

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 9, 1854.

Editors—GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (P. O. B.)

THE PASTORAL OFFICE.

There is in some quarters a growing disposition to undervalue the pastoral office.

Pastor, elder, bishop, and overseer, are terms of frequent occurrence in the Acts of Apostles and epistolary writings of the New Testament.

The modern notion is this:—that one man, who possesses the requisite gifts, and has been called by God to the work, shall be invested with the spiritual oversight of the church.

That the duties here referred to are in some manner or other to be performed, will not, we suppose, be disputed.

These duties devolve so exclusively upon one individual, that the other members of the church have no responsibility with regard to them.

It is not merely a pastoral, but a Christian duty to weep with them that weep.

We say nothing of the administration of church ordinances, though we confess we could never see why Baptism and the Lord's Supper were not as validly administered by a private member.

But after all does not the New Testament explicitly sanction the pastoral office? Is it not clear that some one individual, if he possess suitable gifts, may be called to take the general oversight of the whole church.

to the people, and to guide them into the way of truth. And reason would suggest that, in order that he may be a safe guide, he must separate himself from other callings, and give himself wholly to the work.

Now it cannot be supposed, that the church would receive all the doctrinal instruction it needs from those discourses which are not the fruit of previous study, but are either wholly unprepared, or, at best, conceived amidst the cares of every-day life.

A NEW REMEDY FOR AN OLD DIFFICULTY.

"Hengstenberg on the Lord's Day."

In the January number of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," we find a notice of the pamphlet of Hengstenberg, in which he discusses the Sabbath question.

The reviewer has given a brief synopsis of the argument; one or two items of which are worthy of being placed on record, as rare specimens of biblical interpretation.

Well does the reviewer of Hengstenberg ask, "If the law of the Sabbath is perpetual as law, where is the authority for transferring its observance to another day?"

After the trial of all remedies, the old difficulty remains. The church can not dispense with a Sabbath. It is essential to its prosperity.

The following is given as a "He holds the Sabbath to be purely a Mosaic institution. He insists that there is not the slightest evidence of its observance before the time of Moses.

When it is gravely proposed to make the above antinomian basis the occasion of a revision of Christian theology, we respectfully suggest that it be tried by the word of God.

To make out this basis, the author has to combine absolute contradictions. In one sentence he seals the doom of the moral law with the ceremonial. In the next, he says "its spirit and its divine sanction remain under the New Testament."

deepest sorrow, to see the theories that have been started to evade God's law, and justify the practices of the church. They are of every cast and form possible, and only lack the authority of God to make them good.

Hengstenberg misconceived altogether the nature and object of the Sabbath, when he said, "The rest of the Sabbath is not the end of its institution, but a means to that end, and of the greatest importance to the observance of the day, to life in God, and the permanence of the church."

Another important declaration in the argument of the German divine is, "The transfer of its (the Sabbath's) observance to the first day of the week, rests on the authority of the church, which, however, can absolutely effect no more than create a favorable judgment."

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The following extract from "The Citizen," John Mitchell's paper, has called forth quite a flood of indignation from the editorial corps and the newspaper correspondents:—

flog slaves. Does this nation, either in its political or church relations, admit the holding, buying, selling, or flogging of slaves, to be criminal? Does this nation consider its President and most of its Congressmen as criminals? Does not the church admit men who have committed "the sum of all villainies," as members, without repentance? Both the church and nation do admit those who hold, buy, sell, and flog slaves, to the highest offices in their gift.

I ask, then, why so indignant at Mr. Mitchell's declaration, when the nation and the church hold the same doctrine? Dr. Dewey said "he would send back his own mother or son to slavery, rather than not have the fugitive law enforced."

The above will show what are the opinions of a few of the watchmen respecting slavery. Then all the great evangelical (so-called) denominations freely admit slaveholders and their abettors to unrestricted fellowship and communion.

The fact of the insurgents observing the seventh day as the Sabbath, is now put on record by the Bishop of Victoria. The London Record has given lengthened extracts from the charge of the Bishop to his clergy, delivered at Shanghai on the 20th October last.

