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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 2, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 506.

The Sabbath Recorder.

REASONS FOR SABBATH-KEEPING. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:--

I am requested to forward to you, for pub lication, the following summary of the reasons for the change of my views respecting the the week to be the only true Bible Sabbath.

1st. The Sabbath is spoken of in Genesis as a memorial of the creation, and in Exodus as already existing. Several miracles were and encourage their obedience. When some of them rebelled, "the Lord said unto Moses, How long refuse ye to keep my commandments and my laws?"-clearly implying, that the Sabbath had long been instituted, that the people had wickedly refused to keep it, and were still inclined to do so. 2d. And when, afterward, the law of ten

commandments was given, written and engraven in stone, by the finger of God, (the law concerning the Sabbath being the fourth, on thezfirst table,) it was commanded to "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy," &c. The command to remember it, supposes it had been instituted some time before; and the reason given, why the seventh day should be kept, shows that the Sabbath was instituted at the finishing of the work of creation. earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rest- that it does not merit a refutation. If this is ed the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it." Ex. 20. 8-11. To sanctify and hallow a day, to make as many images as the people pleasmust mean to set it apart to a sacred and holy ed; or to take the name of God in vain; when use. Thus it appears that the Sabbath desig- it was not unlawful to steal, to bear false witnated in the fourth commandment was the sev- ness, and commit adultery! For, if the law enth day of the week, in regular succession tainly could not; and He tells us, that we should keep that day holy, because he rested on that day of the week, and sanctified and

3d. But was not the day lost or changed in their frequent apostasies, and the dispersions of the tribes of Israel, during the time from their coming into the land of Canaan to the coming of Christ? This seems impossible; for though there were great corruptions and innovations introduced during those times, yet there was always a pious and godly remnant preserved, who vigilantly guarded against and detected them. Accordingly, when Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, ordained a feast on a different day from that which God had appointed, " in the fifteenth day of the eighth month, even in the month which he had devised of his own heart," it was numbered among the aggravating sins of his reign. 1 Kings 12: 25. And again, in Dan. 7: 25, it is said that the little horn (which we take to be the New Testament Antichrist) " should speak great words against the Most High, and think to change times and laws. Thus it is evident that the changing of times and laws was considered and treated as a heinous sin under the Old Testament, and sure to be reproved by the faithful; and the change of the weekly Sabbath from the seventh to some other day could not have taken place without being made known. But of such change we have no proof, either human or divine. We therefore conclude there was no change down to the coming of Christ.

5th. That it was the seventh day of the week that was kept as a Sabbath by our Lord in the days of his flesh, and by his disciples, and the Jewish people generally, will not be denied by any one. For none will pretend that there was any other weekly Sabbath until after the resurrection of Christ. And this was the Sabbath uniformly observed by the Apostles and primitive Christians. Luke 23: 55, 56. It is said that those good women, who came with him from Galilee, and witnessed the crucifixion and interment of Christ, "returned, and rested the Sabbath-day according to the commandment." Was this the seventh day? Matt. 28: 1—" In the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene." The first-day of the week followed the Sabbath. We read in the Acts of the Apostles of their meeting frequently in the Jewish synagogues, on the Sabbath, for preaching and worship, and this, I presume, none will deny, was the Jewish prejudices, and only to avail them- day. You are awaked at the earliest dawn ple as yet. selves of an opportunity to preach the Gospel. by the booming of cannon on the fort. This law of God; which they certainly would, if bustle and confusion. The various companies seacoast. enth day.

Christian Sabbath, in place of the seventh? never makes his appearance. After an hour Counties. To this I answer—1st. It is nowhere called a or more spent here, they march to a large, Sabbath, but, in contradistinction, is called the beautiful plain, lying back of the government first day. No explicit command to that effect house, where they prepare for a review by can be found in the Scriptures, and it is a the Emperor. His majesty, Faustin the First, question whether a mere example, without a with not more than half a million of subjects, precept, forms an authoritative rule? The has a standing army of not far from 20,000, example of wise and good men should doubt- about twice the number of our own. I think less be treated with great defference; but I have seen half of this number at a Sunday does it constitute an absolute law? But, 2d, morning review. They are formed into a the first day as a Sabbath has not example for hollow square, and after the proper officers its support. For though we have account of have made the circuit of the lines, to see that the Apostles having several meetings on the all is in order, a company of officers is dis-

that it was by any public appointment, or that proach is announced and greeted with an turn out, at a low estimate, the handsome ungodly, the position will not be denied; but vices of a Gentile neighbor for the day. they met expressly for worship, and it was almost deafening salute of martial music, the amount of forty-five million feet of lumber the facts are, the few yield to the many, and Nothing would wound the conscience of a continued till daybreak the next morning. And line to the point of starting, where he makes dollars annually. there is no evidence, in either case, that they a halt, and the entire army passes in review abstailed from their common avocations what before him. This done, he makes the circuit time they were not at meeting. And the con- of the city. struction given to Psalm 118: 23, and 1 Cor. Sabbath, and why I view the seventh day of 16: 2, and Rev. 1: 10, is merely conjectural, and proves nothing conclusive.

Finally, I come to this conclusion, that "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," or we have none by divine authority. But we are not prepared to give up an instituwrought to ratify its authority, and enforce tion plainly given, and abundantly enforced the obligation of the people to observe it, by our Creator, so well calculated for the welfare of man and beast in this world, and the eternal happiness of man in the world to come. Why were the ten commandments written and engraven in stone, if not to signify their permenancy and perpetuity? They surely cannot be numbered among the hand-writing of ordinances which were blotted out, and which were against us, and contrary to us. Who ever heard of an engraving in stone being blotted out? But the law of the Sabbath was one of them, and stands on the same ground with the other nine. And though the law might be said to be against us, as it condemns the world, yet it was, or is calculated, in the nature of it, for the greatest good of the universe, and particularly the Sabbath law, has ever been held by good people as an invalua-

ble blessing to the world. But some have contended that the whole were abolished by the death of Christ; and that nine were re-enacted afterwards, and the true, then there was a time (and how long they do not tell us) when it was not unlawful to have some other God before Jehovah; or them. forbidding and condemning these things was abolished, it could not be unlawful to do them. But our Lord saith, "I came not to destroy

But, say many, we believe the principle of the law concerning the Sabbath remains unwith the above principle, should an individual, or a church, set apart the second, third, or fourth day of the week, for a Sabbath, instead of the first, or keep two or three days in succession, and pass over as many weeks when it suited their business better? But this would make great confusion, and defeat the good design of the Sabbath. And do we not think the Allwise foresaw this, and therefore fixed on a particular day? But "it is impossible to determine at this late day, which is the last day of the week." It is equally impossible to ascertain which is the first day, as every one

It is often asked, how the Sabbath came to be changed from the seventh to the first day? But we have not time nor room to answer this and many other inquiries. We have been far more lengthy than was intended. We would barely say, that the Romish Church says it was done by the authority of the Pope, and also that the institution of infant baptism was by his authority. And this seems to agree with what is foretold of him, for it is said " he should exalt himself above all that is called God, or worshiped, and think to change times and

I am aware, that some may impute my change of views on this subject to the imbecility of old age, I being in the eighty-second year of my life. But be that as it may, I have endeavored to be governed wholly by the Scriptures, and a regard to the truth and law of God, without fear of consequences. And what have written, has been in tender and fervent love, and veneration and respect, for my dear brethren and sisters, who are yet unconvinced of what I believe to be the truth. May God graciously incline us all to stand in the way, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and find rest to our souls. ROSWELL MEARS.

GEORGIA, Vt., Feb. 9, 1854.

THE SUNDAY IN HAYTI.

But is not the first day set apart for the could never understand, as the Emperor ties, inhabitants, lumber, &c:-

Putnam's Magazine.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From a private letter of Ira W. Utter, dated Olympia, Thurston County, Washington Territory, Dec. 18, 1853, we copy the following account of the soil, productions, &c., of that region

The emigrants who have come to Puget Sound this season by the new road across the Cascade Mountains, speak very highly of the lands upon White River and along the range of the Cascade upon both sides. This land being so far in the interior, settlers have not taken many "claims" there, choosing to come upon the shores of the Sound. Yet this land, upon the west side of the Mountains, is not more than twenty or thirty miles from the Sound—a short distance from one of the best water communications in the world.

The land on Puget Sound is generally of a light, sandy soil, with now and then a river bottom, as the bordering lands are called, which is very good, but flooded in the winter season. Now and then may be found a little prairie land, but it is scarce. The country has been discovered rather too soon for a fourth left out. This notion is so palpably naturally rich soil. The vegetables and trees, "For in six days the Lord made heaven and absurd and contradictory to the scriptures, however, grow to such an enormous size, that one's reputation for truth might be questioned, if he should attempt to give a description of

You may wish to know something of the animals, insects, and vegetables, which are natural to this country. There are a few wild cattle upon the prairie lands of the infrom the creation; for, if we suppose that It is horrible to think of such a state of things at present, but some have been brought into existing for a minute; and yet, if it ever took the adjoining Territory of Oregon. The vertisement which had in view a Christian and Paul, "Do we then make void the law Sound and Lakes their winter home. Of for the following valuable sermon:blessed it. But we have pretty good evidence, through faith? God forbid." To abolish the most kinds of birds, I think there is a scarcity. that up to that time the day was not entirely ten commands would be to absolve the world I have seen none of the sweet singing birds for good or for ill, can no more be stayed than

alterable; which is, that we shall keep a sev- bears, and elk, are quite plenty—bears mostly of the western States. Owners of stocks valenth part of time, without reference to any back toward the mountains. The honey-bee enterprising to make a home on new soil, to particular day. Will such persons permit me is not a native of this country, and it is doubted subserve the interests of both capitalist and here. The Indians have a tradition, that the two-days journey distant, will be purchased Great Spirit has promised that no rattlesnake at \$5 the acre, rather than inferior soil easta point beyond the Cascade.

> the Pacific. The salmon caught here sell at homes on the course of "the star of empire." tween this Bay and San Francisco.

Potatoes are grown here by the Indians to ling to the West." some extent-whether natural to the country, How, then, should such persons go West or bush being not over six or eight inches for this opinion is enough. It will contribute high, with the grapes in little clusters on the to the protection of those emigrating. In The Sunday in Hayti is not only the busiest under tides. Grafts of all kinds of fruit grow the northwest, there are thousands of families seventh-day Sabbath. We know it is often day in the week, but presents more scenes very quick to a bearing condition. Horticul- lost to the Church by removal. They have said, that this they did in condescension to characteristic of the people than any other ture has not engaged the attention of the peo- made a home distant from their own denomi-

Counties.	inhabitants.	Vote
Island	195	80
Jefferson	189	68
King	170	111
Pierce	513	276
Thurston	996	381
Pacific	152	61
Lewis	616	269
Clarke	1134	466
Total,	3 96 <i>5</i>	1682
There are th	irty-one saw mills	in the T

in each case in the evening, except that at roar and din of which is continued, while he, per annum. This, at the ordinary price of a single Christian family or a few poor fami-Troas, (Acts 20: 7,) and even there the exer- accompanied by his ministers of state, officers \$25 per thousand at the mill, foots up the lies can effect but little in a community where pulting fuel on the fire or snuffing his candles cise of worship was held in the evening, and and guards, rides rapidly around the entire comfortable sum of a million and a quarter of there is a strong preorganized irreligious sen- on the Sabbath.

ported on the Willamette and Columbia it will require years to recover.

From the German of Johann Martin Miller.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

Why need I strive or sigh for wealth? It is enough for me, That Heaven hath sent me strength and health A spirit glad and free; Grateful these blessings to receive, I sing my hymn at morn and eve.

On some, what floods of riches flow! House, herds, and gold have they-Yet life's best joys they never know, But fret their hours away; The more they have, they seek increase-Complaints and cravings never cease.

A vale of tears this world they call; To me it seems so fair, It countless pleasures hath for all, And none denied a share. The little birds, on new-fledged wing, And insects, revel in the spring.

For love of us, hills, woods, and plains, In beauteous hues are clad, And birds sing far and near, sweet strains, Caught up by echoes glad, "Rise," sings the lank, "your tasks to ply;"

And when the golden sun goes forth, And all like gold appears. When bloom o'erspreads the glowing earth, And fields are ripening ears-I think these glories that I see, My kind Creator made for me.

The nightingale sings "lullaby."

Then loud I thank the Lord above And say, in joyful mood; His love, indeed, is father's love, He wills to all men good. Then let me ever grateful live, Enjoying all he deigns to give.

