 153, Germany 106, Prussia 30, Belgium 10, Switzerland 29, Holland 12, Austria 18, Italy and Sardinia 44, British Possessions 26, &c.

NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.—On the 17th inst., the completion of the railroad running across Canada West, from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls to Detroit, was celebrated at the latter city; and but a few days before, the opening of the branch railroad intersecting the main line at Brantford and connecting it with Buffalo, was the occasion of similar festivities. The course of travel henceforth, from Detroit to the seaboard, will be over the Canada Road, across the Suspension Bridge, and the Niagara branch of the Central Railroad to Rochester, and thence to the Eastern cities; and the stream of emigration will pursue the same route in the opposite direction.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW for January has a searching examination of Dr. Beecher's new book, "The Conflict of Ages," and an appreciative notice of Dr. Wayland's "Memoir of Judson." Among its literary articles are a critique of De Quincey, a summary of Sir William Hamilton's philosophical theories with an estimate of their value, and an account of Layard's new discoveries at Ninevah and Babylon. An article on the principles and progress of the American Baptists, contains a good deal of interesting information in regard to the growth of that denomination in this country, which has increased within the last sixty years in a ratio far exceeding that of the national census within the same period. "The writer claims for the Baptists a uniform adherence to the principle of entire freedom of conscience to every human being, and it must be admitted makes out a strong case in support of his position. He also makes some striking statements in regard to the prevalence in the community of the distinctive ideas of the Baptists. Infant Baptism, he asserts, has lost its efficacy as a means of membership in the pedobaptist churches, and is silently losing ground among them. Baptist Churches are receiving large accessions from Pedobaptist churches, and the number of ministers who have adopted Baptist principles for a few years past has exceeded one a week."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January was issued about the middle of the month—its appearance, having been delayed in consequence of the fire. The introductory article of the number, entitled "A Word of Apology," sets forth a number of interesting facts in regard to the history of Harper & Brothers' Establishment, which, it is stated, was the largest of the kind in the world—that of Brockhaus, in Leipzig, ranking next. Since its foundation in 1817, it has issued over 1,500 separate works, in editions varying from 500 to 50,000 copies each.

HOMILETICS; OR, THE THEORY OF PREACHING. By A. VINET, D.D. Translated and edited by THOMAS H. SKINNER, D.D., Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology, in the Union Theological Seminary of New York. New York: Ivison & Phinney, 178 Fulton-st.

The design of this work is sufficiently indicated by its title; while the fact that it has become a text-book in some of the first Theological Seminaries of this country, is pretty good proof of the author's success in carrying out the design. For public speakers, and all who would excel in an argumentative and oratorical way, it is an invaluable directory. There is scarcely a question pertaining to the philosophy of rhetoric, to the laws of language and reasoning, or to the mode of influencing the mind by discourse, which is not here treated, and so treated as to show that the writer is master of his subject.

LIFE, REAL AND UNREAL. By Frances Fay. Written for the American Sunday-School Union, and revised by the Committee of Publication. Pp. 264.

SINS OF THE TONGUE; OR, TRUTH IS EVERYTHING. Pp. 160. For copies of the above works, published by the American Sunday-School Union, we are indebted to J. C. Meeks, agent, 147 Nassau-st., New York. They are neatly printed, and present their invaluable lessons in a manner calculated to interest and benefit the young.



General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, JAN. 16.

In the SENATE, Mr. Pearce offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report measures expressive of the estimation entertained for the gallantry of the Captains of the ships Antarctic of New York, Three Bells of Glasgow, and bark Kilby of Boston, in rescuing the officers, crew and passengers of the wrecked steamship San Francisco, which, after some debate, was adopted. Mr. Dixon gave notice of an amendment to the Nebraska bill, by repealing that part of the act admitting Missouri which prohibits slavery north of 36° 30'. Mr. Gwin, from the Naval Committee, reported back from the House a joint resolution approving of the conduct of Capt. Ingraham, and asked its passage. Mr. Clayton resumed his speech on Central American affairs in reply to Mr. Cass.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Bissell introduced a bill for the relief of the United States troops who suffered by the wreck of the steamship San Francisco; also, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations to enable the President to make suitable acknowledgments to the Captains of foreign vessels who may risk their ships and lives in rescuing American citizens in marine disasters. Mr. McDougall introduced a bill providing for increased mail facilities between New York, San Francisco and Oregon; also a bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph line and railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Bay of San Francisco. Mr. Walker offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House whether the Assay Office in New York, now in the course of construction, is of sufficient capacity for the coinage of gold and silver. Many other resolutions were offered during the day, and bills appropriating lands for railroads, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Gerrit Smith offered a resolution, that all the members of the human family, notwithstanding all contrary enactments, have at all times, and under all circumstances, a right to the soil, as much as to light and air, and that the duty of the Civil Government is only to regulate the occupation of the public lands, and this on the principle that the great right of the soil is equal, inherent and sacred, as life itself.

THIRD-DAY, JAN. 17.

In the SENATE, several private bills were taken up, and passed. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from New York asking paying for the Amistad slaves; also, a petition from New York, praying Congress to separate the Government from all connection with Slavery; he also laid on the table, to be printed, an amendment to the Nebraska bill. Mr. Hamlin, from the Select Committee on French Spoils Claims, reported a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to pay them. After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after the reading of the journal, the Senate's resolution for a Joint Committee to make some suitable acknowledgment to Captains Creighton, Stouffer and Law, for their gallant conduct in rescuing the passengers of the steamship San Francisco, was concurred in. The Committee on the Judiciary made a report on the resolution offered by Mr. Ewing, proposing an amendment to the Constitution as to the mode of electing President and Vice-President of the United States. The amendment proposes to abolish the intervention of Electors, and destroys the general ticket system, by dividing the States into the same number of districts as each State has Senators and Representatives. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

FOURTH-DAY, JAN. 18.