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THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Board's Proceedings—prepared by the Recording Secretary, in compliance with instructions.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY met in quarterly session at Plainfield, N. J., on Fifth-day, Jan. 5, 1854.

Present—D. Dunn, T. B. Brown, J. Bailey, A. D. Titsworth, T. B. Stillman, J. D. Titsworth, R. Dunham, L. Crandall, I. D. Titsworth, C. Rogers, W. C. Whitford, G. B. Utter.

1. After the usual introductory exercises of prayer, reading the Minutes, &c., the Corresponding Secretary read the letters he had received, viz. from Charles Saunders, Nathan Wardner, and Solomon Carpenter.

2. The Treasurer presented his quarterly report, showing that there was a balance in hand at his last report of \$3005 98; since which he had received, for general purposes \$101 65, for Palestine Mission \$628 54—total \$3736 17.

3. The Remittance Committee stated that they had sent to our missionaries in China, by bark Storm, a box containing 700 Mexican dollars, and a firkin for Bro. Wardner from friends in Allegany County, and all parcels which had accumulated up to Dec. 10th.

6. A question having been raised as to the title by which is held real estate and other property bought with the funds of the Board for the benefit of our missions, it was voted, that the title of such estate and property vests in the Missionary Society, or in this Board as the representative of the Society.

previous appropriation in favor of Bro. Hall for services up to Dec 3/1853.

8. The matter respecting passage for the missionaries to be sustained and supplied with money to be allowed, was referred to the Committee on that point.

9. It was voted to have printed 1,000 copies of the Annual Report adopted at the Anniversary at Adams River. A note, having reference to the report given in the Report for abandoning the Ananda Mission, was adopted and ordered to be printed with the Report.

10. Voted, to remit brethren Carpenter and Wardner, our missionaries in China, \$750 each per annum.

11. T. B. Brown stated that before the next meeting of the Board he would probably be so located as to render his attendance impossible, and he therefore tendered his resignation of the office of Corresponding Secretary.

12. James Bailey resigned his office as Vice President of the Society, and T. B. Brown was chosen to fill the vacancy.

13. A letter was read from James B. Brown and Geo. B. Utter, giving in brief their reasons for dissenting from the action of the Board in relation to a mission in Palestine. The letter closed with a request that it might be entered on the Minutes of the Board—which request was granted.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chinese Insurgents—Their Sabbath-keeping. GLASGOW, JANUARY 13, 1854.

Another China Mail, with dates from Shanghai of Nov. 19th, has arrived, from which we learn that the Imperialists have retaken Amoy. The insurgents had all left previously; but the Imperialists put 1,000 persons to death in cold blood, in a spirit of revenge, or, as perhaps more correctly supposed, that they might make report of their valor, attested by the number of the slain.

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14. Adjourned to meet at New Market, N. J., on the first Fifth-day in April, 1854.

The Sabbath Recorder long ago, in the correspondence of the Sabbath-keeping Chinese missionary, stated Gutzlaff's acknowledgment that the seventh day had formerly been observed in China; and now the Bishop states, in accordance, so far with that statement, they believe "that China once acknowledged the God of patriarchal tradition," quoting from their own documents, that "from the time of Pewan-Koo," (the first man of whom the Chinese speak), "down to the period of the three dynasties, both princes and people honored and worshiped the Great God." If by "the first man of whom the Chinese speak" we are to understand their traditional account of the first man as created by the Great God, we know that he, in obedience to the divine command, did observe the seventh day. But it is probable that China, as the Israelites themselves, had a farther promulgation of the Fourth Commandment when the Gospel was proclaimed amongst them in the early ages by Nestorian Christians. How far or how long the influence of Christian Missionaries extended here, we know not; but in a recent review, in the London Athenaeum, of Padre Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza's History of China, about 1547, it is stated that Carpini, who, together with five other Minorites, was sent by the Pope in 1245, "represents them as more than half Christians." This the review pronounces "strange enough;" but may not part of the strangeness be owing to our ignorance of the history of the preceding ages?