CHRISTIAN COLONIES IN THE WEST

country abounds with wild geese and ducks Colony in the West. Thereupon a corre-

so common at home, such as the robbin, the the course of the gulf-stream. The late censwaflow, and the lark. Wild game, deer, sus returns furnish proof or the general health whether they could be kept here, there not producer. The last year, the present, and being sufficient extremes of heat and cold to the next, will span the prairies and groves, make them provide food for the winter. Yet hitherto almost without an inhabitant, with this is a question to be settled by a longer more than a thousand miles of railroad; so experience. Flowers upon which they could that the hardships of frontier life shall no subsist are plenty. We have a species of more be brought to mind by the multitudes yellow wasp or hornet, that is quite trouble- of pioneers "ticketed through" to the cheapest some in the summer season, intruding itself and most fertile lands on the continent. upon every one's notice, even claiming a share | Landholders in the East are buying out the of the sweet things provided for the table, and small proprietors; and while the avocation of replying to any remonstrance by a painful the farmer is yearly becoming more profitasting. There are no venomous reptiles known | ble and honorable, rich soil westward, only a shall be allowed West of "Edgar's Rock"- ward for \$50. Economical considerations, combined with the adventurous spirit and Puget Sound abounds in fish, and is be- modern facilities for traveling, will secure coming one of the greatest fishing grounds on the transfer of a numerous people to new

a much higher rate in San Francisco than any Not those alone of undefined opinions, and others in market. Codfish are taken in small wanting position in the home of their youth, quantities by the Indians in the Straits of Fuca, will change their abode. Churches not weak and this business will probably increase and are to suffer a severe depletion. A Presby become profitable. Clams abound upon the terian minister in western New York writes shores of these waters. They resemble the me: "I am almost discouraged; my most round clams of the East, but grow to a much enterprising men, and the very best families larger size. I have seen some measuring are going West." A letter received last week from ten to sixteen inches by eight and ten. from a pastor in Berkshire county, Mass. They are very plenty. Oysters are small, and | contains the following passage: "The course not plenty on the Sound. Shoal Water Bay, of business is such in our country, as to be in this Territory, near the Columbia, is the steadily draining the very life-blood out of great oyster depô, yet these are small and these mountain districts. We are steadily need attention and time to make them equal losing ground, and see no practicable way of to those of the Eastern coast. There are a helping it. Almost all of our enterprising few vessels engaged in the oyster trade be- youth of both sexes leave us when they reach maturity, and our best families are emigrat-

or introduced by the Hudson's Bay Company, Observation in the West, and a capful study I am not able to say. Berries appear very of the whole question, prompts this answer: plenty and natural to the soil. They are of In companies, with persons of congenial moral almost every imaginable kind, many of which and religious sentiments, embracing mechanics, are not known in the Atlantic States. The and pecuniary ability to make the school and grapes of this country differ much from any the Church paramount and attractive instituthing of the kind I ever saw before-the vine tions from the outset. To name the reasons nation, and are seldom in church; or they are The healthfulness of this portion of the surrounded by denominations with whom But this is easier said than proved. And it is is the call for the various military companies country can not be questioned, as far as fevers they do not choose to unite while there is worthy of remark, that the Jews never accus- to collect at their several stations, and pre- and epidemic diseases are concerned. A con- hope in the future of enjoying their own. ed the disciples of that day of substituting a pare for a general parade and review by the sumptive can not escape that disease by flying "Hope deferred" relaxes exertion; and new day for the Sabbath, in violation of the Emperor. Soon the streets are all alive with here, any more than to other portions of the soon the once fair and flourishing professor is seen relapsing in his principles, and with perthey had adopted the first in place of the sev- are dashing by on horseback or marching to Lumbering is the principal business at pre- verted taste, conformed to the irreligious habthe music of a band. They assemble at first in sent on the Sound; and, considering the its of frontier life. Observation has proved,

Ter- supply the organized churches.

timent. A weak society may be formed with Of Oregon, I can say but little at present; the best of principles, but from its pecuniary but I intend visiting the Territory, and also dependence, only to be led and perverted by the White River and some other rivers in this designing men, to the dishonor of religion, Territory, when I will give you a more com- and as numerous localities evidence, inflicting plete account. Much fever and ague is re- a blow on a given denomination, from which

> The Bishops of Ireland complain that onehalf the Catholics emigrating to America are lost to the Church; and having studied the causes of this loss, Rome prefers that her adherents should dwell near to the priest and the Church in poverty, rather than with plenty and distant from the Church. Protestants may learn from their enemies the methods in order to preservation and power. A lesson may be known from towns in Vermont, New York, Ohio, and Illinois, which were settled by a heterogeneous people, distracted by numerous sects, and which still lack that absorbing element of influence which, in towns adjacent, settled by congenial spirits, has sustained schools and seminaries, and an able ministry, all contributing to a still greater as-

> ORGANIZED EMIGRATION becomes a Christian duty, if a new home is sought. There is a natural proclivity to the strong side, and a borhoods, in the presene of strong Christian men, have often given up controversy, and

In a time of rebellion, government is re-

ther's spirit, they laid the foundations which ment, and contributes to real affinity, happi-

ness, and strength of character. The economies of this question are evident. Where there are numbers, the pecuniary burdens of the Church and school are divided, and every valued institution rendered really more valuable. Lands adjacent to the Christian colonies are held in the market at a much higher price than those in the vicinity of a medley class of people.

A number of families in one company may purchase merchandize and materials for house-building at much lower rates than the immigrant alone; and public spirit, in the laying-out of grounds, and in ornamental culture, will effect at a little expense that which individual enterprise could not achieve.

Persons with a common interest, settled by he stream of water, or near a coal-bed, can with economy, establish those factories which quires in the West. The farmers, uniting their funds, can purchase patent reapers, and mowers, and other great labor-saving inventions of this age, yet beyond the reach of the mass of isolated farmers. Stock and wool growers, at a small cost to each, can secure he best bloods, and such advantages from their introduction as are now only known in a few wealthy localities.

We forbear to enumerate advantages further. If it be said that some may leave the company, we answer, their vacancy will invite good rather than bad men. If failures are in memory, the answer is, not on virgin soil, in a free State, in this day of railroads.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.

explicitly established, by the authority of the ernment house, the residence of Soulouque, money into the country. To show you more their new home from the first avow their re- to meddle with any tool—to write—to play mises afford." great Jehovah, and regulaly handed down where, amid the strains of martial music, va- conclusively how things stand, I will give you ligious convictions, may never do it. Their upon any musical instrument—to bathe—to from the creation—and this Sabbath is the rious evolutions and exercises are gone the census, as reported by the United States excuse, "that they find nothing in the Church comb the hair—and even to carry a pin in the many who fled from New Orleans to esthrough with, the significance of which I Marshal of the Territory, showing the coun- as it used to be at home," may not be valid, their clothes which is unnecessary. These cape the dreadful disease by which it was while their removal from the presence of and a great many others are complied with desolated, stopped at one of our hotels. The congenial friends will prove the shipwreck of by the most rigid. There is one command in Bible, placed there by the benevolence of its. the law of Moses to which all Jews most friends, met their views, and its label directed "My people are so scattered!" is the scrupulously adhere, "Ye shall kindle no fire them where to make a purchase of one if desmournful expression of many a home mis- throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath titute. The ladies called at the depository to sionary: for well they know, that a monthly day." (Exodus xxxv, 3.) Consequently, supply themselves, perhaps for the first time hearing of the Word ordinarily fails to secure they never light a fire, lamp, or candle on the in their lives, with the Word of God. A little the fruits which the pastoral relation contem- Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that interesting conversation ensued, and the implates. This is the condition of thousands of day—all must be done on Friday. As it is pression was left upon the mind of the writer, families, which can not at present be reme impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold cli- that the hotel Bible was as bread cast upon died, since a change of home is not so easily mates without fire or light, the Jewish family the waters, to be found in due time." made, and there is a lack of ministers even to lies who keep servants make it a point to have Such are the replies we prefer making to supply the organized churches.

If it be said that the Christian should be a and among the humbler classes a number of benevolence which "God sheds abroad in the first day of the week, we have no evidence patched to inform the Emperor, whose apmany that are in progress of erection. They light everywhere, and as leaven among the families generally unite in securing the ser- heart."

British Jew.

VALUE OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

A public dinner was lately given to the friends and supporters of the "Patriot" and "British Banner" newspapers. The following remarks by the Lord Mayor of London. who presided on that occasion, deserve attention from the supporters of religious papers

"Our religious societies are very much in-

debted to the Patriot, British Banner, and

other newspapers, for the nature and amount of the prosperity which they now happily enjoy. What is still more, religion itself is greatly advanced. We entertain no exaggerated notions on the subject of religious newspapers; but we are well persuaded, that it is a great advantage to society to have religious newspapers, conducted upon the principle of excluding everything that is inimical to religion, and of promoting those aims and objects which flow from and are supported by religion. We deprecate, rather than encourage, the publication in newspapers of long dissertations on theological subjects, horror of minorities. Bad men in new neigh- which, however valuable, are better fitted for the pages of a magazine; but as I have just said, I see no reason whatever, why not only from motives of peace and policy, have plac- our own newspapers, but all others, should ed themselves within the reach of the minis- not be conducted on religious principles. ter's voice, which has eventuated in their con- On the contrary, such principles ought to underlie all our acts, whether private or public, and especially all that is done for the benefit spected according to the number and charac-ter of the force sent to quell the outbreak; of our country and the world. The question, then, comes to this—What more can be done and the force and position of Christians in the by us, to place these papers, already so sucfrontier States determines their influence on cessful and influential, in a position of still the all-abounding errors, and whether Christ's greater influence and prosperity? If the triumph shall be early and complete, or de- principle with which I started be a correct layed indefinitely. Government erects the one—that these journals do lend very effectual light-house at such a height, and with a given aid in the promotion of truth, benevolence, number of lamps. Fitful, chance lights on and religion—it becomes the duty of every he shore will not suffice in the nights of one of us, I repeat to do all that we can to The Independent recently printed an all darkness and storm; no more will single extend their means of influencing the minds Christians, mostly poor, and of necessity se- of our countrymen and the current of public cular in their pursuits, scattered through the events. I will not now go into details, because the law, or the prophets, but to fulfill them;" at this season, of the year which make the spondent took that advertisement as a text by a combination of influence. If Christians, meeting, into a purely business affair; but I then, would unite to this end, "the solitary very greatly desire that all now present should place shall be glad for them," and the report separate, with not only an inclination, but a would go out through the land, "there are the determination, to redouble their exertions in profits of godliness and conquests for Christ." co-operating with the Patriot and the British There are social and material bearings of Banner. The editors, I think, deserve our this question, which deserve a brief mention. encouragemet. Week after week they are We are made for society; society is not "got laboring to enlighten the public mind, to corup to order," like a military company for an rect public opinion where it is wrong, and to emergency. But persons with a common diffuse right views. The editors, then, I say, aim, of the same faith, and with a free will, who are laboring so zealously and continually embarking together, will find a variety of for this object, deserve our support and enpleasing correspondences in a new home couragement, even though they may not in where all are called to the same trials, and in- every instance take the same views as we ourspired with kindred hopes. We remember selves. You will hardly ever find that those the glowing countenances of our fathers, re. censors who are sometimes so loud in denounchearsing the story of days when, with a bro- ing any little deviation, on the part of the editors of a newspaper, from the principles are now justly their children's pride and joy. which they themselves hold, or from the There trials we need not know in full, borne, course on any public question which they as we may be, by steam to the prairies, long think to be the correct one, have exerted smiling with invitations for the stranger; but themselves in the least degree to extend its enough remains of toil and devotion to the circulation, or done anything to procure for it generations that come after, to perpetuate an increased measure of support. I hope, friendships through prospered years to old then, that you will all think with me, that we age. Constructing a social and religious fa- ought not to allow the editors to persevere bric, and not complaining over that which amid every form of discouragement, without can not be remedied, is the proper employ- having our cordial sympathies and our zealous

THE BIBLE IN HOTELS.

We often hear it said. "Why are we so profuse in placing the Scriptures in the hands of all persons, and wherever a resting-place can be found for them? Many who obtain them from you could purchase them if they chose. and they will only be desecrated in hotels." We give the following facts as a reply to such objections:-

"An individual with his family left this State, to find, as he thought, a more profitable pursuit in the South. Business called him northward during the prevalence of the yellow fever. He was assured before he left his new home, that there was no danger. The crisis was passed, and there were circumstances which the physician in attendance on the every consideration of political economy re- family thought would protect them from attack. The father had but reached the end of his journey when he was telegraphed that the mother of his children was dead, and then that every member of his family was swept away by the destroyer. 'Nat one left,' as he said, 'upon whom his affections could rest in sad remembrance of those who were gone.' But to the point. On hearing of his afflicted state, the writer of this immediately called at his hotel to see him. He was shown to his room. There he found the disconsolate father, previously careless of the Word of God and his soul's welfare, with the Biblethe Bible—the Bible furnished the hotel by our Society—on the table before him. He had none himself, neither would he have asked for one; but there he found the Scriptures before him, to which he could look for conso-It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a lation. His heart was touched by his affic-Thus far it appears that we have a Sabbath the large yard in front of and around the gov- number of inhabitants, brings a large sum of that those who are strangers, and do not in dwellings—to transact business of any kind— with the Bible, to find the comfort its procarriage—to walk more than a mile from their tions. We prayed together; and he was left

Another incident: "Two persons, among

Bible Society Record.

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The Sobbath Recarder.

New York, March 2, 1854.

Becken of

WM. B. MAXSON (w. B

JASON B. WELLS has been employed as an agent to set the the accounts of the Publishing Society, and in that capacity is now on a tour through Madison, Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson Counties, N. Y. From those regions he will proceed soon to other sections of the denomination. Meanwhile it is hoped that indebted to the establishment will remit the amount their indebtedness, and so save the trouble and expense of

SUPPLY OF PESTITUTE CHURCHES.

The many writed destitution of so many of an starts the inquiry, 'What shall be done to remedy the matter? If death, or some other providence, has removed a pastor, immediately the church looks abroad for some one to go in and out before the people. Some other church is enjoying the labors of a faithful minister, and towards him, perhaps, all eyes are turned. Plans are set on foot to secure his services. He is written to, waited upon by committees, tempted with the offer of a larger salary, flattered, and duty requires him to yield; and so the church which he has long been serving is made destitute, that the other may be supplied.

the main trouble no remedy is found. Indeed, not unfrequently the trouble is increased by this course. For it does not follow, from the fact that a minister has been eminently successful in one faild, that he will be so in another. It is not by human might, or power, the he is successful anywhere. He is successful just as far as the Spirit of God concurs with and blesses his labors, and no farther. Now, if he abandons a field to which God has appointed him-that is, one which, by some clear and unmistakable leadings of Providence, has been designated as the place in which he ought to live and labor-and enters upon another, in the idea that he can secure God's blessing let him go where he may, he may find himself missaken. He may find that in his new field he is left to labor alone. He may find that God is not with him, as he once timent. was. He may find such a mutual want of adaptation between himself and the people, as precludes his usefulness in a great degree. Thus, while the man himself is transferred to and the practical effect is much the same as if one of the already diminished ministerial corps had been struck from the list.