In the SENATE, various petitions were presented, and several private bills taken up and passed. Mr. Fish presented petitions from New York in favor of a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Germany. Mr. Cooper, of Pa., urged the passage of a bill granting lands to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. A bill to reimburse the Common Council of New York certain expenditures for the First Regiment of New York Volunteers was passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after disposing of the usual opening business, the resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee of Nine to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to inquire into the propriety of changing the mode of electing the President and Vice-President, were adopted. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill, which was adopted, providing for the payment of a sum equal in amount to pay and allowances for four months to each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates who are sufferers by the recent disaster to the steamship San Francisco. The bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Military Academy was taken up and passed. Pending the question of its passage, Gerrit Smith addressed the House in opposition to war and the maintenance of institutions calculated to encourage the war spirit. He was opposed to making military and naval preparations for war, because such preparations were provocative of war. Instead of instructing and arming the nation in the sciences and with the implements of blood-shedding, he would invest them with a moral, Christian and intellectual armor, which would promote peace on earth and good will among the nations thereof. Not that he was opposed to military and naval schools—he would appropriate four times the annual amount for their support, and would have four times the number of scholarships that are now provided for—but instead of mainly teaching the sciences and art of killing, he would instruct, wholly, in the art and science of preserving and saving the bodies and souls of men. He was in favor of an army—not an aggregation of immoral, disarmed, brute force—but an army of moral, Christianized, educated men, who would prevent rather than promote war; and in case of war, one of the latter would be worth fifty of the former.

FIFTH-DAY, JAN. 19.

In the SENATE, Mr. Brodhead presented petitions from Philadelphia against the establishment of a Mint in New York. Mr. Gwin introduced a resolution inquiring of the Navy Department what force we have now on the Pacific coast, and whether it could be made efficient to prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving California and attacking the pos-

sessions of Mexico, upon which a warm debate sprung up, in which Senators Pettit, Brodhead, Mason and several other Senators, participated. At the conclusion of the debate, a short executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned over until Second-day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a road from Great Salt Lake City to the boundary of California. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on resolutions proposing to refer the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate Committees. Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, having the floor, proceeded to address the House on the loyalty of South Carolina to the Union. Mr. Hughes of New York, followed on the subject of New York politics.

SIXTH-DAY, JAN. 20.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after the disposal of the usual routine of business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Cutting having the floor, replied to the speech made by Mr. Hughes yesterday, in relation to the Democracy of New York. General Walbridge also addressed the House.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

One week later news from Europe was received in New York on Second-day last, by telegraph from Halifax.

The intelligence from Constantinople and St. Petersburg continues to be as contradictory as ever, but the latest rumors are of a character to leave in the estimation of the public scarcely any hope that the Czar will accept the last proposition of the Western powers, and this view of the matter is almost universally entertained at Constantinople. As a natural consequence of the greatly increased probabilities of a general European war, the English stock and Breadstuff markets have been greatly excited. The Breadstuff markets throughout Great Britain had been more excited than at any previous time since the famine in Ireland, and prices had largely advanced.

Great Britain, France and Belgium had been visited with the heaviest snow storm experienced for many years past, and apprehensions were entertained of destructive floods from the melting snow and rain.

A NOBLE DEED NOBLY REWARDED.—Admiration is everywhere expressed of the conduct of the captains and officers of the Three Bells, the Kilby, and the Antarctic, the vessels which took off the passengers and crew of the steamer San Francisco. Subscriptions have been taken in several cities, to present them suitable testimonials. In New York, nearly \$20,000 was raised in a few days, from which it is determined to present to the Captains each \$2,500, a gold medal, and silver pitcher or tea service, at their option. To the mates, \$250 and a gold medal each. To the second mates, \$200 each and a gold medal. To the petty officers, \$100 each and a gold medal. To the seamen, \$50 each and a silver medal. To the captain of the Lucy Thompson, a service of plate, to cost \$1,000, and a gold medal. To the mate of the Lucy Thompson, \$250 and a gold medal. To the other officers of the Lucy Thompson, a gold medal each, and half the amount in money awarded to the officers of like grade, of the first named three ships. To the seamen of the Lucy Thompson, each \$25 and a silver medal. A service of plate valued at \$1,000 and a gold medal to Lieut. Murray of the Navy. A service of plate valued at \$1,000 and a gold medal to Captain Watkins. To Mr. Marshall, Chief Engineer of the San Francisco, \$500 and a gold medal. To the first mate of the San Francisco, \$250 and a gold medal. To the second mate of the San Francisco, \$200 and a gold medal.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.—A new treaty with Mexico is said to have been negotiated by Gen. Gadsden, of which one of the daily papers gives the following account:—"It gives us a narrow strip of territory across the north end of Mexico—hardly twenty miles wide at this end, but widening after passing out of the valley of the Rio Grande, where there is some good land that Santa Anna decided to keep. In all, we acquire a strip averaging some sixty miles in width, and running across to the Gulf of California, for which and the extinction of the claims of Mexico under the stipulation of the last Treaty, which obligates us to pay for all the damage which Mexicans may suffer at the hands of the amiable savages we bought of her by that Treaty, we are to pay Twenty Millions! That is to say: By one Treaty we bought the Camanches and their cut-throat neighbors, and agreed to pay for what damage they might do thereafter; by the other, we pay Five Millions for the damage they have already done, and Fifteen Millions more for a strip of territory over which to make a railroad (if we please) whereby it is somehow calculated that they are to be deterred from plundering Mexicans hereafter."

THE POULTRY SHOW.—The National Poultry Show in New York is to open on the 13th of February, in Barnum's Museum. The charges for admission are to be the same as to the Museum on ordinary occasions. Exhibitors will be admitted free. A list of premiums amounting to \$500 has been adopted, and it is agreed that exhibitors shall be at no expense whatever for care and keeping of the fowls while in the City. Most of the railroads have agreed to transport the poultry for the show free of charge. The highest premium is \$50 for the best and largest variety of pure bred fowls. The second premium is \$25. Others of \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8, \$5, &c., &c., for all the varieties known.