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From recent accounts, we learn that "the rebel chiefs are actively engaged in distributing tracts and copies of the Scriptures. The Rev. George Taylor was now on his third trip to their camp, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts is in company with him, hoping to reach the chief." We may hope, and ought to pray, that should he find that chief, he will not do him evil but good, by teaching him to seek the honor that cometh from God only.

MISSIONARIES DECEASED.—Information has reached the Missionary Rooms, in Boston, of the recent decease of three female missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union—Mrs. Rose, wife of the Rev. A. T. Rose, at Akyab, Arracan, Oct. 21; Mrs. Shermer, wife of the Rev. H. B. Shermer, at Bexley, West Africa, Sept. 23; and Mrs. M. B. Crocker, relict of the late Rev. W. G. Crocker, at Monrovia, Nov. 23.

MORE STREET-PREACHING.—While Mr. West, a street preacher, was holding forth in an open lot on Fourteenth-st., New York, last Sunday, an attempt was made to create a disturbance. Several of the rioters were arrested, and the meeting proceeded. Remarks against Romanism were the occasion of disturbance.

REPORTS OF OUR SOCIETIES.—The Annual Reports of our Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, have been put up in parcels for each church of the denomination, and will be forwarded by the first opportunity. Meanwhile we hope the churches will send for them when they can.

The Payson Congregational Church at East Hampton, Mass., a beautiful structure, and elegantly furnished, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th ult. The fire took in the furnace room, a few minutes before the time of service, 10 1/2 o'clock, and entirely consumed the edifice, together with the fine organ and furniture, with the exception of the settees in the vestry, which were saved. The Church was new, having been dedicated about thirteen months since, and was built at a cost, including fixtures and town clock, of \$20,000.

A prohibitory liquor law has been reported in the House of Delegates of Maryland. It is stated that the law does not interfere with the right of individuals to keep the article in their dwellings for their own use, but is intended to prohibit the making of or dealing in it in any way whatever, except for medicinal, mechanical, artistic, and sacramental purposes, and then only through a permit from a Judge of the Court presiding in the district. The fines and penalties for violations of the law are very heavy.

A plan is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and will probably pass into a law, for the sale of the Public Works of the State. No bids are to be received less than the following: For the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, \$2,500,000; for the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, \$12,000,000; for the Susquehanna and N. Branch Division, \$5,000,000; for the West Branch, \$500,000; Total, \$20,000,000.

Three lucid and instructive Prize Essays on Tobacco, its history, use, nature and effects, have just been issued by Fowler & Wells, as separate Tracts for cheap dissemination. The writers are respectively Drs. R. T. Trall and Joel Shew of New York, and the Rev. Dwight Baldwin of the Sandwich Islands Mission.

In the Senate of Wisconsin, Jan. 23, the bill was reported to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, with an amendment striking out that part providing for a submission of the question to the people, and its passage recommended.

Fred. Douglass accepts the appointment to address the literary Societies of Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, at the commencement in July.

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General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, JAN. 30. In the SENATE, the feature of the day was a speech of Mr. Douglas on the Nebraska bill. He argued that the Missouri Compromise was not only repealed by the Adjustment of 1850, but that the Free-Soilers then in Congress themselves consummated the act.

THIRD-DAY, JAN. 31. In the SENATE, Mr. Foote introduced a bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad Company, which was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Clayton offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the correspondence between the State Department and the British Government relative to the Sandwich Islands, and especially certain correspondence in 1843.

FOURTH-DAY, FEB. 1. In the SENATE, a number of petitions were presented, and considerable routine business was transacted. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Lancaster, Pa., praying that Congress would prevent the introduction of Slavery into territory now free.

FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 2. In the SENATE, Mr. Seward presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of New York, calling the attention of Congress to the alarming mortality on board of emigrant vessels, and asking appropriate legislation on the subject. The House bill, granting five years' additional time for the location of bounty land warrants issued for service in the war of 1812, was taken up and passed.