We are not now arguing against an occasional change of the pastoral relation. Circumstances may sometimes not only justify | ily settled in one way or another. it, but imperiously require it. A minister may, sometimes, for good and sufficient reasons, seek another field of labor; and a church may, sometimes, justifiably, endeavor to secure the services of a minister, who is preaching acceptably somewhere else.

But it has occurred to us, whether the practice of looking abroad—that is, to some other | Saratoga. During his stay he showed to all church—for help, whenever a destitution has been created, does not indicate a departure ing Tartar Dynasty, which he labored to prop of the Holy Spirit. Is it not according to up. He was the means of saving the life of Scripture, that a church, constituted after the the Tautae when Shanghae was taken. But that divine works, is completely furnished within he gifts necessary to its growth and efficiency? If so, when a prophet teacher-or expounder of the Scriptureshas been removed, the church is not, in orto its own members. And if, among them, site the foreign anchorage, when, in trying to should be conferred. For it may reasonably Tautae's ship, and so near us that several be supposed, other things being equal, that foreigners saw it; the remainder were re-

What church ever thinks of going abroad in quest of a deacon? To its own members resort is always had to fill vacancies in this office. Then why go abroad for other officers? If a minister may be called from one on the outskirts of the suburbs, which are church to another, one would think that a still in the hands of the rebels. Their fire good and afficient deacon might. Perhaps, if was so vigorously returned from the stockades, salaries were not concerned, the removals of that they hastily retreated in disgrace. ministers might be as rare as those of dea-

lutely necessary to go abroad for a pastor, Canton and west coast piratical vessels, weigh- These two balls and two bullets all came for the tabernacles of Lord. His heart panted, humanity, will be preached. Purity and temthere appearing to be no one of the members ed anchor and passed the foreign shipping, from the east, and doubtless from the Imperi- even fainted for the courts of the Lord. One perance, and all of the great reformatory qualified for the office. Very true. But is directly in front of us, and within a few hun- alist guns, distant half a mile on the Wang thing above all others he desired and sought movements for bettering humanity, will find not this very necessity indicative of the ab- dred yards of us. As soon as they cleared Poo river. I called on the Lo family, into after—it was to dwell in the house of the Lord here a ready and hearty sympathy. sence of God's Spirit? Does it not show a the foreign shipping, they opened a heavy which Ne May has married, also saw her all the days of his life. This is the experisad decline from the purity and simplicity of fire upon the stockades; this was briskly rethe Apostolic age? If the Spirit of God were turned, and one of their square-rigged vessels in our churches, creating those "diversities of gifts " and " differences of administrations" that marked the churches of primitive times. would there be any such necessity? We think this is a question for serious consideration.

Now, while we admit the justifiableness of resorting to other churches, on some occasions, for such ministerial gifts as a destitute church may stand in need of, we believe that. in most cases, the resort should be to fasting menced firing as the others had done; soon from a field where he is already profitably close by the stockades. That was a moment drawn swords. occupied. In our own denomination this is imperatively demanded. Nothing else will altogether the advantage. Not only were has been a long time in the camp of the revo- ly go up from this altar! prove an adequate remedy for the destitution we are suffering. Ministers may itinerate, and but each vessel had a man at the top of the camp of the Imperialists. The following are terest. It is among a people specially blest mindedness, to lose sight of all purity, simchange their residences, but the trouble at mast, protected by a strong bull-skin tent fixed the principal items of this man's testimony, of heaven. Among other blessings, you have plicity, and loveliness. If a church falls into now considered quite probable. large remains still. And unless our people to the mast, and carrying a quantity of pots most of which you have already heard from a Seminary of Learning, well conducted and such a state, the promises of God can no longer

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

The proposition before Congress, to organ ize Nebraska Territory under such provisions as will throw it open to Slavery, is every where being discussed, and finds but few advocates among the people at the North. There is reason to fear, however, that the stupendous iniquity will be consummated. The South, of course, is almost unanimous, in its favor, and there is always in Congress a large sprinkling of dough-faces and office-seekers, who can be bought or bullied into voting against free-Under such circumstances, it is important that northern feeling-which is in this case Christian feeling—should be so express ed as to tell in Congress. With this in view, one of the editors of the Independent makes the following suggestions:-

school district, in every village and town, and as fast as a hundred names are got, let them be sent to Congress; and thus let every day' mail carry one, until a stream of petitions sets in. In this work American women can properly engage. This may incite those to acmay see to it that petitions are circulated, and domuch toward it by their own services. Was there ever an occasion or a cause that should made, at last, to believe that he is just the draw forth a woman's heart, if it be not this man for the destitute post. He supposes that the saving of countless of their own sex from the shameless degradation of a slavery which ignores marriage, and tramples under foot the tenderest and holiest ties of humanity. Schools of young men, and colleges, workmen in man-Thus the work of change goes on, but for ufactories, and societies of every kind, might send petitions to Washington from their own members. In short, let every thing that has breath speak, so that it may be known at Washington, that gambling politicians do not represent the Northern sentiments.

2. Let documents be circulated among the people, the speeches of Chase, Seward, and Sumner. Let papers be prepared in each principal neighborhood, giving concisely the facts, and the future bearings of this step, to be issued in country papers, and in hand bills.

3. Let every man of any influence, write to petitions. Let there be thousands of private letters, asking them what they are doing to prevent this evil, and representing the homeinterest which is felt.

meetings, great and small, all over the North, that men may kindle each other's zeal; strengthen each other's purposes, and give

men, great men, influential men, or any men, tell them to move. The people are competent to move of themselves. Wherever a heart beat in this cause, let that heart give its emotions a new field, his efficiency as a minister is not; utterance. Let poor men, unlettered men, mechanics and laborers; in short, the great industrial class-let them move with sponta neousness.

> But whoever works, and whatever is done t must be with promptness and vigor. No time is to be lost. The matter will be speed

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

rom a letter of Eld. S. Carpenter, dated Shanghae, Nov. 27, 1853

On the 2d inst. our Commissioner, Col Mar shall, took his departure from this place, and was honored by a salute from the ship-of-war that his sympathies were in favor of the fall mandarin, who humbly begged for his life promising to retire from active opposition, has since become the open and most dreaded enemy of the insurgents in the city.

On the 7th of this month, about 100 Chidinary cases, to look abroad for another, but nese were on their way to and almost oppoone is found competent to sustain the office pass the Imperial fleet, they were taken, and of instructor and pastor, upon him the office some of them immediately beheaded on the such is the mind of the Holy Spirit. Other- served till next day, when they shared the wise, why was this member gifted for the same fate. They were coming, it is said, to join the insurgents in the city.

On the 6th inst., about twenty sail of the abovenamed fleet weighed anchor, and a few passed the foreign anchorage and opened a fire upon the stockades of the rebels on the river side,

The 10th inst. will be a memorable day in and they made off. The cannonading was kept up briskly for about half an hour, and now and then a random shot sent a ball over enough of these to prevent our viewing the action as deliberately as we otherwise should have done. One ball struck the ground very near us. At length the second division came up, and on clearing the foreign shipping comof intense interest. But the Imperialists had they ten times more numerous than the rebels, lutionists, but since August has been in the

up till after noon, without being able, however, to take the stockades. But the imperi-1. Let petitions be circulated in every wholesale establishments, as well as family tion with whom they have influence; they of belonging to loyal subjects. Thus in one Nankin. They know nothing about Baptism abled to say, in the language of the text, had come professedly to save them.

> side, there was an attack also on the north designedly concealed themselves until a large them; when they arose and beheaded these, and opened a destructive fire upon those bekilled that day was supposed to be about three

pleasant moonlight evening, Mrs. C. and I by us. Your earnest prayers for us are were walking out at about 9 o'clock, when solicited. his representative. It is not enough to sign we perceived a little unusual stir, and were immediately informed that there was some kind of a disturbance on the foreign ground. We had gone but a few steps further, when, 4. There should promptly be called public at the corner of a street, we heard a bullet known rules, were driven off with the loss of people, was well filled by an audience ready wounded. Their object in making this nocturnal visit is not certainly known.

> with a light breeze and against the tide they try. Great credit is certainly due to those made their way very slowly down again below who have had its construction in charge for the city and below the foreign shipping to the skill and energy manifested, and to the their former anchorage. On their way they whole society for the unanimity and promptkept up a long-continued and heavy firing ness with which it has seconded their efforts. upon the stockades. It was astonishing that so much bluster should have had so little effect. Only four of the rebels were killed while managing their guns on the stockades; one of these was a boy much regretted by the rebels on account of his bravery.

On the 22d inst., having previously prepared a note addressed to the rebel chief, I took our washerman and went into the city again, I had not been in there since the 30th ult went directly to the Confucian Temple, where the rebel chief resides, but was told that he had "gone out"—a polite way, probably, of saying he was not to be seen. The highest officer I saw there was so overcome with opium, that it was with difficulty he could rise from his couch, or speak after he was on his feet. I then proceeded to our wondering how I could get among them. found Tong in usual good health, and upon people in school houses-log houses; but God things. We feel assured that all the claims all learn to sing. I remember a singing school ture. If the Imperialists should succeed in retaking the city, there will probably be no small slaughter of the peaceable inhabitants. habitation for the worship of God. But I think there is little probability now that they will retake the city; so I did not insist upon Tong coming out with me. It was not certain that they would have allowed him to pass through the gate. Another two-pound the first day of October. Also, another large- who was raised from obscurity to posts of for a citizenship on earth than for a citizenthe annals of Shanghae. At about 8 o'clock sized bullet had found its way through a win- honor and emolument; yet in all of the various ship in heaven. But here all the claims of It will be replied, however, that it is abso- A. M., the first division of about thirty sail of dow and lodged in the parlor on the settee. situations of his eventful life, his heart longed God's violated law, all the claims of a violated mother. All seemed exceedingly glad to see ence of all the children of God. They me, not excepting the old gentleman, who has choose, with Mary, to sit at the feet of Jesus, and two or three smaller ones, were disabled, always been so much opposed to foreigners. and learn of him the wisdom of heaven. A tabernacle of the Lord. All of the promises Heard from Ahna, that she is still alive, similarity of feeling pervades the hearts of of God in him are yea, and in him amen, unto though feeble. I brought out of the city as much all true Christians. A peculiar interest is the glory of God by us. These promises are as Afo, our man, could bring; then went back, connected with all of their outlays and sacri- all conditional. They depend on us. They into the foreign settlement. There were and, without any note, brought out nearly all fices in the preparation of a place of worship. must be granted through our efforts—through my books except Chinese, and some other ar-

ship, they immediately explode, producing a opium, or gambling, or wine drinking, or understand the works of God, and to compre- with contention, strife, hatred, and worldly. vast quantity of gas and flame, in which it is licentousness, or quarreling, or stealing, or hend truth. Though its immediate object is mindedness. God would vacate His own said no breathing thing can live. Every one raillery. The soldiers have no wages. They not to conduct souls to Christ, it is an import- throne in heaven, if such a state of things of these lorchas carried such a hideous ap- have all things common, and at table all fare ant aid to your church in that labor. It is in should exist there—and can we expect that pendage at the top of the mast. By such alike. Their wives fought beside their hus- the church of God, in this house, erected on He will dwell in His earthly courts under means the two foreign vessels of the rebels bands until they reached Nankin; now they that plan of benevolence which will permit like circumstances? There was no place fell an easy prey to their enemy. Their are kept separate, heve their separate duties, all, without money and without price, to sit more levely than the house of God at Jeru. crews plunged into the waters and made for spend much time in learning (to read, I sup under the sound of the gospel, to drink of the salem; yet its destruction has been utter. shore, but some of them were overtaken and pose, and the doctrine.) The husbands and waters of salvation—it is here the especial His people neglected their duty, relapsed into speared in the water, and among them one wives are all registered, and when they have work to lead souls to Christ. There is some- sin, and God cast them off. If the loveliness foreigner, who had left his neutrality and join- gained the empire each man is to have his thing lovely, something amiable, in all the of God's house in Jerusalem was thus utterly ed the rebels. This done, the firing was kept own wife. They allow of no secret societies. arrangements and purposes of the house of destroyed, how easily may we also thus de-They had some such, but put them to death. God. He smiles upon it—He smiles upon stroy its amiableness and beauty. Piety must They allow only their own books. Some of our efforts to build a place where we may be here, as everywhere else, like the Philoalists before mid-day had set fire to the sub- the classics are used, but they are expurgated worship Him. The builders do not invest sopher's Stone, changing everything into gold, ubs a little further up, and there was a fearful additions. Every thing belonging to the their funds with the expectation of returns conflagration. In the evening the scene was Budhist and Tauest sects is destroyed. Their in kind, but returns in the accession of souls the tabernacle of the Lord amiable? awfully and painfully sublime. The section temples and images are smashed to pieces, to Christ-increase of our spiritual joy-adtraversed by the fire contained a great many Their priests dare not show their faces. vancement of the kingdom of God. All ful listeners to the preached word. It must They keep the Sabbath regularly (seventh earthly acquisitions sink into insignificance, be made a happy place, not a place of skullsresidences, and furnished no small booty to day probably;) they do no work on that day, when compared with heavenly riches—with a Golgotha. Sinners must be entired here the piratical warriors in the employ of the except what is necessary. They all assemble the salvation of a single soul. This is the government. This wanton destruction of in large halls for public worship, kneel down motive, this the hope, animating your breasts. them at home to run in the streets. Do not property would have been less anomalous, to prayer, and their chiefs exhort them. A May it please God to prosper you and bless fear that they will not behave well, or that had it been the property of the rebels instead chief by the name of Lae exhorted them at you beyond all your hopes. May you be en- they are too young to be benefited. Children day thousands of families were deprived of a or the Lord's Supper. This man left Nankin How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of much younger than is generally supposed. home and of their property, by those who in order to visit his brother in the Imperialist | hosts! camp. His brother had his head shaven, and During the naval engagement on the east then he dare not go back, (although he preferred the other party,) for fear of losing his and north-west sides of the city. The rebels head. It is not probable that I shall be able to see this man to inquire more particularly. here, and everything that makes heaven lovely number of imperialists approached the city I think it is a fixed principle with the patriots walls, and a few of them had actually scaled to compel no man to join their fraternity and with them to worship God. This is to be left says, Where two or three are gathered together the world, do not act and talk like worldlings, to the choice of each individual. This liberlow, who retreated, it is said, with much quick- ty of conscience, when considered in connecer step than they approached. The number tion with the strictness of their laws, is truly wonderful. What shall be the precise line of duty for us, if we shall gain access to them, On the evening of the 14th inst., it being a will be a matter to be profoundly considered God speaks, through his ambassador, to the be regular and healthy, and sending currents.