Another destructive fire occurred in New York on the 18th inst., burning down the long building in the Park, known as the New City Hall, and occupied by the U. S. Courts, Supreme Court, Commissioners of Emigration, City Inspector, Coroners, Tax Commissioners, Law Library, and other public offices. The building was one of little value, and except some important records, no extensive loss was sustained. There is a painful rumor in the marine dispatches from Halifax, of the loss of the brig Mary Jane, from Dublin for New York, with one hundred and fifty passengers, of whom only six escaped with life.

Mr. Alexander de Bodisco, who for the past fifteen years or thereabouts, has filled the post of Russian Envoy at Washington, is lying at the point of death.

SUMMARY.

Within the last five days (says the Voice of the Fugitive, C. W.) several interesting little companies of fugitives have landed at this depot on the invisible train of cars. Among them we have a man and his wife from New Orleans, several from Missouri, some from Kentucky and Virginia, and three from South Carolina. In addition to the above, we have reports from the Amherstburg depot, where a still larger lot of this description of freight has been received during the past week, and the cry is "still they come." Self emancipation is now the order of the day among the hereditary bondmen of the United States. Since the above was written, we have had nine more arrivals in Windsor from different States.

A correspondent writes to the N. Y. Tribune, from a village in Indiana, that in said village lives a mother who had a husband whose name she does not bear, who has two daughters, each of them divorced wives, one of whom obtained her bill while her husband lay on his death-bed; while in the same village resides a man who has two wives living (one of them divorced), and these wives are mother and daughter! Some of the Western States are notorious for the facility and liberality with which they grant Divorces; wherefrom a harvest of lewd Marriages, Licentiousness and Immorality may be expected to result in due season.

A dispatch dated Mount Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1854 says: Yesterday afternoon this section of the country was visited by the heaviest storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning that we have experienced since 1828. A perfect tornado was experienced some six miles south of this. The town of Brandon was almost entirely destroyed, scarcely a house being left to mark the site of the place. Dr. Wheaton was seriously if not fatally injured, and a Mrs. Smith was also badly hurt. The tornado was about half a mile wide, tearing up every thing in its track.

Our readers will recollect the particulars of a horrible case in South Carolina, in which two white men, named Thomas Mottey and William Blackledge, hunted down a runaway slave with blood-hounds, and then put him to death by the most prolonged and cruel tortures. These fiends were brought before the Court of Appeals at Charleston recently, and after the motion for new trials had been dismissed, were sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of March next.

Mr. Ira B. Cary, the eldest partner in the firm of Dows & Cary, died on Saturday morning, Jan. 14, at his residence in Whitestown, Oneida County, at the age of 58. He had been in the produce commission business in this city for nearly thirty years, first with an elder brother of his present partner, and leaves a fortune, estimated at from three to five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. C. was a self-made man. In his youth he was a boatman on the canal, and subsequently a school teacher. He had always a strong love for rural life, and this he gratified by making one of the finest farms in the State.

A resolution was offered in the New York Senate on Saturday, Jan. 14th, directing the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and the Hudson River Railroad Company to report forthwith to the Senate whether any agreement has been made or entered into between said companies for maintaining a certain rate of fare between Albany and New York, and if so, what are the terms of said agreement; also, whether there is any agreement or understanding as to charges upon freight carried over the said roads; and if so, the terms of such agreement.

The Maryville (Ky.) Eagle says that Nicholas Arthur, of that city, hit upon a novel plan for making a "nimble sixpence" the other day. Just above the railroad culvert he built a temporary dam and set a trap for catching fish. Passing it the next day, he observed considerable oily substance, or grease, adhering to the dam. He cleared it off and took the scum from the water, realizing some \$50 for his first day's labor, and \$10 per day for several days since. The grease was washed down from a large pork slaughtering-house.

Three of the crew of the clipper ship Tam O'Shanter, from Calcutta for Boston, arrived at Charleston, Jan. 15, and report that the ship was abandoned on the 28th ult., at which time she had fifteen feet of water in her hold. Thirteen of her crew were rescued by the ship Wellfleet, from Boston bound to New Orleans, and Capt. Soule, and Messrs. Lea and Roland, passengers, were rescued by the schooner Fides, from a northern port, bound to the West Indies.

Abraham Teshune died at Harrington, Somerset County, N. J., on the 12th inst., at the age of 94. He was born at Cross Roads, Middlesex County; removed to Peekskill at 16 years of age, joined the army while young, was engaged in building old Fort Putnam, fought at White Plains, and afterward returned to New Jersey, where he again joined the army, and was engaged in the battle of Springfield and other contests.

The gross receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for 1853 (on 70 running miles) are thus stated:—(From Passengers, \$78,635 39; from Freight, \$142,820 29. Total, \$221,455 63. Expenses of operating road, repairs to track, cars and engines, salaries, &c., \$87,115 43. Net Receipts, \$134,340 14. Interest \$68,200.

The Etna Insurance Co., of Utica, N. Y., has suspended payment for the present in consequence of heavy losses. The Company hopes to pay, eventually, all its liabilities. A new Company will be organized with the same officers, with a cash capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Amendment to the New York State Constitution, authorizing the speedy completion of the unfinished Canals, has been perfected, so far as the Legislature can do it, and now only requires the People's Ratification; for which purpose a Special Election will be held throughout the State on the third Wednesday (15th) of next month.

Collections have been made in New York to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars for the purpose of a testimonial to the officers of the ships which took off the passengers of the steamer San Francisco. Other cities are doing similar things.

The number of deaf mutes in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at the present time, is 139—73 boys and 66 girls. 98 of these are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 12 by Maryland, 8 by New Jersey, 4 by Delaware, and 17 by the Institution or by friends. During the year 1853, 13 girls and 13 boys were admitted, and 30 of the inmates were dismissed, viz. 18 boys and 12 girls. Of the 26 admitted in 1853, 12 were born deaf; 11 of the 26 are from Pennsylvania. Of the 98 from Pennsylvania, 22 are from Philadelphia.