SIXTH-DAY, FEB. 3. In the SENATE, the prominent topic of discussion was the Nebraska question. Mr. Chase having the floor, made a lengthy speech in reply to Mr. Douglas and in opposition to the bill.

SABBATH-DAY, FEB. 4. In the SENATE, a variety of petitions were presented. Mr. Fish presented the proceedings of the meeting at the Tabernacle against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Clerk read the paper partly through, when Mr. Douglas objected to the reading, and on his motion the reading was discontinued.

ONE OF THE HAIL STORMS.—Up in Good-hope, Fayette County, Ohio, according to a note in the Statesman, they had a hail storm on the late memorable "storm-Friday," that may rank with the number ones. The writer says:

It was preceded by the most violent thundering for the space of one hour. The hail commenced falling about the size of quail's eggs. In a short time they reached the size of walnuts, and continued to increase in size and quantity until they were the size of a goose egg! The largest hail stones were not round, but partially flattened, with a great quantity of prominences. The roofs of houses were staved in, window glass broken, chickens, birds and turkeys killed, and a great many men crippled. We have had hail on the ground in some places four inches deep!

THE RAVENWOOD CATASTROPHE.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of the explosion of French's cartridge factory at Ravenswood, find "that the deceased came to their death, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th day of January, by the explosion of gunpowder, in the building used for the manufacture of gun-cartridges by Erasmus French, situated near Harris's Foundry in Ravenswood, Queens Co., L. I., and that the persons named were at that time actually employed in the manufacture of gun-cartridges in said building. We further find, that before and at the time of such explosion a lamp fed by alcohol was used for heating grease necessary for making the cartridges; that there were between 400 and 500 pounds of gunpowder in said building, and that the explosion was caused by carelessness and negligence in the use of said lamp. We further find, that there were at the time of said explosion fifteen to twenty persons at work in said building, most of whom were children; that the building was only 15 by 25 feet, and much too small for carrying on with safety the business for which it was used; that the arrangements for heating the building were very defective, there being a stove used for that purpose, without any fender or zinc, that the proprietor, Erasmus French, was absent from the building at the time of the explosion, and that the person in charge was a female of not sufficient age or experience properly to superintend the work, or the persons employed."

THE ROMAN STATES are suffering greatly from scarcity of food, especially at Fenezza and Ravenna. A scarcity also prevails at Naples. From China, the political news is quite interesting. At Canton all is quiet. At Shanghai the belligerents keep up a desultory warfare, with little or no results. From Amoy the most melancholy accounts have been received, involving an amount of bloodshed that is calculated to strike terror into the hardest heart, and with any other people than Chinese, would induce a reaction and a cry of vengeance on the authors of such fearful outrages as those now enacting at Amoy and in its neighborhood. The Imperialists have retaken the place, and have marked their success by slaying in cold blood nearly 1,000 persons, most of whom took no part in the late movement except on compulsion. The streets and wharves of Amoy have literally streamed with blood, not shed in any warlike operations, but done in savage revenge and to blind the authorities at Pekin as to the bravery of the enactors. A letter from Amoy, dated November 22, states that up to that period all was quiet, and matters were in the same appearance, as far as foreigners were concerned, as under the insurgent rulers. Executions were of daily occurrence. The Mandarins, to mark their success, were reveling in human gore, putting to death all who fall into their hands indiscriminately. The original mover of the rebellion had been given up to the Mandarins; the unfortunate wretch was executed on the 17th November, together with his son, both bodies being quartered and their heads placed on the principal city gates. The villages around Amoy were made to contribute to the monster executions. Whole villages were threatened with death unless they gave up all who took part in or sympathized with the rebels; and as a consequence of this brutal demand, the poor, weak, inoffensive and defenseless villagers, were surrendered up as victims to satiate the Mandarins' thirst for blood.