DEDICATION.

According to previous notice, the new church edifice at Alfred Center was dedicated, on the 16th of February, to the worship of whizzing past and very near us. In a few God. The morning opened brightly, and moments volunteers were out, and an armed although the going was bad, owing to recent movement and majestic power to public sen- force landed from the ships of war, and the thaws and freezes, yet at the appointed hour three hundred Imperialists, who had come the house, which is capable of conveniently 5. The people should not wait until public upon the foreign ground armed, contrary to seating between seven and eight hundred five or six killed, and more than that number to listen to the exercises of the occasion. We found the house one combining greater taste, neatness, simplicity, spaciousness, and adapt-The Imperial fleet remained at anchor a ability, than any other of the kind we ever little above the city until the 17th inst., when had the pleasure of entering, in city or coun-

> The Dedicatory Exercises were as follows: 1. Voluntary by the choir.

2. Reading of the 27th Psalm, by Eld. James Marvin. 3. Reading of hymn 911, by Eld. H. P.

Burdick—singing 4. Prayer by Eld. W. B. Maxson.

5. Reading hymn 909, Eld. D. E. Maxson 6. Dedicatory sermon by Eld. W. B. Max-

The following is an abstract of the dis-

pastor of this Church to be with you on this that the Alfred pulpit had thus been pander gon. How fine it would be to have instruoccasion, I have come. I thank God for this ed to public opinion, and the whole truth was ments to lead the congregation! And why privilege of again meeting my friends, and no longer preached here, we would, as it not?" Heaven is represented as a place where that their efforts in erecting this house of wor- were, rise from our dusty beds and come golden harps are used. If instruments are house, every one staring at me, and many ship have been so happily consummated. It once more to you, and expostulate with you used in heaven in the worship of God, why

my offering to get himsout, he preferred to met with us, and blessed us. Happy times of God's law will ever be acknowledged here. remain, for the safety of the house and furni. did we then have together. You have been In this house, also, all classes of our fellow to sing praises to God, and while we were prospered, and have progressed by degrees men will find a hearty welcome. No caste will singing the Spirit of God came down and filled until you have been permitted to erect this ever be recognized. All the claims of the our hearts so that we had to leave off singing As an introduction to my remarks on this edged and urged. We have no sympathy Let, all, both believer and unbeliever, sing.

occasion, I would call your attention to Psalm | with that piety which places its foot upon the | David says, I would that everything that hath 84: 1-" How amiable are thy tabernacles, O | neck of a fellow being, and crushes him into | Freath would praise the Lord.

Lord of Hosts!" ball had some in and had done much more him of the truthfulness of the sentiment of church of Christ has become so sophisticated, damage than the other one that came in on this text. It was doubtless written by David, that its members are seeking more earnestly furled before a favorable breeze—a rich cargo

The tabernacle was a place of peculiar ticles. A good day's work! Next day I interest. There the Law of God was deposwent again, but they gave me a very cold re- ited-there was the cherubim-the mercy. Piety going by steam, by machinery, by a ception at the city gate. I did not see the seat-and holy incense arose there. It was forced service, is not virtue. There is no man on the wall who had always seconded the place where God met with man to bless vice in forced transgression. We are not my efforts to gain admittance. They even him. Though there was but one tabernacle, and prayer, in the confident expectation that we discovered that two of their vessels were threatened to kill my coolies, who had come yet the term is accommodative, and applies to or the works of death. It is true that we are making directly for two foreign ships recent- to assist me. A few days after, Dr. Medhurst all places of worship. May this house be sometimes told that all of our piety is by comtake away the necessity of calling some one ly purchased and armed by the rebels, lying said they repelled him at the same place with truly the tabernacle of the Lord! May pulsion, is governed by absolute necessity. here be found the mercy-seat-may the che-Dr. Medhurst has recently seen a man who rubim hover here! May holy incense constant-

can be made to feel the necessity of praying containing a composition of powder and some other sources. The patriots at Nankin wor- prosperous. It is very true, that it is not pri- be claimed. They all depend on our fulfillthe Lord of the harvest that he will send forth other ingredients. When they apply a match ship God every day and before every meal. marily for religious purposes, yet it is development of the condition imposed upon us. No New York. Letters, papers, parcels, &c.,

record His great name on these walls? Yes.

and desirable, from the presence of the Lord, in my name, there am I in the malist of them. Lord pleasant and interesting. Its pulpit is daily lives. where the plans of God are made knownspoke peace and comfort to them, without formance of these duties, let not religi

The house of God is amiable, because here s the altar where we have consecrated ourselves to Christ. It is the place where sin- | happy-make happy hearts, happy counteners have been born into the kingdom of God. | nances, happy praying, happy singing. God It is here that saints breathe forth that divine is a cheerful, a happy Being, and desires that inspiration given them of the Spirit. This His children should be so. place is lovely, because here love flows from take place in His house.

such recollections cluster.

down-trodden, the oppressed, will be acknowl- and go to weeping and praying and chanting. the dust. God has no sympathy with such. No Christian needs an argument to satisfy It is to be regretted that any part of the Thus amiable are all the uses of the house

of God-its influences are all lovely.

Many also are the promises relating to the God, like all other duties, must be voluntary. compelled to work the works of righteousness This is not true. We are at liberty to love and worship God, or not, just as we please. We may neglect every duty. It is possible

What are some of the conditions for making 1. It must be well filled with willing, cheer-

children must be brought here. Do not leave are capable of learning in the house of God, and they will behave, if they are well in-Is it true, that the great God is willing to structed at home. Let then all classes come. and how it will lift up the minister's heartif they have been erected to his glory, you what strength and energy it will give him in may expect that he will take up his abode the performance of his duties!

2. To make it lovely, you must live like Christ-be Christians, not only in the house may be expected in his earthly courts. Jesus of God, but out of it; while mingling with Do not drive away unbelievers from your There is much that makes the house of the place of worship, by the sinfulness of your

3. Be at peace among yourselves. Let the gospel banner unfurled. From the pulpit, there be but one heart, and let its pulsations mourner in strains as sweet as an angel's of pure life blood to all the members of the voice—comforts saints, invites and warns the body. Let there not be a palsied limb, sinner. It has not only a pulpit, but other blind eye, a deaf ear, or a mute tongue; but, places for worship and heavenly communion, let all the members of the body be healthy where brethren may sit together amid the and active performing all of their functions mercy drops of the gospel, where they may harmoniously as a part of one perfect body dwell together in unity and holy love, and in Christ. Let there be a full and prompt atpraise their common Father. Who can look | tendance, not only at the meetings on the Sabback on any place where God has manifested | bath, but, also, at church, prayer, and covenant himself to their weary, worn hearts of sin, and meetings. And while punctual in the perpleasing recollections? The house of God, duties be neglected at home. A faithful perabove all places, is the place around which formance of duty there, will give strength for the performance of those that are more public. In all of these duties there should be cheer-Religion is calculated to make us fulness.

4. Be progressive. We are apt to cling to heart to heart unrestrained. Christians learn the customs of the past and hate change. I here to love, and to work together. It is recollect that when I first commenced preachtheir mutual, common work-shop, where they ing we used to line the hymns one line at a perform the work enjoined upon them, in time. Thinking it rather slow business,] prayer, in songs of praise, in shouts of victory, | undertook to read two at a time, but there was which make it so much like heaven. Here so much opposition to the innovation, that I the work of God goes on in the conversion of was obliged to fall back on the old method. sinners. The Spirit of God is in his house, | So when hymn-books were introduced, there operating upon the hearts of men. Revivals was opposition to the movement. The same has been the case with all similar improve-This house is especially interesting for ments. There was a time when an instruother reasons. God's whole law will be un- ment introduced into the house of God would compromisingly preached from this pulpit. have driven out many persons as quick as if We shall be greatly disappointed if such a man with the small-pox had entered. Let should not be the case. If, after we shall us have the very best singing possible-let Having been invited by the brethren and slumber in our graves, the news should come, us have harmony and melody, and not jarwas my lot, in other years, to meet with this for the desecration. But we hope better not use them in His worship on earth? Let where old and young went on purpose to learn

> In conclusion, may everything be amiable and lovely, pleasant and prosperous. May you be like a ship well manned, sail all unon board—may you have a prosperous voyage, steering clear of rocks and quicksands, and land many a precious soul in the haven of eternal rest. May this church be indeed a light to guide souls to Christ.

Will you start thus? Or shall the whole scene be overspread with the pull of death? If you will thus commence, and seek for a revival of pure religion in your souls, God will pour out His Spirit upon you.

7. Prayer—Eld. N. V. Hull.

8. Reading hymn 905—Eld. T. E. Babcock—singing. 9. Remarks by Eld. Hull, in which he urg-

ed upon the congregation the importance of ledicating their hearts, as to the Lord

10. Singing by the choir.

11. Benediction.

Preaching each day and evening, inter spersed with prayer meetings, was continued till First-day evening, with continually increase ing interest.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN THE LEGIS-LATURE OF NEW YORK.—The Senate's Select Committee have reported a very stringent bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages. The House Committee have signified their approval of the bill; and its passage through both branches of the Legislature 18

laborers, the trouble will continue. T. B. B. to these, and throw them upon the deck of a They do not allow of smoking tobacco or ing mind, enlarging views, preparing souls to place is more painful than a church filled directed thus, will be sent to him in Palestine;

hatred, and worldlyuld vacate His own such a state of things iscan we expect that earthly courts under There was no place house of God at Jeruction has been utter. neir duty, relapsed into off. If the loveliness salem was thus utterly may we also thus dend beauty. Piety must else, like the Philog everything into gold. conditions for making

Lord amiable? Hed with willing, cheer seched word. It must not a place of skulls must be enticed here ght here. Do not leave the streets: Do not behave well, or that e benefited. Children in the house of God. generally supposedif they are well in. then all classes come. the minister's heartgy it will give him in duties!

you must live like not only in the house while mingling with nd talk like worldlings. nbelievers from your the sinfulness of your

ng yourselves. Let t, and let its pulsations and sending currents the members of the be a palsied limb. 🔈 r a mute tongue; but. the body be healthy all of their functions t of one perfect body e a full and prompt ate meetings on the Sabh, prayer, and covenant e punctual in the perities, let not religious

nome. A faithful perwill give strength for se that are more public. there should be cheeralculated to make us earts, happy countehappy singing. God Being, and desires that We are apt to cling to and hate change. I st commenced preachhymns one line at a ather slow business, I at a time, but there was the innovation, that I ick on the old method. were introduced, there movement. The same all similar imptove-

ime when an instrue house of God would persons as quick as if x had entered. Let singing possible—let melody, and not jaruld be to have instrugregation! And why ented as a place where If instruments are worship of God, why rship on earth? Let mber a singing school nt on purpose to learn and while we were came down and filled ad to leave off singing praying and chanting.

t everything that hath Lord. verything be amiable d prosperous. May l manned, sail all unbreeze—a rich cargo a prosperous voyage, and quicksands, and soul in the haven of church be indeed .

and unbeliever, sing.

Or shall the whole h the pall of death? ce, and seek for a reyour souls, God will you.

Hull. Eld. T. E. Bab-

ull, in which he urgthe importance of s well as the house

and evening, inter ings, was continued continually incress

LAW IN THE LEGIS-The Senate's Serted a very stringent f intoxicating bevemittee have signified liand its passage the Legislature is

il address Wm. M.

For the Sabbath Recorder. FORTS IN PALESTINE.

That "the Jews generally regard the agricultural efforts now making in Palestine with fayor, under the impression that they have no per was alluded to week before last as an evithe editor says:-

"But we must not forget, that they have also a sectarian aim in addition to their benevolent object, and this is to effect a conversion to their creed of those they so kindly help forward, and thus to withdraw them from the fold of Judaism. However wrong we Isgospel unto all nations; and it is not to be expected that the Jews should be excluded, when they offer their creed to those who have in favor of the bill. not yet adopted it. Our assertion, that they had better go and convert the heathen and infidels among themselves, both in high and low life, will be met with the apology, that while they do not neglect the evil in their midst, for which they apply the antidote of domestic missions, they are not permitted to overlook the destitution, as they term it, of heathens, a mark of attack."

Again he says:-" "Shall it become the duty of the rabbis and elders to denounce farming and common schools, from the danger which lurks behind the ostensible benevolence? We must not forget, that should the American missionaries succeed in teaching our people agriculture and the mechanic arts, they will have done more by their presence to abolish poverty and beggary, than all the munificent sums ing all territorial governments on the princiwhich have been sent thither from time immemorial, and which may be hereafter sent. Gwin introduced a bill authorizing the con-Hence we should, for our part, be sorely struction by the United States Government. grieved, should the effort to colonize portions of six additional steam frigates for the navy. of Palestine by American farmers prove The consideration of the Nebraska bill was unsuccessful, from the fact that their motives then resumed. Mr. Sumner of Mass. having are suspicious."