Mr. McMullen, Member of Congress from Virginia, has been arrested and bound over to keep the peace on the charge of assaulting the barkeeper of Brown's Hotel at Washington. This is the man, if we mistake not, who was found guilty, by a Philadelphia court, of a gross and unprovoked assault upon Mr. R. M. Tittsworth, of Plainfield, N. J., while on board the steamboat below Trenton.

The Banner of the Times says that C. H. Ellis, the proprietor of the DeRuyter and New Berlin line of mail stages, has been arrested by the U. S. Marshal for mail robbery, and is bound over for trial in the sum of \$800. He is charged with having taken from a letter directed to Mr. Perry of Columbus, a draft on Hamilton Bank in favor of said Perry, forging his name upon the back, sending it to the Bank and receiving the money.

Private letters from the Ionian Islands say that Zante and Cephalonia are in a most deplorable condition. The failure of the current crop for two successive years has cut off the only supply from which the inhabitants of those two islands, in particular, derive their main support. The land-owner and the laborer are both suffering under such a calamity; but it is in the latter that want with its attendant horrors weighs heavily, and is crushing them to death.

The Salem Register gives an account of a sad mortality in Wantage, near that place. A Mr. Solomon Marshall, aged 48 years, his daughter, aged 21, and two sons aged 16 and 19 respectively, had all died of typhoid fever within a week; and his wife and third son were lying at the point of death. The first of the disease in the family, that of a boy of 12, did not prove fatal. There are also four younger children who have escaped the malady.

The population of Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1853, was 5,497, being a gain of 3,085 over the previous year. The Blade states that the census shows a growth during the past year of between 32 and 33 per cent. It shows a gain since June 1, 1850, of about 120 per cent., equal to a duplication of the population every two years and six months. This growth is more rapid than that of any of the other Lake towns.

A dispatch dated Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1854, says: "A passenger by the eastern down train, named Joshua Sanders, fell from the cars as they were passing this place, at noon, yesterday, and a wheel passed over his right arm, crushing it in an awful manner, and inflicting a terrible gash on his right cheek. He was on his way with his family to Berkshire Co., Massachusetts." He has since died.

Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore County, sold at public auction, on the 20th ult., a pack of ten hounds, trained for hunting runaways, for the sum of \$1,540. The highest price paid for any one dog was \$301, lowest price \$75; average for the ten \$154. The terms of sale were 6 months credit, with approved security and interest from date.

The Rev. Charles Pittman, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Trenton, N. J., on Saturday morning, Jan. 14. Dr. F. Held for a long time the office of Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For some years he has been incapacitated for duty by a softening of the brain.

It is stated that the cause of the failure of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Oswego was the refusal of the Bank Department to issue new notes in exchange for mutilated notes. After the bank had accumulated about \$20,000 of these notes, which were too ragged for circulation, it was obliged to suspend.

Accounts from Prince Edward's Island report that the gale of the 23d December was most destructive there, blowing down houses and barns, uprooting trees, and killing a large number of cattle. St. Paul's Church, at Charlottetown, was unroofed and badly damaged.

A gentleman of Alton, Illinois, has invented a pocket pistol, which, it is said, will prime itself and fire thirty-six times in succession. It is only six inches in length, though it will throw a ball with sufficient force to perforate an inch plank at the distance of a hundred feet.

Samuel Brittain, a Scotch spinner, employed by T. R. Wells & Co., Temperance Valley, R. I., was found dead, on the morning of the 7th inst., in the woods about half a mile from Potter's Hill. Two bottles were found in his pockets, one of which was full of gin, and the other had been emptied of the vile stuff.

The railroad troubles at Erie, Pa., continue, greatly impeding the progress of travelers, and entirely stopping the transportation of heavy freight, live stock, &c. In a letter from Mr. Brown, dated at Erie, Jan. 18th, he says: "The women are valiant here. They turned out in troops yesterday, and tore down another railroad bridge!"

Geo. Peabody Esq., of London, has recently made another donation to his native town of Danvers of \$200 a year, during his life, for distribution in annual prize of merit among the pupils of the Peabody and Holton high-schools of that town.

Mr. F. A. Conking, Member of Assembly, has submitted a bill which proposes to appoint a Commissioner, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum, whose special duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the origin of every fire that may hereafter occur in New York.

A fatal accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad forty-two miles from this city, Jan. 16th. The Express train partially ran off the track, killing the engineer and fireman.

Gov. Hunt has given the Genesee College, situated at Lima, \$100, to be applied to the Library Fund. The Governor is one of the Trustees of that Institution.

Two negroes employed on board the ill-fated steamer San Francisco, have been arrested in New York for stealing jewels, watches, &c. A large number of articles were found in their possession, and they have since confessed the robberies.

There was a fire at Rochester on Sabbath-morning, Jan. 21st, which originated in the Blossom Hotel, and destroyed about \$150,000 worth of property.

In Connecticut, a man named Lucas has been sentenced to the State Prison for six years for placing obstructions on the Middleton Railroad track.

The cholera was prevailing to an alarming extent at St. Thomas at last accounts, and was confined principally among the blacks, some 300 having died in 10 days.

The cars on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad now run regularly to Stoughton, a distance of 73 miles.

New York Market—January 23, 1854.

Asks—Pc 75 5/8; Parls 6 25. Flour and Meal—Flour, 8 00 for Canadian, 8 00 a 8 12 for common to straight State, 8 12 a 8 25 for mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio. Rye Flour 5 75 a 6 00. Corn Meal 4 00 for Jersey. Back-sweet Flour 2 75 a 3 00 per 100 lbs.

Grain—Wheat 1 85 for ordinary red Southern, 2 00 for red Jersey. Rye 1 20 a 1 25. Barley 90c. a 1 00. Corn 46 1/2c. for Jersey, 50 a 53 1/2c. for State. Corn 85 a 93c.