A Slave Burned to Death. A mob was collected together and a Lynch Court was held to determine what was best to be done with a negro who had the impudence to raise his hand against a white man. The Lynch Court decided that he should be burned at the stake. A Natchez paper, the Free Trader, giving an account of it, says the negro was taken and chained to a tree immediately on the bank of the Mississippi, on what is called Union Point. Faggots were then collected and piled round him, to which he appeared quite indifferent. When the work was completed, he was asked what he had to say. He then warned all to take example by him, and asked the prayers of all around. He then called for a drink of water, which was handed him; he drank it and said: "Now set fire, I am ready to go in peace." The torches were lighted and placed in the pile, which was soon ignited. He watched unmoved the curling flame, that grew until it began to entwine itself around and fix upon his body, and then he sent forth cries of agony, painful to the ear, begging some one to blow his brains out, at the same time struggling with almost superhuman strength, until the staple with which the chain was fastened to the tree (not being well secured) drew out, and he leaped from the burning pile. At that moment, the sharp ringing of several rifles was heard, and the body of the negro fell a corpse on the ground. He was picked up by some two or three, and again thrown into the fire and consumed, not a vestige remaining to show that such a being ever existed. Nearly four thousand slaves were collected from the plantations in the neighborhood to witness this scene. Numerous speeches were made by the magistrates and ministers of religion, to the large concourse of slaves, warning them, and telling them that the same fate awaited them if they should prove rebellions to their owners.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES.—On the first day of February, thirty-four negroes, emancipated by the will of William M. Colgin, of Taylor County, Ky., who died about sixteen months since, passed through Cincinnati, on their way to Shelby County, Ohio, where the executors of Mr. Colgin have purchased a home for them. By the will of their master they were given \$4,000 in money, and horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c., sufficient to give them a fair start. Samuel Simpson, one of the executors, went to Sidney by railroad to make arrangements for their comfortable settlement; the other, J. G. Simpson, accompanied them on the way. They travel in their own wagons. As they passed through the city their appearance attracted a great deal of attention.

THE CLIPPER SHIP Chariot of Fame sailed from Liverpool for Boston, on the 11th of January, with a cargo of three thousand tons weight, valued at \$1,000,000. It is said to be the largest and most valuable cargo that has ever been taken from Liverpool to the United States.

ARCHBISHOP Bedini is finally gone. He was in New York all last week, although very few persons were aware of the fact. Fearing some disturbance if the embarkation should be at the wharf of the steamer, Monseigneur Bedini, attended by a Committee of Catholic clergymen, was received on board the steamer Atlantic, at Clifton, on Staten Island.

A NEW Hinge has been invented by P. S. Dates of Waterbury, Conn., which obviates the necessity of using a spring to cause the door to shut. It is stated, also, that the improved but will not cost any more, if made to manufacture as the old-fashioned kind. The form of the hinge is such that, as the door opens it rises, and falls to again by its own weight.

There is an apple tree in Litchfield, Conn., owned by Solomon Marsh, which measures 100 years old, and produced last season twenty bushels of apples, of a delicious quality. Previous to 1835, it had yielded near 100 bushels per annum for ages. The tree was brought from Hartford by some of the early settlers of Litchfield.

The Parliament House and buildings at Quebec were entirely destroyed by fire Feb. 1, together with most of their contents, including a valuable library. There was insurance upon the buildings for \$150,000 and upon the library \$30,000.

The steamer Georgia, a packet running from New Orleans, took fire on the 28th of January, and was destroyed, with most of her cargo. She had on board a large number of passengers, of whom between thirty and forty are supposed to have been lost.

A dispatch dated Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1854, says:—The steamer Eagle, bound from Columbia to Apalachicola, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, together with 1,300 bales of cotton. Four negroes also perished in the flames.

The ground at Huntsville, Alabama, was covered with ice and snow to the depth of six inches on the 15th of Jan. Had the whole been of light snow, it would have measured twelve inches—an unprecedented occurrence in that region. The sleighing was fair for two or three days.

Mr. Wait Arnold and Mary Brazee were married, recently, on board the cars of the Western Railroad, soon after they crossed the Massachusetts line into the state of New York. At the next station the happy pair took the back track.