That our friends should be very seriously embarrassed in view of their position before anniversary of Washington's birth-day. the Jewish people, after such expressions of their sense of Christian duty, we cannot

SAILING OF OUR MISSIONARIES.

The Committee on Outfit are informed that our missionaries have engaged a passage to Smyrna on board the bark Rose Pool, which is to sail from Boston about the first of next week. The Rose Pool is a small vessel, and her accommodations are not of the first order, day. but our brethren are anxious to be on their errand, and have therefore concluded to sacrifice some of the usual comforts of a sea voyage rather than delay their departure. The present probability is, that they will sail on the of the atmospheric telegraph, asking an ap-6th or 7th of March, and unless the time propriation of \$5,000 to construct his teleshould be anticipated by an earlier appoint- graph for ten miles. The inventor asserts ment, our brethren will leave Westerly, Monday morning, for Boston. Any freight not yet sent may therefore be directed to the Bark the Government of the United States with Rose Pool, Boston, instead of Westerly, as foreign powers, in order to secure to Ameri-

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

American Tract Society.—The receipts of the American Tract Society for the last month were \$60,056, including \$29,525 in donations. The gratuitous circulation of publing \$3,000,000 for the construction of six been the terror of merchantmen on that coast. lications since April 1st exceeds 46,000,000 steam frigates, was then taken up and passed, 5,000, and of other publications, including ate adjourned. periodicals, nearly 50,000. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 20th Feb. information was communicated from the Rev. against a repeal of the Missouri Compromise. the press. Letters from different parts of roads in that State. India acknowledged previous grants of money, and requested further appropriations. Intelligence from missionaries in China, as to the character of the revolution in progress there, encourages increased activity in preaching and tract distribution. A letter from the Hon. Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Gen-

A Church with Money in its Treasury. -The Worcester Spy states that the Congregational society in North Brookfield, of which the venerable Dr. Snell is now the senior pastor, have within the last three months enlarged and repaired their meeting- entitled. It is said that there are now some house, so that it will accommodate a thousand twenty cases pending, and the object of the people, and is now one of the most elegant | bill is to provide a remedy for the evil. Mr. Galhouses of worship in the State. On the 16th legos was admitted to his seat as Delegate sale at auction, and within some four or five Legislatures of Virginia and New Jersey, in pews at their disposal, and \$3,600 in the adjourned over until Second-day. treasury.

\$1,000 as a "thank-offering."

SALARIES OF WESTERN MISSIONARIES. - A correspondent of the Chicago Evangelist, said to be a "faithful and self-denying missionary, who occupies a very important field of labor," speaks of the effect of the vast network of internal improvements now going on in the West, in augmenting the price of labor, of provisions, and of property, by which those ministers who could barely live on their salaries must now run in debt and incur the charge of dishonesty, and adduces his own experi ence in proof:

nominal, of \$400. But last year the cost of the bill.

living increased so much, that at the close of AGRICULTURAL AND CONVERSION EF- the year I found myself unable to meet the expenses of the year, by near \$100. This year, with that debt pressing upon me, I have been engaged in a desperate effort to repress our expenses, at least, to our actual income. But now, nearly at the close of the year, I find the problem impossible to solve-if we | reference to the conversion of the Jews to keep ourselves decently clothed, and have Christianity," is not quite so conclusive as to food to eat and wood to burn. And now I be received without some allowance. We am forced to meet the question as to duty for cut the following from The Occident, which pa. the future: Whether to leave my people, whom I love, but who are poor, and seek some other field where it is less expensive to dence of the unsuspecting character of the Jew- live; or to engage partly in some other busiish press. After speaking favorably of the be- ness; or to turn quite aside from the ministry, nevolence of the agricultural effort in Palestine, at least for a time, in order to liquidate old debts, and provide something for the time to

> Abstract of Proceedings in Congress. SECOND-DAY, FEB. 20.

In the SENATE, after the usual opening busi ness, Mr. Johnson reported a bill for the orraelites may deem such purpose, we must ac- ganization into separate territories of the knowledge that it is perfectly consistent with Choctaw, Cherokee and Creek tribes of In-

bill from the Senate to extend the pre-emption the Klamath Indians surrounded and attacked privilege throughout the State of California a party of whites who had gone out to recover were set apart for the consideration of local were defeated with a loss of 4 men. It is the party are so dangerously ill that their rebusiness which pertains to the organized Ter- supposed that there will be a serious war. ritories. The bill extending the provisions of the several laws granting bounty lands to Jews, and Mahomedans. So we must expect the officers, soldiers and sailors who served in that, with the interest of late years excited the war-of 1812 and the Indian wars since towards the poor sufferers in Palestine, their 1790, was reported, with a recommendareligion will become, either openly or covertly, tion that it do not pass. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Noble of Michigan got the floor and spoke in opposition to the levying of tunnage duties. The speaking then turned on the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Ewing of Kentucky contending that the line of 36° 30' never was a compromise line, and was unconstitutional.

THIRD-DAY, FEB. 21. In the SENATE, Mr. Bayard of Del. presented several petitions in favor of establishple of non-intervention by Congress. Mr. the floor, made an able and eloquent speech in opposition to the bill. The Senate then ad- else, at present, is mere conjecture or fable. journed over until Fifth-day, on account of the

In the House, after the transaction of some Three days later news from Europe, being unimportant business, the Homestead bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr Bent of Ga. spoke in opposition to the bill and Mr. Gerrit Smith of N. Y. strongly favored it, considering it second in importance to no other bill. Mr. J. Allen of Ill. spoke in bill extending the provisions of the several aspect of affairs. bounty land laws was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Shields presented the petition of the inventor that he can transmit packages weighing 500 pounds 500 miles an hour. Mr. Cass presented a petition asking the interposition of can citizens abroad the enjoyment of religious worship while living, and a place of sepulchre and the rights of Christian burial when dead. The Nebraska bill was then taken up. Mr. Toombs of Georgia made a speech in favor of the bill. When Mr. Toombs concluded, Mr. Hunter of Virginia got the floor, and the subject was postponed. The bill appropriat-

proceedings of the mechanics of New York

the Nebraska bill was resumed, Mr. Douglas of Scotland. On the night of the 27th ult., announced that a caucus of the friends of the the ship W. H. Davis, from Liverpool for bill had been held, and had agreed that the New Orleans, went ashore on the rocks near pension office by Gen. Ford, Judge Vonderdebate on the subject should be closed by Vatersay, within a short distance from the smith, and Alderman Evans of Lancaster, Pa, Fourth-day. Mr. Hunter of Virginia, and spot where the emigrant ship Ann Jane was have extended over a space of fifteen years, SH Coon eral Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. Butler of South Carolina, then spoke in lost a few months ago. The W. H. Davis and the amount drawn during that period acknowledged the receipt of \$3,500 for the favor of the bill. The Committee appointed became unmanageable during a heavy gale, from the United States Treasury, will reach press in Northern India, Siam and China. to investigate the charges against Gov. Ram- and in attempting to weather Barra Head was the sum of fifty thousand dollars. On the morning of the day of meeting, an un- sley of Minnesota were discharged, and his ac- driven on the rocks with such violence that in known donor sent to the Treasurer nearly counts ordered to be settled by the Account- a few minutes she went to pieces, and all ing Officers of the Government. A large hands, except one man, the steward, were number of petitions from different States drowned, 30 in all. Several of the bodies against a repeal of the Missouri Compromise were washed up and were interred at Vater-

The House was principally engaged in the discussion of a bill confirmatory of certain school sections, some States being now deprived of the 16th section, to which they are

SABBATH-DAY, FEB. 25.

In the Senate, a large number of petitions against the passage of the Nebraska bill were presented. Mr. Cass presented his petition on Religious Freedom abroad, and made a speech on the foreign policy of America. This speech was occasioned by the declaration in the speech recently made by the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that the Anglo-French alliance extends to Western as Mr. Jenkinson, living in the south part of that Canada by the "underground." well as Eastern affairs, which, Mr. C. said, city, died on the 5th inst., leaving two chilclearly means an alliance designed to check dren, one about seven years and the other our national aggrandizement by the acquisi- about seven months old. Mr. J. is a Protesttion of Cuba. The consideration of the Ne- ant, and his wife was a Catholic. After his braska bill was then resumed, and Mr. Butler wife's death, Mr. J. broke up house-keeping of South Carolina concluded his speech in fa- and paid the board of his children at the house "Until the year 1852, I have been able to vor of the bill. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, and Mr. of a Mr. Murphy, a Catholic. Having obtain-

California News.

The steamer Northern Light, with two weeks later news from California, arrived at New York, Feb. 23d. She brought 400 passengers and \$800,000 in specie on freight.

A good deal of excitement had been produced in San Francisco by the alledged attempt of Mr. Palmer (of the house of Palmer, Cook & Co.) to bribe one of the State Senators in regard to the Senatorial election.

The latest intelligence from the Fillibusters Lower California reaches to the 17th ult. At that date they were in a state of masterly inactivity at their camp in Ensenada, waiting for something to turn up. The band had been bers, who had arrived at San Diego, with the Bishop is to decide how and where his chilreport that the Fillibusters were short of pro- dren shall be educated. visions, and had begun to obtain supplies by helping themselves to the provisions of the rancheros. A decree of President Walker had annexed Sonora to the new Republic. In the north, difficulties have again com-

menced. The Indians complain that some of their tribes have been shot down without prothe principles of Christianity. Its followers dians. After the transaction of some routine vocation, and that the treaties are not observ-In the House of Representatives, the en were killed in a fight on Smith River, and

> The Golden Gate, ocean steamer, went ashore on a reef just outside of the harbor of San Diego on the 18th. She remained there till the 25th, when, after being lightened, she was got off by kedging, with the aid of the steamer Columbia.

The silver mine announced to have been ed \$40 from 100 lbs. of ore.

The stringency in the monetary affairs consequent on the long drouth, the small produce of the mines, and the overburdened condition of the San Francisco market, has occasioned several heavy failures.

Newspaper dates from China have been tainty, except that it is somewhere in Chili, we have no assurance that it will be. She is

European News.

to Feb. 11th, was received in New York last

cheaper; Money comparatively easy, and

From the seat of war, we have a brief announcement, that on Feb. 5, an encounter The House-then adjourned over until Fifth- took place between the Turks and Russians near Giurgevo. Three thousand Turks crossed the river. They drove in the Russian out-In the SENATE, Messrs. Seward and Chase posts and attacked the town. At nightfall presented a large number of petitions against they recrossed to their camp. Further than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. the above, there is scarcely any news from the seat of war.

> France and England. Nicholas was said to down on former customs. be sick-with erysipelas, some say-but at all events he had not seen any one for ten days.

On the 24th January, a memorial was presented to Lord Stratford, by twenty-three masters of British merchant ships, asking if it was safe for them to proceed to the ports of their destination in the Black Sea. Lord Stratford replied that it is impossible to foretell what each day may bring forth.

Ismael Pasha, the active Governor of Smyrna, has succeeded in capturing the notorious Greek pirate Condora, who has long

Preparations for war go on actively in Engof pages. The daily issues of books is about and after a short Executive Session, the Sen-land. Government order has been issued calling on all Greenwich (naval) pensioners, In the House, Mr. Wheeler presented the under 60 years of age, "no matter how employed or engaged," to attend at the Pension Office for inspection by Admiralty officers to Driking of Athens, Greece, that the obstacles | The Committee on Public Lands reported ascertrin their fitness for service. The men to his labors were chiefly removed, and that back the Senate bill granting two and a half are threatened with loss of pension if they exceeds any previous year, except 1848, when he was about to enlarge his operations with millions of acres of land to Wisconsin for rail. fail to attend. Recruiting is active for all the number was 475,000. Last year it was arms of the service.

> Another distressing shipwreck had taken In the Senate, when the consideration of place on the Island of Barra, western coast

SLAVERY PROJECTS.—The Boston Commonwealth says that the slave interest has three schemes which it is now pursuing with great pertinacity. (1.) The slaveholders intend that the Supreme Court shall decide that they by the Court of Sessions, charging them with ult., 168 pews in the house were offered for from New Mexico. Resolutions from the States. They are using the Lemmon case to parties. secure such a decision. (2.) They intend to hours, 160 of these pews were sold for \$13,- favor of granting full bounty lands to the sol- open all our free territitory to the introduction to leave a train of cars, on the Columbia Rail-547, leaving the society free of debt, with diers of 1812, were presented. The House of slavery. Douglas's Nebraska bill shows road, near Lancaster, when in motion, fell Lucien L Covey 100 Clarke Maxson what they are doing in this direction. (3.) They intend to aid and comfort the African slave trade, by securing payment for the Amistad negroes. Some of them are beginning to say this trade should be restored, and to declare that it was abolished by the influence of "morbid sentimentalism."