Provisions—Pork, 11 50 a 15 75 for prime, 13 50 a 14 37 for mess. Beef 5 00 a 5 25 for country prime, 6 25 a 11 00 for country mess. Dressed Hugs 14 6c. Lard 9 1/2c. Butter 12 a 14c. for Ohio, 16 a 19c. for State dairies. Cheese 9 1/2 a 11c.

Lumber—14 50 a 15 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes—Western reds 2 50, Mercers and Carters 3 50 per bb. Seeds—Clover 10 a 10 1/2c. for new. Timothy 13 00 a 15 00 for mowed, 17 00 a 19 25 for reaped. Flax seed 1 48 a 1 50. Wool—40 a 45c. for Native American, 60 a 62c. for American Saxony.

MARRIED.

In Persis, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 1st, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, Mr. Francis M. Babcock, of Persis, to Miss Lydia Babcock, of North Tonawanda, Pa. On Sunday morning, Dec. 18th, by the Rev. Wm. Gilliam, Mr. John H. Emerson to Miss Catherine Burt, daughter of James Burt, Esq.

DIED.

In Persis, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 8th, 1854, of inflammatory rheumatism, DANIEL RANDALL, in the 25th year of his age. The deceased had not made a profession of religion previous to his sickness. But to the great joy of his friends he obtained a hope in the pardoning mercy of God. For three weeks his disease rendered it almost impossible for him to converse. This he bore, as he did his extreme suffering, with Christian fortitude. Death was deprived of its sting, and a holy calm rested upon his countenance as his spirit took its flight to the unseen world. L. M. C.

LETTERS.

Nathan Lewis, Ephraim Maxson, J. O. Maxson, Henry Clarke, J. Farnham, Wm. F. Randolph, H. B. Lewis, W. B. Marshall, W. B. Gillett, Andrew Babcock, Joel Greene, S. A. Palmer, C. M. Lewis, C. D. Langworthy, Joshua Clarke, H. V. Danham, S. D. Petty, J. Whitford, J. H. Partridge, Jephthah F. Randolph, J. Hubbard, L. O. Rogers, P. L. Berry, J. B. Langworthy, Isaac Hale, H. J. Green, E. D. Spicer, Maxson Greene, Jeremy Davis, J. Barrett, C. A. Bacon, Charles Potter, Co. P. C. Vaughn, Joseph Goodrich, P. C. Burdick, John Congdon, J. L. Spencer, S. W. Green, W. V. Hubbard, E. P. Grandall, S. R. Wheeler, C. Chester, L. M. Cottrell, D. C. Main, N. V. Hall, A. B. Burdick, P. L. Berry, W. M. Farnsworth.

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes James M. Saunders, Milton, Wis \$2 00; Ethan Burdick 2 00; Geo W Burdick 2 00; Rollin Godfrey 2 00; Frederick Baten 1 00; Adin Burdick, Albion, Wis 2 00; Peleg Cotton, Mountain Cove, Va 1 00; Clark Saunders, Rockville, R I 2 00; Harris Lanpher 2 00; John Congdon, Jamestown, R I 2 00; Maxson Greene, Cassewago, Pa 2 00; Hosea W Palmer, Ceres 2 00; Amy Hazard, Verona Mills 2 00; Anna Lanpher, Leonardville 2 00; Brayton Slater, South Richmond 10 00; Franklin Desser, Brookfield 3 00; Christopher Barrett 2 00; Clark Burdick 2 00; Jeremiah Burdick, Almond 2 00; John Allen, Elford Center 2 00; Joseph O Green 2 00; James M. Saunders 1 00; Thomas Ellis 1 00; Ira B Crandall 1 00; Philip S Green 1 25; Jeremiah Place 4 00; Henry Sheldon 2 00; J. J. Jones, Little Genesee 2 00; P. B Burdick 2 00; Joel Crandall 2 00; Lemna Andrus, Richburg 2 00; Thomas R Green, Adams Center 2 00; A. P. Harris 2 00; Frank Rogers, Watertown 1 50; David C. Cobbs, Oxford 2 00.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Samuel R. Wheeler, Hopkinton, R I \$3 00; Christopher Chester, New London 2 00.

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Abel Stillman \$1 00; Samuel B. Wheeler 1 00; Libbeus M. Cottrell 1 00; James West 1 00; James M. Saunders 1 00; Joel Crandall 1 00; Ira B. Crandall 1 00; A. P. Harris 1 00; Jeremiah Barrett 1 00; William M. Rogers, Treasurer.

Bills have been sent from this office, within the last month, to all persons indebted for the Sabbath Recorder one dollar and upward. Should any errors be discovered in these bills, we hope to be notified at once, that they may be corrected.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes E. W. Johnson \$2 00; A. A. Place 1 00; Joseph Kenyon 12 10; Joseph Allen 5 00; John L. Thurston 3 00; Eliza Hyde 1 00; Avery Lanpher 2 00; Ethan Lanpher 2 50; Abigail Robertson 1 00; Calvin Wheeler 1 00; B. G. Stillman 6 00; W. B. Stillman 5 00; Lauren H. Babcock 5 00; Elias Rogers 1 00; Mrs. Arza Coon 2 00; Delos Wells 2 00; Robert Crumb 5 00; Robert Langworthy 1 00; Kenyon W. Burdick 1 00; Jerard Crandall 1 00; Wm. Crandall 1 00; Dewitt Wilcox 8 00; Hannah Burdick 1 00; Mary Carder 5 00; Eliza Carder 2 00; E. Eleanor Clarke 1 00.