There was a destructive hail storm in the vicinity of Cedarville, Ohio, on the afternoon of Jan. 20th. Some of the hail stones, which were of different shapes and sizes, measured four and five inches in length.

The trouble at Erie is ended for the present. The railroad track is relaid in order. We think, however, that a change of cars at that important borough continues to be necessary.

The weather has been severe in some portions of the West. At Chicago, on the 23d Jan., the thermometer stood at 16 degrees below zero. At Milwaukee, the mercury was down to 24 degrees below.

During the last year, the total Chancery suits in Kentucky were 5,353; total common law suits, 10,808; total criminal prosecutions, 4,597; total, 20,818.

By the schr. Flash from St. Thomas, we learn that the cholera was raging fiercely there. From the 1st of January to the 18th, there were fifteen hundred persons died, mostly blacks.

One John McGrath died at South Boston on Friday of lock-jaw, induced by a slight wound in the eye from a whip-lash.

The Albany Journal of Feb. 2d says: "The notes of the Mechanic's Bank of Watertown are again refused at the agency in this city."

Twenty buildings in the town of London, the seat of Madison County, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on the 2d inst.

A Mass Meeting to oppose the passage of the Nebraska bill, is to be held at Warren, O., on the 11th of February.

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During the last year, the total Chancery suits in Kentucky were 5,353; total common law suits, 10,808; total criminal prosecutions, 4,597; total, 20,818.

In the course of an inquest in London, lately, Mr. Wakely, the coroner, observed, that it would be well to acquaint the public with the fact, that if persons in a house on fire had the presence of mind to apply a damp cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nostrils, they could effect a passage through the densest smoke; but the surest way would be to envelop the head and face completely in the damp cloth.

Three persons—according to the verdicts of coroners' juries—have died in England, in the course of a few days, from destitution. One was a hawker of lucifer matches, who had been in the habit of sleeping nightly on the steps of doors; another was a widow, who lodged with her daughter, a sempstress. With 4s. per week she kept herself and five children. Their food daily was dry bread and weak coffee.

On the New Jersey Central Railroad, they are laying, for the space of two miles, India rubber sleepers under the iron rails, expecting thus to relieve the trains of those sudden jars which ruin the running gear so speedily, do away with very much of the noise, and communicate a springy, elastic motion to the rider.

Gen. Morgan and Dr. Wilson of Fleming Co., Ky., who made an importation last year, have received the invoice of twenty jacks and five jennets, shipped from Barcelona, Spain, on the 13th of December last, which are represented as superior animals. They expect to receive them some time this month. They will be a valuable addition to the mule breeders of Kentucky.

A gentleman writes from Norwich, Vt., that Sunday, the 29th January, was the coldest day of the season at that place, indeed the coldest for several years. The thermometer at 7 in the morning stood 30° below zero, at noon 61° below, and at 9 in the evening 163° below.

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ARCHBISHOP Bedini is finally gone. He was in New York all last week, although very few persons were aware of the fact. Fearing some disturbance if the embarkation should be at the wharf of the steamer, Monseigneur Bedini, attended by a Committee of Catholic clergymen, was received on board the steamer Atlantic, at Clifton, on Staten Island.

A NEW Hinge has been invented by P. S. Dates of Waterbury, Conn., which obviates the necessity of using a spring to cause the door to shut. It is stated, also, that the improved but will not cost any more, if made to manufacture as the old-fashioned kind. The form of the hinge is such that, as the door opens it rises, and falls to again by its own weight.

There is an apple tree in Litchfield, Conn., owned by Solomon Marsh, which measures 100 years old, and produced last season twenty bushels of apples, of a delicious quality. Previous to 1835, it had yielded near 100 bushels per annum for ages. The tree was brought from Hartford by some of the early settlers of Litchfield.

The steamer Georgia, a packet running from New Orleans, took fire on the 28th of January, and was destroyed, with most of her cargo. She had on board a large number of passengers, of whom between thirty and forty are supposed to have been lost.