> ROMAN CATHOLIC ARBOGANCE.—The Providence (R. I.) Tribune says that the wife of

told that he could not have them without the consent of the Bishop—that he had instructed New York on the 24th Feb., bringing the ofhim not to give them up. Mr. J. thought it a ficers and crew of the ship Columbians, abanhard case that he could not have his own chil- doned at sea, and of the brig Frederick, likedren, and went to get legal advice. In the wise abandoned. mean time he saw Mr. C. Matthewson, who told him he would go with him and see if they bill restoring all the rights of a citizen of that told him he would go with him and see if they bill restoring all the rights of a citizen of that chapel, recitation, society and library rooms, is one of the largest and finest school structures in Western New York. gether, but Mr. Murphy and wife still refused by a majority of one vote. to let the children go, giving the same reason as before. They were about to take them away, when Mr. Murphy struck at Mr. Matthewson with a poker, whereupon they left the house and had Mr. Murphy arrested for an assault. He was up before the Court of Magistrates and fined \$3 and cost, from which decision he appealed. The children are now thinned by the desertion of several of its mem- not to be found, and the father is told that the

A SAD AND MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On the 10th of January last, a man by the name of Nicholas Phillpot was married at the Episcopal Church in the village of Batavia, and in Western. Corn, 91 a 93c. for Jersey, 93 a 94c. for the evening himself and bride, together with western mixed. White Beans, 1 62 a 1 81 for Northabout a dozen others, held a wedding party ern. Black-eyed peas 2 50. business, the Nebraska bill was taken up, Mr. ed. The whites complain that the Indians after the party, all that attended were taken Petit of Indiana having the floor, who spoke are constantly stealing stock. Three or four violently ill. The bridegroom and bride, and conflicts have occurred. Five Indians were a young man by the name of Peard, all died killed at Burnt Ranch, on Trinity River, sev- the early part of last week, and the others are still very sick. The cause is not known, but it is believed to be from the effects of poison was passed. The 7th, 8th and 9th of March stolen stock on the 13th January. The whites either by design or accident. Two more of covery is extremely doubtful.

SUMMARY.

Miss Delia Webster, who was pardoned out of the Kentucky Penitentiary, where she was confined on a charge of abducting slaves, has received notice from the citizens of Thimble discovered ninety miles east of Monterey, in County, that she must leave the State imthe mountains, is said to be very promising. mediately. This is in consequence of the Some of the ore which has been tried productive recent disappearance of a number of slaves, and the arrest of the Rev. Norris Day at Madison, Ind., on the charge of abducting slaves. Day, it is alleged, is a partner of Miss Webster in the business, and the two, it is said, resided on a farm which they had purchased in Trimble County.

The health of Mrs. Judson (Fanny Forresreceived at San Francisco to Dec. 13. The ter) is still declining. The Madison County Register says the interest in the rebellion is Journal says: "The progress of her decline, concentrated on the army advancing toward though less rapid than it was during the Pekin, and of this nothing is known with cer- month of January, has not been stayed, and the province in which Pekin is situated. All attended by one of the most eminent physicians in Central New York, and every thing that skill can accomplish will be done to restore her to health."

of railroad from the termination of the Harlem Railroad at Chatham to Bennington in Vermont, has, under acts of the Legislature of A better feeling prevailed in the Liverpool New York, Massachusetts and Vermont, and Cotton Market; Breadstuffs were becoming the action of the stockholders, been consolidated into one under the name of the opposition to the Missouri Compromise. The Funds steady, notwithstanding the warlike Lebanon Springs Railroad Company. About 20 miles of this road are being graded, and the remaining 34 are being located.

> Com. Perry of the Japan Expedition has had the cabin of the Susquehannah splendidly fitted with silk, damask and gold, it was said, for the reception of the Japan dignitaries. Having landed to present the President's let- W Woodmancy, Rockville, R I 2 00 ter, it is asserted to be his intention to insist upon the Emperor's reply being brought on board to him. His landing near Jeddo, and There are as yet no tidings of any answer the reception of the letter on shore with be- Willett S Burdick from St. Petersburg to the last ultimatum of coming ceremony is considered a great break- Amos Colgrove

While at the Bonin Islands the U. S. ship Thomas Vars, Berlin Center Plymouth had the misfortune to lose one of her lieutenants and thirteen men, with one of J E Clarke, Brooklyn her boats, in a typhoon. The party in the John Mazson, DeRuyter boat left the ship in the morning, on a turtling | Wm M Truman, Richburg and hunting excursion, and while absent a severe gale sprang up, in which it was sup- R G Witter, Durhamville posed they were lost, as they were not seen L M Courell, Gowanda

Emigrant Ticket Swindlers are plenty in Alex Campbell, Adams Center New York, and several of them have recent- John Sheldon, Alden ly been arrested for selling Tickets to emigrants which purported to be good for the far West, but were good only perhaps half Alanson Coon the way. Never buy tickets of runners, but Spencer Sisson rather go to the regular offices of the railroads | Barton Brand, Delancy

The grand total of hogs packed the present John Whitford, Berlin winter at Cincinnati is given at 426,479. This L M Cottrell, Gowanda 361,000. Kentucky has furnished this season to the Cincinnati and Covington slaughter- Eli S Bailey houses 106,855, and most of them hogs of

The alleged frauds committed upon the Col, by W. M. Jones, continued from Recorder Feb. 23.

A dispatch dated Washington, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1854, says: Gen. Armstrong, of the Union, died of congestion of the brain this evening at 7 o'clock, aged 64 years. He leaves four daughters and three sons. Gen. Jackson bequeathed his war sword to this

Officer Spicer, of the Court of Sessons, ar- | G H Burdick rested, on Saturday, Feb. 25th. Wm. Hays JM Lanphear and his wife Clara, on a bench warrant issued may take their slaves into the free States and the murder of Dr. Lutener. The Grand Jury, David Davis hold them there as safely as in the slave it appears, found indictments against these WH Redfield [1] 1 00

> John Silverthorne, a drover, in attempting A L Maxson between the cars, and the whole train passed over him, cutting his body into three pieces. Daniel Bennet Ten cars were thrown off the track, and sev- Mr Doolittle eral cattle killed. A company of five negroes, the property of Hannah E Hull

James Merton, of Gallatin Co., K.y., succeeded in making their escape, on the night of Feb. Anthony Makes 14th. They had only to cross the Ohio river. when they were taken in charge by some friends who soon had them on their way to

Mr. Ruskin has said, in the preface to his S Green A P Harris pemphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism, that "no OB Palmiter great intellectual thing was ever done by great | R C Langworthy effort; a great thirig can only be done by a Nelson Babcock Eliza W Spicer great man, and he does it without effort."

The steamer Africa, which was stuck in meet my family expenses with a salary, partly Brown, of Mississippi, also spoke in favor of ed another boarding-place for his children, the mud three miles from New York, got off Newport-Miss Nancy Stillman Mr. J. went to remove them, when he was last we k, and sailed for Liverpool.

The ship Cornelius Grinnell arrived at

The Senate of Rhode Island has passed a

A man named Smith, a baggage-master on the New Haven and Springfield Railroad, has been arrested for robbing the mails. His depredations are supposed to amount to \$100,-

New York Market-February 27, 1854.

Ashes-Pots \$5 94 a 6 00; Pearls 6 75. Flour and Meal-Flour, 8 31 a 8 37 for Canadian 31 a 8 50 for Western Canal and mixed to fancy Michigan and Ohio. Rye Flour 6 00 for fine, 7 00 for Superfine. Corn Meal 4 25 for Jersey, 4 62 a 4 75 for

Grain-Wheat, 1 84 for red Long Island, 2 00 for white Southern. Barley 1 08, and scarce. Rye 1 20. Oats, 46 a 48c. for Jersey, 52 a 55c. for State and

Provisions-Pork, 13 25 for prime, 15 25 for mess Beef, 6 00 a 8 00 for country prime, 9 00 a 11 50 for country mess. Lard 10 a 104c. Butter, 124 a 16c for Ohio, 16 a 20c. for State. Cheese, 10 a 12c. Hay-85 a 90c. per cwt.

Lumber-15 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes-3 50 per bbl. for Carters and Mercers. Seeds-Clover 101c. Timothy, 13 00 a 16 50 for nowed, 17 00 a 19 25 for reaped. Flaxseed, 1 64 a . 67 for Southern and State. Tallow-121 a 121c.

:MARRIED,

In Adams Village, N. Y., on the 15th January, by Eld. A. Campbell, Mr. Daniel Seelye to Miss Mary DAVENPORT, all of Adams. At Adams Center, on the 22d January, by the same,

Mr. George F. Johnson to Miss Elizabeth Williams, In Adams, on the 18th ult., by the same, Mr. Horace Colfix to Miss Annis Spencer, all of Adams.

At the Seventh-day Beptist Church in Watson, N. Y. December 31, 1853, by Eld. E. Robinson, Mr. Thomas R. Reed to Miss Martha A. Robinson, all of Watson.

In the village of Scotia, near Schenectady, on the evening of the 16th February, 1854, Rev. John D. GREENE, aged about 35. He had that evening written very interesting letter to his niece in Clarkville, (his former place of residence,) in regard to the long-protracted and very painful sickness of her mother, (his sister.) since deceased. In that letter he stated that he hoped, that when his Heavenly Father should see fit to call him hence, the change would be instantaneous. His health had been very good, and he had been settled but a short time, as pastor of the Baptist Church in and about that little village, with flattering prospects of future usefulness. After finishing the letter above mentioned, he complained to his wife of a pain in his head, and laid down on his bed, and in fifteen minutes died in a fit. The officiating clergyman at his funeral, justead of a new sermon, read the letter above mentioned, and the sermon that the deceased preached on the lest New Year's day from the lest New Year's da The Troy Whig states that the whole line on the last New Year's day, from this text: "This year

In Clarkville on the 21st Feb., Mrs. AMY CLARKE, aged 46, wife of Maxson Clarke, Jr., and sister of the

Rowse Babcock, Wm M Jones, E D Spicer, Charles Spicer, Lewis Jones, George Thorngate, Silas Bailey, Alexander Campbell, Hosea B Clarke (yes.) John Whitford, Nathan Davis, E R Clarke, Nathan Maxson, W C Kenyon, J M Allen, A A Crandall, Z Campbell, John Parmalee, L M Cottrell, H W Babcock, E Max-

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: I C Chapman, Hopkinton, R I \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. Foster Reynolds, Hebron, Pa 2 00 Thos C Maxson, Utica, Wis 2 00 2 00 Nathan Davis, Sullivan, Ind 2 00 2 00 1 00 Nathan W Phillips, Nile Dwight Trowbridge, State Bridge 1 00 4 00 Hosea B Clarke, Brookfield 5 00 4 00 Elizabeth Dennison, W Edmeston 2 00

Nathan Maxson, Milton, Wis H W Babcock 25c, S Dunham 37c

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: \$1 00 Alex Campbell James H Mosher 1 00 Joel Jones 1 00 David Maxson WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for the Missionary Society. Christiana, Wis: \$1 00 Lamont Crandall

00 George Odell 1 00 A F Geer Thomas Maxson 1 00 H C Crandall 1 00 Edwin Fuller George Button W S Burdick Leroy Crandall 1 00 E-M Crandall 1 00 Sarah Crandall Jenette Miller 1 00 L M Crandall Lovina Stillman Eunice Fuller Clarissa Burdick 25: Cornelia Coon A P Stillman R I Crandall Walworth, Wis: 1 00 N L Bassett

A M Coon

Ephraim B Swinney 1 00 Jeremy Davis Leonard Seaman Mary T Davis Adelia Maxson D D Maxson E R Maxson Charles Maxson 1 00 Cyrus Church 1 00 Eli Davis 1 00 Theodore Hull Eli B Ayres 13 Justin M Hull

Southampton, Ill Adams Center: 5 00 Margarett E Maxson 5 00 5 00 Edward Whitford 10 00 factured, is as good as ever has been made heretofore,
50 N G Whitford 5 00 or as we are ca vable of making. No toil or cost is
5 00 Mr Clarke 1 00 spared, in maintaining it in the best perfection which
1 00 Jesse Maxson 5 00 it is possible to produce. Hence the patient who pro1 00 S L Babasah 5 00 Ederry Product on this medicine, now manual
to make the maxson of making. No toil or cost is
5 00 Mr Clarke 1 00 S L Babasah 5 00 Ederry Product on this medicine, now manual
to make the maxson of making. No toil or cost is
5 00 Mr Clarke 2 00 S L Babasah 5 00 S L Babasah Silas Maxson Diantha Maxson Perrin Frink A M Whitford E 1 00 1 00 S L Babcock € : 50 Charles Potter Dr Maxson 5 00 Thomas R Green 1 00

Howell W Randolph 2 00

Susan Maxson Dea David Maxaon Hounsfield: John Utter 5 00 Benj Maxson [To be concluded.]

Alfred Academy:

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ed into ten departments, with an experienced Professor at the head of each. The edifice containing the York. The supervision of the students is parental, and well adapted to securing their highest intellectual and moral discipline.

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

L Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to enew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or lers, which will receive prompt attention. An ex amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can pleas themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.