Business Notice.—The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society has been in operation nearly five years. It has carried on the publishing business without a thorough settlement of accounts. Such a settlement is intended to have the close of the present volume of the Sabbath Recorder. An Agent has been engaged for the purpose, who will enter upon his duties on the 1st of February. It is in all cases where payment is delayed, that the amount of the bills has been sent them each year, the amount of the bills to be paid to them in all cases where mail direct, or through local agents, the accounts will be sent to the Agent, who will enter upon his duties on the 1st of February. In all cases where payment is delayed, according to our published terms, the publishers will add the trouble and expense of a call from the same.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

Table with columns for New York and Connecticut agents. Includes Adams, Charles Potter; Allen, James Babcock; Alfred Chester, N. Y. City; Akron, Samuel Hill; Brookfield, Wm. B. Millard; Ceres, Geo. S. Crandall; State Bridge, John Farnham; Genesee, W. P. Langworthy; Hamilton, Delos C. Burdick; Independence, P. L. Berry; Leonardville, W. B. Maxson; Littleton, Wm. G. Green; New York, Geo. S. Crandall; Portville, Albert B. Crandall; Providence, John B. Burdick; Richmond, Nathan Hill; Sackett Harbor, Elias F. Frick; Scioto, L. R. Babcock; Scott, James Hubbard; South Tonawanda, J. O. Maxson; South Tonawanda, J. O. Maxson; Stephentown, J. B. Maxson; West Edmeston, E. Maxson; Watson, Halsey Stillman; West Genesee, L. L. Maxson.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Traverses & Doss, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Day-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desiring to introduce ready-made clothing into a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply of the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer, they may select their cloths and leave their order, which will be filled as fast as they can. An examination of our stock and facilities, will, we trust, induce those who give us a call, that they can place their orders at No. 22 Day-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr., JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton—Winter Arrangements—On and after Oct. 3, 1853, Passenger Trains will run as follows:—From New York to North River, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M., Leave Philadelphia, opposite Easton, at 6 and 9 A. M., 3 1/2 P. M., Leave Somerville (way) at 6 50 A. M. This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foot of Courtland.

Stages connect with trains from New York as follows: from Plainfield for Bensenville, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack, &c.; from White House, for Flemington, &c.; from Easton for Belvidere, Wilkes-Barre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

New York and Erie Railroad.

TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Day Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the N. Y. & Erie Railroad and the Buffalo and N. Y. City, who will not change of baggage or cars, and also for Dunkirk. Mail at 8 1/2 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at any station between Susquehanna and Corning, and proceed the next morning. Accommodation at 12 30 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Way at 4 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate stations. On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. The Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Toledo, Monroe, Chicago, and St. Louis; also, with first class steamers for Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

Prospects of "The Independent."

THIS well known and widely-circulated journal, conducted by Pastors of Congregational Churches in New York and vicinity, has nearly completed its fifth year.

In addition to the regular editorial corps, Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., (C.) Rev. Henry H. Beecher, (C.) Mrs. Harriet E. Beecher Stone, (C.) B. B. Cheever, C. L. Brace, (C.) and "Minnie Myrtle," are stated contributors, engaged to write weekly, and will be ably assisted by most able Correspondents at home and abroad, who will do all their power to make this journal an interesting RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, and LITERARY Editor, in truth, "independent," having full and sole control of the columns of the paper.

DeRuyter Institute.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classical Literature, has the honor to announce that Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, and Teacher of Parker's Aids, French, German, Botany, and Astronomy.

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



Miscellaneous.

The Reproof.

Whisper it softly, When nobody's near, Let not those accents Fall harsh on her ear, She is a woman, Too tender and frail For the keen blast— The pitiless gale—

The Atmospheric Telegraph.

Mr. Richardson, the inventor of the Atmospheric Telegraph, has placed a working model of his invention in one of the rooms adjoining the Senate Chamber at Washington.

The model consists first of a metal pipe or tube, with a bore one inch in diameter, so arranged that it may be opened or closed at different points for the admission or the exhaustion of the atmosphere at will.

When the plunger with its attached load is all ready for its journey, the telegraph tube is closed and rendered nearly air-tight in that part of it which is between the plunger and the point to which it is designed to be propelled.

It will be seen that the capacity of this telegraph for speed is limited only by the capacity of machinery to exhaust the atmosphere. But this work of exhausting may be all completed while the load is being made up.

The inventor is entirely confident that a telegraph upon this principle may be constructed at a cost of \$2000 per mile, of quite sufficient capacity to transport the heaviest mails and express freight at a rate of speed equalled by nothing else save the lightning itself.

Strawberries.

The N. Y. Tribune of Jan. 18th, says:—We have several specimens of this fruit lying upon our desk as we write, which were plucked from vines grown in the open air and fruit ripened without the aid of a hot house.

The variety cultivated is the Hovey seedling, impregnated with the early scarlet, and so changed in their character that they manifest no more disposition to throw out runners than the wild vines of the old pastures in their uncultivated state.

Every day during summer the vines are copiously watered by the assistance of a garden engine. This is the principal cause of success; of continued production and reproduction of fruit through a long season.

Dr. Hall, of Newburgh, has mulched his beds with spent tan bark, instead of leaves, and found it eminently beneficial, increasing the productiveness, richness of flavor, and

length of time of bearing. The question which naturally suggests itself to the minds of all is this:—

Can we lengthen the bearing season of the strawberry plant in this climate by pursuing the same course which has proved so wonderfully successful with Mr. Peabody?

New Brick Machine.

Among the many astonishing evidences of the power of machinery, and the perfection to which it has attained, none (says the Baltimore American) seem more worthy of examination and commendable notice than the steam brick works of Mr. Francis H. Smith.

The proprietor has in constant operation one of his first class machines, for which a gold medal was awarded him by the Maryland Institute. Since that time, however, he has introduced such improvements as, in the opinion of scientific men, warrant the merit of a new invention.

When I first came to the farm which I now hold by purchase, I found the stables built under large trees and near a spring of water, with a northern aspect.

Those few words, indeed, contain a world of meaning. He did miss the other leaf from memory's tablet. Two pairs of eyes had but one rainbow; but one pair beheld it now.

Take four eggs, one-third of a pound of butter, fresh from the churn, three-fourths of a gill of oil of stone, and an equal quantity of oil of spike.

The way they make hot-beds in Germany. Take white cotton cloth of a close texture, stretch and nail it on frames of any size you wish take two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of white eggs, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs well separately, and mix them with the former; spread the mixture with a palette-brush over the cotton, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they are water-proof.