A dispatch dated Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1854, says:—The steamer Eagle, bound from Columbia to Apalachicola, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, together with 1,300 bales of cotton. Four negroes also perished in the flames.

The ground at Huntsville, Alabama, was covered with ice and snow to the depth of six inches on the 15th of Jan. Had the whole been of light snow, it would have measured twelve inches—an unprecedented occurrence in that region. The sleighing was fair for two or three days.

Mr. Wait Arnold and Mary Brazee were married, recently, on board the cars of the Western Railroad, soon after they crossed the Massachusetts line into the state of New York. At the next station the happy pair took the back track.

There was a destructive hail storm in the vicinity of Cedarville, Ohio, on the afternoon of Jan. 20th. Some of the hail stones, which were of different shapes and sizes, measured four and five inches in length.

The trouble at Erie is ended for the present. The railroad track is relaid in order. We think, however, that a change of cars at that important borough continues to be necessary.

The weather has been severe in some portions of the West. At Chicago, on the 23d Jan., the thermometer stood at 16 degrees below zero. At Milwaukee, the mercury was down to 24 degrees below.

During the last year, the total Chancery suits in Kentucky were 5,353; total common law suits, 10,808; total criminal prosecutions, 4,597; total, 20,818.

IN Hopkinton, R. I., Jan. 27th, 1854, after a severe illness of nearly three weeks, Mrs. HANNAH D. WELLS, wife of Silas C. Wells, in the 35th year of her age, has ever since given full evidence that the work of grace had not only been commenced in her heart, but was extending its influence onward towards Christian perfection. She did not, however, make an open profession of religion until about twelve years since, at which time she united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton; where she remained a devoted and consistent member until her death. She bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude and resignation, and in death expressed a strong hope that she should enter into that rest which remains for the people of God.

IN the town of Willing, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1854, of inflammation of the lungs, FLORENCE ANDELLA, daughter of Joel C. and Betsey Witter, aged 2 years and 6 months.

AT this residence, St. Clement's Place, New York, on Friday evening, January 13, suddenly, of apoplexy, WILLIAM W. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly of the city of Albany, in the 70th year of his age. A man of piety, venerated and esteemed for his meekness, simplicity and goodness. He died in the bosom of his family, full of years—his character adorned with every domestic and Christian virtue. He has thus peacefully closed a long and useful life of exemplary purity and rectitude.

GENE! beloved, kind-hearted man, gone from our daily sight; Gone, gone forever from our midst his mild eyes' beaming light; His pleasant word and speaking smile, his low and gentle voice, his words of wisdom, his words of cheer, his words that ever made the trusting hearts of those he loved rejoice!

GENE! our sight! Yes, we will miss him at the hour of prayer, And turn aside with streaming eyes to think he is not there; We miss his gentle words of love—how often they did fall— The kindly pressure of the hand, his greeting to us all, And if we miss him if our hearts are rent with bitter grief, To think his pilgrimage on earth, though lengthy, yet seemed brief, How very desolate must be the hearts of those who weep, To know the husband—father—lieth in his "dreamless sleep!"

LETTERS. N. V. Hull, Joel Greene, James Hubbard, C. M. Lewis, James Bailey, J. M. Allen, Andrew Babcock (right to book), Ira Laupher (by mail), Elias Friak (right to Dec. 31), Abram Burger, Howell W. Randolph, Joshua Clarke, B. W. Andrews, E. R. Clarke, W. V. Hubbard, Charles Spicer, S. A. Palmer, H. G. Greenman, H. Bell, Daniel C. Burdick, P. G. Burdick, Samuel A. Chamberlain, G. W. Stillman, S. S. Griswold, W. P. H. Dunham, W. B. Maxson, J. Whitford, A. A. Crandall, C. Rowley, Charles Potter, David Clawson, J. M. Lewis, J. R. Irish, F. F. Randolph, Charles B. Miller (paid to vol. 10, No. 36).

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