A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. WILLIAM DUNN JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton-Winter Arrangements-On and after Oct. 3, 1853, Passenger Trains will leave as follows-from Pier No. 2 North River, New York—8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; New York, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M. Leave Philipsburg, opposite Enston, at 61 and 91 A. M., 31 P. M. eave Simerville (way) at 6.50 A. M. This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foot

of Courtlandt-st. Stages connect with trains from New York as folows: from Plainfield for Baskenvidge, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack, &c; from White House for lemington, &c.: from Easton for Belvidere, Wilkesparre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence. of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have over all others, several from this country and Europe peing in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, pesides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order Chimes of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Chapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Hummer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished We can supply whote sets, or parts of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon

proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and cept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the principal outes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully so-A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and

THIS remedy is offered to the community with the to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have \$5 00 been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous af-

fections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident

Nothing has called louder for the earnest inquiry of

to our climate.

nedical men, than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class f diseases had more of their investigation and care. But as yet no adequate remedy bad been provided. on which the public dould depend for protection from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the introduction of the CHERRY PECTORAL. This article is the product of a long, laborious, and I believe successful endeavor, to furnish the community with such a remedy. 2 00 Of this last statement the American people are now 1 00 themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision. If there is any dependence to be placed in what men of every class and station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat ance of intelligent Physicians, who make it their business to know-in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then it is irrefutably proven that this medicine does relieve and does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true, it cannot be too freely published, nor be too widely known. The afflicted should know it. A remedy that cures, is price-25 less to them. Parents should know it, their children 94 are priceless to them All should know it, for health 1 00 can be priced to no one. Not only should it be circu-1 00 lated here, but everywhere, not only in this country, but in all countries. How faithfully we have acted on this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this article has made the circle of the globe. The sun William S Clarke 2 200 Mrs Joseph Swinney 1 00 never sets on its limits. No continent is without it, 1 00 and but few peoples. Although not in so general use 50 in other nations as in this, it is employed by the more 1 00 tensively employed in both Americas—in Enrope, Asia,
2 00 Africa, Australia, and the far off islands of the sea. 2 00 Mrs P S Randolph 1 00 Life is as dear to its possessors there as here, and they grasp at a valuable remedy with even more avidity. Unlike most preparations of its kind, it is an expensive composition of costly material. Still it is afforded to the public at a reasonably low price, and what is of 94 Dr Phineas Crouch 1 00 vastly more importance to them, its quality is never suffered to decline from its original standard of excellence. Every bot le of this medicine, now manu-

> 3 00 cures the genuine Cherry Pectoral, can rely on 5 00 having as good an art. the as has ever been had by those 5 00 having as good at the stress who testify to its cures.
> 5 00 By pursuing this course, I have the hope of doing some good in the world, as well as the satisfaction of believing that much has been done already.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell. Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS:

3 00 retail by Rushton, CLARK & Co, and by all Druggiets,

ter, No 9 Spruce st. ipers, parcels, &c., to him in Palestine Rum dashed to

ecellaneous.

nat is Rum? da, a man of cares. " access I asked an and white with hoary hairs Wrinkled. 🗃 Rum is the f the soul, he said. Ye young that take warning from the dead. I asked a ded, ere the stroke Of ruthless fe's golden howl had broke; 💥 I asked him, Want is rum? Rum, he replied, The curse of each -my ruin-and he died. I asked a we plos wife; she raised her eye, All filled values, and this was her reply:

The Living c of Hon. Gerrit Smith.

And made the life a cup of bitterness.

ae fond hopes of earthly bliss,"

The source his audito scribed.

of that body, a member remarked very audibly, that "the Smith family appeared to have no family can now think of living in New possession of the Hall!" In a few moments, York, in any degree of elegance, on less than however, that gentleman, as did almost every five or six thousand dollars a year. individual present, leaned forward, profoundly attentive, to catch every word that should New York about the dearest city in the world, fall from the lips of the speaker. Along the we believe will not so seriously affect the teneaisles there were many who paused and stood still to listen. We looked around to observe the aspect of the House, and could nowhere detect an instance of inattention. Whence was the charm's Our readers have perused the words of the peaker. They were beautifully simple and appropriate; but the occasion did not permit the utterance of vehement or impassioned language. The remarkable effect produced would not have been witnessed, if any other orator had uttered these words. It has been said that it proceeded from the peculiar voice of Mr. Smith, which tones of Mr. Clay's voice, and have often been enraptueed with its effect; but, in our ry, speaks wit jout effort. The muscles of his to reside in the city. throat are not strained, and no words are "mouthed," as Hamlet expresses it. In the days of his childhood, the writer fre-

quented on the Sabbath a large old churchin which there was a majestic organ, and many a time was he the involuntary but delighted captive of the influence of that instrument, the tones of which were so deep and fish artificially, by squeezing the spawn from perfect, as their tremor rolled along the vaulted dome and woke an echo in each arch and angle in the edifice. The voice of Mr. Smith now produces a similar influence upon him. But it is not only the voice. Not more marked with he impress of an active mind and an independent and elevated character. Upon them, especially when speaking, rests the pleasing and subduing influence of a benevolence, the contineness of which no beholder can for moment doubt. This, if we may be permanent to judge, is the most effective point in his eloquence. His intellectual power, and the tones that thrill us, may indeed be resisted; but the attributes of the heart that are mirrored upon the features of the

face demand our respect and our sympathy. In proof of this truth, the noble and manly reponse of the idon. Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, may be instanced; as also the effects of the brief speech to which we have already alluded, when, having given utterance to sentiments so diametrically opposed to those entertained by a vast majority of the people of was approached by a member from Alabama, him, and arclerdy clasped his hands in acknowledgement of the impression his eloquence had made upon them. [National Era.

The Cost of Living in New York.

late from the con parison of wholesale prices old affair in China. at the 1st of May for the past six years, and at the present time for this year, we conclude in Ulster County, opposite Hyde Park, practhat the average increase of family expenses ticed fish breeding and improving for several for food and fuel has been thirty per cent. years. He said 3,000,000 eggs had been since May last. True, there are many articles counted in a single codfish. The Tench, he Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshire man, who died in as cheap now as then; but all breadstuffs are says, is the doctor fish of the family. He has up fifty per cent., while vegetables show a succeeded in acclimating, or fresh watering, rise in nearly the same proportion. Of rents, several ocean kinds, such as Shad, Bass, Sturwe have not figures to speak with exactness. geon, &c. Last summer he tried an experi-They have been going up, up, up, for four ment with ova. He stripped fish caught in years, with perfectly appalling strides; and the Hudson, both male and female, into a tub this spring the advance is in a fair way to of water, and carried it and placed it in gravel o'ertop the wildest imagination. But few in his ponds where the young fish hatched. houses are advertised yet, and landlords are The Salmon is a salt water fish, but the young very generally watching the effect of the must be hatched in fresh water, where they thumb-screws upon the tenants they now have. remain until two years old. Mr. Pell said he No family comfortably situated desires to had eight artificial fish ponds well stocked, a life of vicissitudes, fifteen years of which gard to a printing office as a good school: business, and this fact arms the landlord with years. They are so trained that they will a weapon which too many wield without come at the ringing of a bell and eat food out teen year's before his death he fell in love mercy. Mrs. Smith wants a new carriage, but of his hand. They are very fond of bread with a yo ung country girl, who very properly ant to make quick blood run quicker, and im-Mr. S. objects—he has no money to spare; and Indian meal dough as well as any kind of whereupon the amiable Mrs. S. recommends meat. Even the wild Dickerel becomes the proposal; meeting with like want pulsive hearts beat higher, and active brains whereupon the amiable Mrs. S. recommends meat. Even the wild Pickerel becomes tame that \$50 each be added to the rent of those under training Mrs. Dell is of the control of success in other quarters, he made up his work harder until those who were only indentthat \$50 each be added to the rent of those under training. Mr. Pell is of the opinion houses in street, "because," says she. that many of the house and sold along the last case mental and to continue single. The last case mental and to set up types for other people's thoughts. "they can't afferd to move for that, and so Hudson might be stocked with Tench and they will be obliged to stand it, and then the other European sorts of fish, and that we carriage will cost you nothing." Another could breed them there to great advantage to landlord grambles at the extravagant City the owners of the water. Government, and accordingly adds a hundred Mr. Pell thought the Legislature should dollars on this store, and two hundred on that; pass an act for the preservation of Shad in the the day of his death.

expenses in moving amount to a little more 1,800 shad at a haul. Now, sometimes the than it would have cost him to stay. This fisherman gets only one or two fish in his process is repeated every spring, and rents seine. are gradually and surely enhanced by tens The only hope of relief is the advent of some erel. A shad will produce 45,000 eggs, the commercial revulsion or other great change young of which will afford an abundance of in the money market, which is pretty sure to food for the pickerel. As a general thing, fish leaving him with an empty pocket at the foot food in the animalcula of the ponds, though of the ladder, with no alternative but to climb they are very voracious feeders when proper the same weary rounds again. There are food is offered them. In some of his ponds whole blocks of stores in the upper part of the the fish have never been fed, but he can see city, of which the rent has been nearly doubled no difference in the quality of the fish. within four years, while the valuation on the In China, fish are fed upon rice. The ages tax-book has not increased one cent. Some of fish, Mr. Pell thinks, are indicated by rings the power of an orator over stores and dwellings rent at the rate of thirty on the scales of scale fish, and on the vertebra aing that has never been de- per cent. per year on their taxed valuation. resence of the orator can One store and dwelling in the Sixth-avenue, alone revo..... His language may be writ- about twenty feet front and two and a half ten down and printed, word for word as he stories high, is subject this year to an increase delivers it, and yet fail to impress the reader of six hundred dollars on the rent (450) of last with more than ordinary emotions; but we year. The man in possession must pay this can only attempt to describe the looks, the enormous figure, or break up a snug business gestures, the cones, and the modulations of which he has built up by years of patient perseverance. We know of a dwelling which When Gerrit Smith arose to address the last year brought \$1,500, but which now must House in an impromptu manner, a few days pay \$2,500; and of another which is raised ago, after Messrs. Smith of Alabama, and from \$850 to \$1,100. How any considerable Smith of Virginia, had occupied the attention number of people can live at such rates, we cannot conceive. In fact, it would seem that

ments of the laboring classes. We have made considerable inquiry in this direction, the result of which is that the average rise upon tenements containing from two to five families will amount to perhaps \$20 to \$40 per family, which, compared with the additions upon dwellings of higher pretension and upon stores, is quite moderate. Still this is a hard tax. The dwellings of the laboring classes have always been rented at exorbitant rates, consuming every penny their occupants could possibly give for house room. Besides, the laboring population have long since found a fire." is described by a writer as "equal to that of remedy in removing to the many suburbs Henry Clay." We were familiar with the growing up in the vicinity of the metropolis. People who are not aware of the fact, would be astonished by the swarm of villages that opinion, it was by no means so uniformly have sprung up within five years, and are now good as that of Mr. Smith. We have never advancing more rapidly than ever. These heard a voice so pleasing, so impressive, and villages are now to be increased by a new so unaffected. The elder Vandenhoff, in the emigration from the great hive. People who zenith of his powers—noble and stately tra- have incomes of one, two or three thousand had been displayed. gedian that he was—possessed a voice the dollars must go to the country; they cannot musical richness and depth of which recur to live in New York. And unless a remedy is regret to say, I shall be under the necessity us as we haten to Mr. Smith; but it was ar- found by building large houses in plats, so tistic; the practiced elocutionist could not that a genteel family of moderate means can fail to detect the agency of art in the forma- get a complete abode, at a tolerable rate of tion of that voice. Mr. Smith, on the contra-rent, this entire class must soon have ceased

This enormous rise in rents, which makes

Fish Culture.

At a meeting of the Farmer's Club in the American Institute, New York, on the 21st of February, the principal subject under discus. ways a pistol. I must put your name on the sion was the supposed new art of breeding | charge sheet.' the female fish and fecundating it in water by him: using the same process with the male fish.

Mr. Secretary Meigs read a very interesting happens to you now teach you that bad faith paper upon the artificial breeding of fish in and lies always receive, sooner or later, their France. He also stated that Dr. Ackley, of punishment. distinct and impressive are its tones than is Ohio, is devoting his entire attention to this the inspiration produced by the appearance subject. It is ascertained that a national inof the speaker. Fifty odd years probably terchange of fish may be easily had by this have passed over, without bending his tall, process, so that waters destitute of any favor- the ground, a man, woman, and child, were energetic form. His features are strongly ite kind of fish may have them introduced begging food from door to door in Washingfrom far distant waters. The discovery of ton city. They were miserable in appearance. transmitting fish-eggs is not a new one. This One morning the woman made a call at a door was shown by a letter from De witt Clinton, for relief, but before food could be brought which speaks of the practice of artificial to her, she fell and expired! It had been ob breeding of fish by Jawby, more than a hun- served by some few persons, that she as well dred years ago.

the South and their representatives, Mr. Smith thus produce a return of those valuable fish the child, letters were addressed to his relaand by other gentlemen, who pressed towards ed, in consequence of the difficulty the fish there, it is thought, induced the belief that the tors long enough to deposit their eggs.

lectual persons. He said that food fed to fish been found by the sister of the deceased man, The rise in price of food, and on nearly all amount fed of fish meat for human consump- army, and she has just sent an eager message other articles of prime necessity, with the contion. He said that it was very common in for the child, whom it is her purpose to adopt. sequent and its many instances most extrava- Vermont to feed trout with mutton, and that The poor father and mother had evidently gant increase of rents, is a subject that comes it produces a good profit to the feeders, who been fine-looking people. Their name was home to every one, and most forcibly so to the take the trout to market when sufficiently West. laboring classes. As nearly as we can calcu- grown. The breeding of fish, he said, was an

Robert L. Pell of this City, whose place is

another, and as likely as not a man without a Hudson, by requiring fishermen to plant family, pleads the rise in provisions as a reason spawn every year. Places for planting eggs for adding two or three thousand to his rent must be located by law and properly protect- following numbers and descriptions of news-

ruin the tenant while it reduces his rent, do not require feeding, as they find sufficient

of others.

Parisian Sketch.

A friend living in the Faubourg du Temle, went out at a late hour of a winter evening to take a pistol without lock to the gunsmith's.

Turning the corner of the canal, he was topped by a man of ferocious aspect, who demanded his life or his purse. It is related that Ordry escaped, when placed in a similar predicament, by a pun; our friend adopted the readier plan of taking his pistol from his lives. pocket and placing it on the highwayman's

"Follow me to the next guard-house, or 'll pull the trigger!" he exclaimed.

As it was dark, and the robber did not perceive that he was threatened by an imaginary lock, he had recourse to the supplications usual in such cases.

"Sir, do not ruin me?"

"It is to save you, on the contrary, that I lead you to the guard-house.'

"I am the father of three children." "I have six."

"I have a wife who depends upon me for support."

"And so have 1."