Irish Uncertainty. I have often heard it remarked and complained of by travelers and strangers, that they never could get a true answer from any Irish peasant as to distances, when on a journey.

Every day during summer the vines are copiously watered by the assistance of a garden engine. This is the principal cause of success; of continued production and reproduction of fruit through a long season.

Cold as a Styptic.

The following statement, by The Rochester Union, is medically suggestive, as well as thrilling:—

We gave an account last week of a singular shooting accident, which took place at the mouth of the river. The escape of the injured man was even more remarkable than was at first supposed. The contents of his gun were accidentally discharged through his hand and neck, just as he was in the act of stepping from his skiff to the pier.

A Leaf of Memory Lost. An old man's memory is a queer place. Indeed, it resembles an old-fashioned garret, full of relics and souvenirs of the past; the rubbish of to-day, but riches of yesterday.

In conversation, yesterday, with an old man, who has passed a long and useful life, and with whom now is an Indian Summer, we were impressed with a remark he incidentally made. He had seen the opening of nearly seventy springs; at first, the winters came and went; but by and by, unmelting snow-flakes lingered in his hair, and he saw them drifting over the graves of one after another, whose feet, with his, had brushed the morning dew together.

Those few words, indeed, contain a world of meaning. He did miss the other leaf from memory's tablet. Two pairs of eyes had but one rainbow; but one pair beheld it now.

Sweeney.

A correspondent of the Dollar Newspaper gives some information in regard to the cause, cure, &c., of the lameness in horses called sweeney, as follows:—

As to the cause, I am not prepared to say, further than I believe it is generally caused by a bruise, sprain or hurt of some description. But I can vouch for the efficacy of the following preparation, it having been long used in our neighborhood with unfailing success:—

Take white cotton cloth of a close texture, stretch and nail it on frames of any size you wish take two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of white eggs, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs well separately, and mix them with the former; spread the mixture with a palette-brush over the cotton, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they are water-proof.

The Way they Make Hot-Beds in Germany. Take white cotton cloth of a close texture, stretch and nail it on frames of any size you wish take two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of white eggs, two ounces of yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs well separately, and mix them with the former; spread the mixture with a palette-brush over the cotton, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they are water-proof.

AN IMPERIAL BEDROOM.—The Paris correspondent of the Mirror of Fashion gives the following account of the bedroom of the Empress Eugenie, at the Tuilleries, having seen it previous to her majesty's recent return from Fontainebleau:—

same manner as the old beds of our grandmothers. The carpet is also of a blue color, and so thick that one would take it for a bear skin. It was made at Anbusson, expressly for the place in which it lays. The ceiling of the room was painted by Mr. Bresson, and it represents a group of geniuses throwing flowers from rich baskets.

TRANSITORYNESS OF LIFE.—George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal, thus closes a touching tribute to the memory of his late partner, Mr. Thomas H. Shreve, assistant editor of the Journal:—

"We, the surviving editor of the Journal, feel that the prime of life is scarcely yet gone, yet, as we look back upon our long career in this city, we seem to behold, near and far, only the graves of the prized and the lost. All the numerous journeymen and apprentices that were in our employ when we first commenced publishing our paper are dead, our first partner, our second partner, and our third partner are dead, our first assistant and our last assistant are also dead.

A ROBBER MAN SEEKING PROTECTION FROM THE ROBBERS!—The robbery in Madison, Ct., on the 4th inst., was a very strange affair to happen in that peaceable, moral town. Two young men entered the house of Mr. Goff, (who is an infirm, aged man, and he and his wife were all that were in the house), about 12 o'clock at night, with pistol and dirk, and demanded his money.

ELEVATED RAILWAY.—The American Artisan publishes an article, in which it is claimed by the projector that an Elevated Iron Railway could be built to the Pacific cheaper and with more facility than a railroad upon the ground.

A WONDERFUL WOOD CUT.—The Sandusky Register raps the Plaindealer over the knuckles for attempting to pass off the likeness of Mr. Hobensack on its readers for Omar Pascha, the Turkish generalissimo. The same picture was palmed off not long since as the face-simile of Napoleon the Little, subsequently as Kosuth, then of the patriot O'Brien, next of Mazzini, afterwards of the Czar of the East, and finally as the picture of a popular love-sick novel writer.

UNITED STATES MILITIA.—The number of militia in the United States, according to a document lately furnished to Congress, is as follows: Maine, 44,665; New Hampshire, 27,667; Massachusetts, 101,781; Vermont, 23,915; Rhode Island, 13,653; Connecticut, 57,719; New York, 201,452; New Jersey, 39,171; Pennsylvania, 276,070; Delaware, 9,230; Maryland, 46,864; Virginia, 124,002; North Carolina, 79,448; South Carolina, 55,209; Georgia, 57,312; Alabama, 44,331; Louisiana, 43,823; Mississippi, 36,084; Tennessee, 71,252; Kentucky, 88,229; Ohio, 176,455; Indiana, 53,913; Illinois, 83,134; Missouri, 61,000; Arkansas, 17,137; Michigan, 60,017; Florida, 12,122; Texas, 19,776; Wisconsin, 32,203; District of Columbia, 1,248. Total of militia in the United States, 1,959,782, or probably, with full returns from all the States, two millions.

A LARGE VERDICT.—The Milwaukee News, Jan. 7, says the suit of Thomas H. Silkman against Davis & More, for injuries received by plaintiff by the upsetting of the stage coach belonging to the line of stages of which they are proprietors, was brought to a close in the United States District Court here before last, and the Jury returned a verdict yesterday morning of \$6,490. The accident happened at Vernon, Wis., in 1850. The plaintiff fractured the elbow-joint, from which he almost lost the use of his right arm. One point decided by the Court, we understand, was that the fact that the plaintiff had been maltreated by his physician was not to be taken into consideration by the Jury in mitigation of damages, as he must be supposed to have employed the best medical assistance in his power, and the stage company were therefore responsible for all the consequences of the injury.

Another Martyr.—Of Captain Drayton, who has suffered a long imprisonment for assisting in the escape of slaves from the District of Columbia, we find the following mournful notice in the Boston Commonwealth:— This noble man and generous hero left us on Monday, doubtless never to visit us again. His constitution was wholly broken down by his imprisonment, and since his liberation, his little remaining health and strength have been continually wasting.

FOREIGN CONVICTS.—Three Germans were recently arrested in New York on suspicion of burglary—one of whom gave the following account of himself:—

I was born in Brunswick, Germany, and am 25 years of age; in the month of September, 1851, Henrich Hondorf, August Meyer, Ernest Brinker, and myself, were convicted of burglary, committed in the city of Brunswick, and were sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years; after remaining there until September last, we were all pardoned by the Duke of Brunswick, through the influence of a Society known as the "Directors," upon condition that we would immediately leave the country for the United States, never to return; accordingly we were all taken from prison by the Police and conveyed to Bremen, and there placed on board the brig Hiram, and kept under the surveillance of the Police until the vessel sailed; our passage was paid by the "Directors," and we each received from them \$5; we landed in New York on the 1st of December last.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—A London correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, in noticing a late publication written by Rev. John Hunt, for many years a Wesleyan missionary in the Feejee Islands, gives the following brief view of the work accomplished by that eminent servant of Christ:—

John Hunt was, taking him for all in all, the most remarkable man in the Methodist ministry. A singularly stupid plough-boy, who could scarcely be trusted with such simple errands as are usually performed by plough-boys, he might be seen sitting on the gate of a field, staring into vacancy. All at once, when the love of God touched his heart, the powers of a noble, dormant intellect, were aroused. He quickly learned to read and write, began to preach, and was recommended as a candidate for the ministry. When he came up to London for examination, every one said, "He is too raw; he must go home again," except Dr. Hannah, who begged to take him a while on trial at the theological institution; "for," said the doctor, "I believe there is something in him." He was right. John Hunt commenced a course of theological study; corrected his barbarous dialect; studied the Greek Testament on his knees, with prayers and tears; preached with amazing zeal and power; offered himself as a missionary to the Feejee Islands, then sunk in cannibalism; proved himself a superior linguist; reduced the barbarous jargon of those islands, to a grammatical form; turned thousands from darkness to light; and expired, crying, "O, that I could run up to the top of Yvea hill, and fill the whole island with a shout of glory!"

Capt. Ericsson, of the Caloric ship, states that there is not the slightest cause for doubt in relation to this enterprise. The new engines are completed, and have been at work several days, their operation proving conclusively, that the practical difficulties which attended the first arrangement have all been overcome. The new engines are much reduced in size, whilst their principle of action is the same as before, with this exception only, that condensed atmospheric air is employed in place of the ordinary atmospheric, for producing the motive power. This modification admits of an increase of power, limited only by the capability of retaining the pressure in the machine.

The Richmond Herald of Dec. 15th says, On Lord's day, the pastor of the First church baptized 6 candidates—making, with the candidates from the meeting on Church Hill, an aggregate of 48. The pastor of the Second church baptized 6, making an aggregate of 66. The pastor of Grace Street church baptized 3, making an aggregate of 25.

Eld. M. P. Smith, in the South Western Baptist, reports the baptism of 90 candidates, in the four churches of which he has the pastoral care in Alabama. Shiloh church in the same State has had an addition of 25 by baptism. One Association in Alabama, at its annual meeting, reported the baptism of 236 members.

In a recent lecture, Dr. Bethune spoke of the mistakes which the best of reporters and printers will sometimes make. He had spoken in a sermon of the devil sowing tares, but found that the morning paper had it "the devil who saw many trees!" But he then records a worse treatment:—"I once said I was not by descent, but only ecclesiastically a Dutchman." Judge of my surprise, on learning from a newspaper that "I was only an ecclesiastical deduction."

Bells! Bells! Bells!

THE B Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells. These bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with no bolts used, and are found to endure around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has been rung a few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to prevent the clapper from resting on the bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These bells are manufactured from the best steel and are cast in iron casings. At this Foundry these bells are used and are found to be a great improvement. We give a written warranty that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast without charge. The tone of all Bells is warranted. Nearly 9000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Medals, awarded from the various Fairs "for the best Bells for sonority and purity of tone." We give particular attention to getting up Peals of Chimes and can refer to those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a few rods of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, and Railroad running in every direction. At this is the largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S. and has the largest assortment of Bells and castings in any of the States. We can refer to Bells in any of the States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Address: A. MENDELSON'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:—

- No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment into the consideration of the Christian Public. 25 pp.
No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 21 pp.
No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp.
No. 5.—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp.
No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day, instead of the First Day. 4 pp.
No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy: A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatharian; Continued. 4 pp.
No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp.
No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp.
No. 10.—The True Sabbath Examined and Observed. 16 pp.
No. 11.—Religious Liberty Enforced by Legislative enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12.—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.
No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.
No. 14.—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp.
The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:—
A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Catlett. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form 168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1.00 per hundred.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc's Publications

The Sabbath Recorder, Published Weekly. Terms—\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society; diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and cultivate the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor,

Published Monthly. Terms per Annum—Invariably in Advance: One copy sent to one address..... \$ 25 Five copies sent to one address..... 1 00 Twelve copies to one address..... 2 00 Twenty copies to one address..... 3 00 Twenty-five copies to one address..... 4 00 Forty copies to one address..... 5 00

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial,

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

Postage.

The postage on the Sabbath Recorder is 13 cents a year in the State of New York, and 25 cents in any other part of the United States, payable quarterly or yearly in advance. The postage on the Sabbath-day Baptist Memorial is 2 cents a year in the State of New York, and 6 cents in any other part of the United States, payable in advance.

By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society,

AT NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK.

Terms.

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

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The laws declare that any person who takes a Periodical, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it to be sent, and he does not return it, or take the paper from the office or person with whom the paper is left, but to notify the Publisher that he does not wish it.

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