"Indeed, I am not in reality a wicked man." "Neither am I. Come, it is late, and rather cold by the water side. March, or I shall

The robber was obliged to follow our friend o the guard-house. They arrived just as a patrol came in. Our friend related his history, The robber was examined, and discovered to be an escaped convict, of whom the police had been for a long time in search. Our friend was duly congratulated upon

his presence of mind, and the energy which

of bringing an action against you."

"Because it appears from your own avowal, that you carry arms upon your person, with-

out the authority to do so.' Our friend then exhibited his pistol, and showed to the officer, that without a cock it was no arm at all.

"Not so," said the officer; "a pistol is al-The robber, turning to our friend, said to

"Sir, you have deceived me. May what

A Singular Case.

A year ago, while the snow was yet upon as her husband was intelligent, though misera-Dr. Underhill spoke of the advantages to ble and bloated. Upon her person was found the human family that would arise if all the no clothing but the one outside garment. The natural waters were well stocked with fish; man was questioned, and it was ascertained that and how many places in this country might he had been, in England, an Episcopal minisbe rendered beautiful by converting them into ter. They were between thirty and forty artificial fish ponds. Dr. Underhill stated years of age. She was buried, and he was that if plum-trees were planted upon the bor- conveyed to the Alms-House, where he died ders of all these ponds, so as to overhang the in a few days. Their poor little daughter, water, the fruit will be exempt from the cur- five years old, had shared their misery. She was found, and placed in the Washington Dr. Stevens thought spawn might be taken Orphan Asylum, where she now is, a pretty from shad at the South, where they are plenty, and most interesting child. Upon such inforand carried to the Connecticut River, and mation as was obtained from the father and to that stream, which has been nearly desert- tives in England. But an interested relative experience in escaping the nets of their cap- man had not been married to the woman with whom he had come to this country, and no Dr. Lambert of Peekskill, thought fish the reply was retured. But the evidence of the most appropriate and healthy food for intel. marriage of the wretched pair has recently will return nine pounds out of ten of the who is the wife of a Colonel in the British

National Era. Instances of Longevity.

A new work, in press by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, mentions several instances of extraordinary longevity. They occur mostly in hum-1670, at the age of 169. He could remember the battle of Flodden field, which took place in 1513, when we was but twelve years old. The celebrated Thomas Parr, who died in 1635, at the age of 152, had lived under nine kings of England. He married a second wife when above 120 years of age, and for ten years after was accustomed to do his usual work, and even to thresh. Parr's great-grandson died at Cork a few years since, at the age throp, in his recent lecture before the Metioned is that of Effingham, who died in Cornwall, in the 144th year of his age. He had served long as a laborer and corporal, and people to set up types for their own thoughts." the great eclipse of 1806, since which there was present at the battle of Hockstedt, After retiring from the service, he returned to his native place, and worked as a day laborer till lecture before the Mercantile Library Asso-

SINGULAR HEROISM UNDER THE PROMPT- polks. The boy-but we have no boys now INGS OF HUMANITY.—The following heart- -young gentlemen is the word-feels insultstirring narrative is communicated from Rio ed if he is met in the street and not called The object of Mr. Pell in transplanting shad | Janeiro :- The Pernambucan, one of the ves- 'Mister.' He goes from the baby cap to the and twenties and fifties, until the tenant of ten from the partially salt waters of the Hudson, sels of the Brazilian Steam Packet Compa- beaver, and in a twinkling from pea-nuts to years finds himself paying from 50 to 100 per to the fresh water of his ponds, was not to ny, was wrecked near St. Katherine's, on the politics. He finishes his education at 14 cent. more than when he first took possession. grow shad for the table, but for food for pick- 11th of October, and upwards of forty of her goes into business at 18, marries at 20, and passengers were drowned. This disaster af- is bankrupt at 21." forded an opportunity for a display of heroism and bravery rarely equaled. A black sailor, belonging to the vessel, succeeded, with many others, in reaching the shore; out of their yard in winter to ramble off to numbers had perished in the attempt, and the spring or brook, or some pond, where a but few of the passengers remained upon the hole about as big as a cow's head is cut in wreck. All of these, including a mother and the ice, and where the poor creatures have six children, did Simao save. Twelve times to kneel down to reach the water, is about had this noble fellow swam through the furi- the poorest that we can think of at present. ous breakers on the coast, and each time re- There is not a farm in America, upon which turned, bringing a victim from destruction; ten head of cattle are kept, but what would then wearied, as he well might be, from his make money by expending enough to proalmost superhuman efforts, he threw himself vide water in the yard, both for winter and exhausted upon the sands, when a cry was summer use. Pumps can be easily made so raised that one human being still remained as to raise water whenever the cattle come upon the wreck. No one was hardy enough to the trough for a drink. Where wells canto attempt the rescue of the poor passenger, not be had, cisterns can be built at little exa blind man, whose piteous cries for succor pense. were faintly heard on shore. But Simao, the brave Simao, again dived into the furious surf, reached the vessel, and brought the poor blind man safely to land, thus saving, by his noble made a small appropriation for a geological and unaided exertions, no less than thirteen survey of that State. The discoveries of the

> has been recommended by a number of revenue of the State to five times the cost of writers as a plant well fitted for hedges, is a the whole survey. In the second year, seams native of the southwestern States. It grows of the purest bituminous coal, some of them in great abundance in a wild state in Arkan- | fifteen feet in thickness, extending through sas, where it takes more the form of a tree a region of some forty-five square miles, re than a shrub, growing to the height of thirty warded their investigations. It is estimated or forty feet, with a wide spreading head; that every thousand acres of these seams will for which reason it is evidently unfitted for yield thirty millions of tons of bituminous a hedge, except by constant severe trimming. | coal of the best quality. It has been found hardy enough to stand the winters as far north as where the Isabella grape is found to ripen its fruit. It grows rapidly, the frost only affecting the young shoots, which have to be trimmed off in the spring. Plants are easily grown from seeds, and are very hardy. A quart of seed will produce a thousand plants. Put them in th ground in October, and transplant a year from the next spring. The principal objections to the osage orange are, that if grows too vigorously, especially in rich ground, and that after the first five or six years it will take too much labor to keep it trimmed and with in bounds. It is also a most greedy absorber of all the nutriment in the soil within reach power. of its long roots. It is the opinion of many farmers, that hedges are not economical in this [N. Y. Tribune.

> fairly interred, came to the banks of the river peasantry in Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Styx, desiring to be ferried over along with Servia, Arabia, the Banat, and the Waiewothe other ghosts. Charon demanded his fare, dina, from all statute or service-labor hitherto and was surprised to see the miser, rather paid to the nobleman, or original owner of the than pay it, throw himself into the river and soil. The decree prescribes that the peasant swim over to the other side, notwithstanding shall receive a farm with the necessary buildall the clamor and opposition that could be ings on it, in a word, a homestead, as his own

> All Tartarus was in uproar; and each of the judges was meditating some punishment are settled by a special commission, formed suitable to a crime of such dangerous conse- to mediate between the nobles and peasantry. quences to the infernal revenues.

"Shall he be chained to the rock along with Prometheus? or tremble below the precipice in company with the Danaides? or assist Sisyphus in rolling his stone?"

"No," said Minos. "None of these; we heirs are making of his riches."

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE IN CANADA.—A re duction in the rate of newspaper postage went into effect in Canada on the 1st Feb. By the harvests wave spontaneously in autumn. new arrangement all newspapers and periodicals that are exclusively devoted to education. temperance, science, agriculture, and instruction, are to pass through the mails entirely sober where the dearness of wine substitutes free from postal charges. The postal charges ardent spirits as the common beverage." In following rates per year: Daily, \$1 60; triweekly, 80 cents; semi-weekly, 23 cents; than a thief-necessity may make the one, noweekly, 261 cents. In all cases these rates thing but inherent depravity the other. They are to be paid quarterly in advance. The drink wine always, and never to excess. same rates are to apply to papers published in the United States and addressed to subscribers in Canada. Transient papers sent from the office of publication are charged a Astor House, who has heretofore paid \$1,500 half-penny, which is a fraction less than our rent, is to pay \$3,750 after the first of next own rates. Magazines and other periodicals May. The rent of stores in front of the Mepublished monthly, not weighing more than tropolitan Hotel has been raised from six one ounce, to be charged $6\frac{2}{3}$ cents per annum; hundred to two thousand dollars. over one and not exceeding two ounces, 20 cents; and when over three ounces, 40 cents.

A Mysterious Land .- According to the Rochester Democrat, the California steamer brought accounts of the discovery of the ruins of certain cities embosomed in the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of the Mormon settlements of Utah. These cities were passed through by Capt. Walker in 1850, who, with the exception of Lieut. Beal, is the only person who has accomplished so great an exploit, Capt. Walker has revealed many interesting particulars in regard to the locality, which cannot fail to elicit great attention and awaken profound interest. He found there the ruins in a state of great perfection; the streets were well defined, and many of the neiro, for 881,250f." buildings in a remarkable state of preservation; the stone and brick having the appearance of being glazed, as though they had been passed over by a raging conflagration. Captain W. also asserts that he has discovered in that section a race of Albinos, who are probably one of the greatest charters ever probably the descendants of those who erect- made by a merchant ship, whether the amount ed the buildings.

THE PRINTING OFFICE SCHOOL.—Mr. Winchanics' Association, made this remark in re- age therein has reached the sum of \$322,228.

"There is an atmosphere in a printing office, ed to set up types for other people's thoughts, are suddenly found insisting on having other

JUVENILE AMERICA.—In President Allen's ciation, he alluded to Young America in the following style:—

the cradle to the cotillon, from pap to the of a becoming taste.

Poor Economy.—Among the many acts o poor economy of farmers, that of letting cattle

BENEFITS OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.—Three No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible years ago, the Legislature of North Carolina first year developed the existence of copper and gold ores, drew to them the attention of HEDGE PLANTS.—The osage orange, which | capitalists, and have already increased the

Monster Remains.—The remains of some gigantic animal have been dug up in Algeria. The head is not less than 85 centimetres from the teeth to the nape, and 48 across the bone of the forehead. The front part of the upper jaw has long teeth, and also tusks, similar to those of a wild boar. The legs of the animal are about the size of those of a horse, and from the bend of the ribs, it is supposed that its size must have been about four times that of an ordinary ox. Its head is somewhat similar to that of the hippopotamus, and its mouth must have been of extraordinary

VARIETY.

The Augsburg Gazette announces that the Emperor of Austria has definitely signed the An Allegory.—A miser being dead and decree consummating the emancipation of the property. The worth of it is valued, leaving the peasant to pay it on easy terms, which

The cedars of Lebanon have diminished from a forest to a sacred grove, guarded by a priest and protected by a superstition. The prophecy of Isaiah has long since been fulfilled, and "Lebanon is turned into a fruitful must invent some severer punishment. Let field." "The rest of the trees of this forest are him be sent back to earth, to see the use his few, that a child may write them." The cedars of Lebanon scarcely occupy a space equal to two acres of ground! But Lebanon is a fruitful field; the mulberry tree yields its luscious fruit, and its more useful leaves, with graceful luxuriance; and in its valleys the

"No nation is drunken," says Jefferson, in his letters, " where wine is cheap; and none on Canadian newspapers is established at the Maderia, even with the peasantry, (says the No. 9 Spruce-st., New York Home Journal,) a drunkard is less reputable

The New York Mirror, as illustrating the upward tendencies" of every thing but newspapers, says the occupant of store No. 5

A gentleman traveling inside of a coach, was endeavoring, with considerable earnestness, to impress some arguments on a fellow Alfred Center. N. V. Hull, passenger who was seated in the same vehicle, and who appeared rather dull of apprehension; at length, being slightly irritated, he Ceres. Geo. S. Crandall.

DeRuyter. B. G. Stillman.

Constitution of the Permission of th C!" "That may be," quietly replied the other; "but I am D E F!"

The public journals of Amsterdam contain the following paragraph: "Some time back, letters from Brazil stated, that a slave had found at Bagagem a large diamond, for which 120,000 florins (240,000f.) had been refused. We now learn that it has been purchased by M. Willey, Minister of Holland to Rio Ja-

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the clipper ship Racer, 1690 tons, was chartered from London to Sydney, N. S. W. for the round sum of £10,000, and from Calcutta back to London for £8,000. This is of money or the high rate of freight be con-The United States mint at Philadelphia was

established in 1793, since which date the coin-868. The total coinage at all the United \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions States mints, since their establishment is three States mints, since their establishment, is three hundred and eighty-one million, seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

There will be an extraordinary eclipse of the sun on the 25th of May next, such a one as none but the oldest inhabitants have witnessed in this vicinity. It will, be similar to has been none resembling it nearer than that of 1830, when eleven-twelfths of the sun was

The most striking feature in the history of genius is its courage. Talent, on the contraroll, as if his appetite for food was as insatiable ed, to be of advantage to the public. This is papers are published in the State of Indiana, cocity. The Miss drops the bib in the every costume, under the influence of prestige papers are published in the State of Indiana, cocity. The Miss drops the bodies in the morning. The other never suffers itself to be seen, unas his love of money. The tenant who rebels the only way of preventing the total annihilation of Shad in river. Some eighteen been so nicely graduated, that his losses and vears ago it was common to draw 1,600 or been so nicely graduated.

This is papers are published in the State of Indiana, cocity. The Miss drops the bib in the evening the total annihilation of Shad in river. Some eighteen viz. Dailies, 13; tri-weeklies, 2; semi-weeklies, 2; semi-weeklies, 2; semi-weeklies, 13; tri-weeklies, 13; tri-weeklies,

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Pe

pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

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No.3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the

Sabbath. 23 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 Sab.

batarians 4 pp.
No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each
week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

4 pp.
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No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue

No. 9—The Fourth Commandment : False Exposition

A pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath E mt-raced and Observed. No. 11—Religious Liberty Enc. gered by Legislative

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No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:-A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the

Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
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