

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

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

TERMS--\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XI.—NO. 23.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 513

The Sabbath Recorder.

ELDER JOHN DAVIS.

Funeral Sermon preached on occasion of the death of Eld. John Davis, of Shiloh, N. J., by Eld. Walter B. Gillett.

"So Moses the servant of the Lord die there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord. And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Bethoor, but no man knoweth his sepulchre unto this day. And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died, his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated. And the children of Israel wept for Moses in the plains of Moab thirty days; so the days of weeping and mourning for Moses were ended." Deut. 34: 5-8.

Our great teacher, Jesus Christ, often reminded his followers of the piety of the ancients as a lasting example to them. (Heb. 11: 40.) There has often been seen a marked similarity between some of them and those who have lived and labored in these modern times; and we are doing no injustice to departed worth, in tracing that similarity where it actually exists. Moses was evidently a type of Christ, born and appointed to the performance of a special work, to lead the Israelitish nation from Egyptian bondage. And every believer has a part to act, a work to do, a journey to travel, a thorny maze to pass through; and so far as he answers the great design of his creation, in loving God and keeping his commandments, he is an example to others, and in that he imitates Jesus Christ. And he has this encouragement, "that when he shall appear, he shall be made like him, for he shall see him as he is." Moses was doubtless the author of the book of Deuteronomy; therefore some have entertained the opinion that this chapter should have been connected with the book of Joshua, as no man could write the history of his own death. But the more general opinion is, that this chapter was written by Ezra, the scribe of Israel. Moses had been informed that he should not live to bring that people into the promised land. Num. 20: 10—"Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock?" And in the 12th verse he says, "Because ye believed me not, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this people into the land which I shall give them." And in the text we are informed, that this declaration was fulfilled with Moses the man of God.

It is not our intention to preach a doctrinal sermon from this portion of sacred writ, although much that is doctrinal is embraced in it; but our design is to use it figuratively, as a motto, in presenting to you, as far as we have the means, some facts connected with the life, labors, and death of our venerable brother and father in the gospel, who now lies enshrouded in the coffin and the winding sheet, on the bier here before us.

The news of death always brings with it deep solemnity, admonition, and alarm; especially when distinguished characters among us, either in Church or State, are taken as its victims. It is like removing some of the principal stones from the building. Such often leave their native land, and remove to other fields of labor, and their usefulness will still be felt. But to die, they are gone from us to fill a higher, a more important station, than mortality can occupy while on earth. Such are falling by the hand of death; the honor and dignity of a station will not save them from this cruel spoiler; he will lay waste the works of God. They are as mortal as other men, and more liable to premature death than those filling more humble stations in life, from their increased labors and toils, and the constant and unceasing anxiety of mind unavoidably connected with their calling, which wear down the strength and vigor of youth, and often bring upon them disease and premature death. Hence seldom do we see the man of God in the pulpit, with the silver locks of seventy years, preaching the gospel of Christ. Occasionally we see one, as an old oak of the forest, who has withstood the toils and hardships of life, as an object of God's compassion. Yet it is no uncommon thing to see them driving the team, holding the plough, turning up the soil, and gathering in the ripening harvest. And there is no one of the public professions in life where we find so few aged as among the ministry.

In the history of Moses, there are many mysterious circumstances, that we may view with interest. Who could have thought, when he was a weeping babe in the little ark on the brink of the river, exposed to the devouring crocodile, and attracting the attention and admiration of Pharaoh's daughter with her attendants, that he was to be a man to "talk with God face to face, as a man talks with his friend," and to deliver his brethren the Hebrews from their downtrodden and oppressed state, and to fulfill the prophecy long since given to that people, to which they had been looking for encouragement? In the arrangement of the gospel church, it is equally wonderful and mysterious. "Ye see your callings, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise." The ways of Providence with mankind have always been mysterious. He makes his own selection of those who are to become

distinguished and useful, appoints to them their work, and the number of their days, and the bounds they cannot pass. Never was there a man more distinguished than Moses, and never was there a man more beloved and respected among his own people. The whole nation looked to him and relied upon him for counsel in all their journeyings and in all their work; yet he was mortal; "he died, and God buried him." Though highly distinguished, yet he was but a servant, a servant of God, and to his people. The highest station to which man can attain is that of a servant, and those who have been permitted long to serve in stations of usefulness, as our venerable father, are truly blessed, and the honor and enjoyments connected with it are both comforting and lasting. But the tomb must receive its victim; he must be buried out of our sight.

The young king that they are liable to die—that from death no age is exempt. But there is a possibility, and a probability, that their days may be protracted to old age. When one of God's servants arrives to the advanced age of three or four score years, reason teaches him that death is at the door, that it will soon enter and claim its victim, though his sight may not be dim, nor his natural force abated.

The loss of such a man as those whose marked piety has made them distinguished in the church and in the world, is always sensibly felt. It was an ancient national practice to mourn the loss of friends thirty days. "So the children of Israel wept for Moses thirty days, and the days for mourning and weeping for Moses were ended." It is a debt due the surviving of deceased worthies, to follow them to the grave with tears, as those who have loved and valued them, being sensible of our loss, and truly humble for the sins that have brought upon us those judgments. Penitential tears very fitly mix with tears of affliction. The loss of good men, especially the loss of those who have been our spiritual instructors, is much to be lamented and laid to heart, and those who do not feel it, must be stupid in very deed. However great our sorrow, yet we must not abandon ourselves to perpetual grief. As a certain writer says, "If we hope to go to heaven rejoicing, why resolve to go to the grave mourning." Death is the closing up of our earthly toils; this is a world of toil and labor to the Christian while he lives in it; but death is the end of trouble with him. Ministers are subject to constant trouble from it; there is no permanent release; they have the cares and anxieties of life as other men; and having been appointed to the gospel ministry, they watch carefully their success. To preach, exhort, and reprove, and still to see hard hearts unrelenting, and as hard as steel, is truly discouraging; and add to this the natural depravity within, in view of these they are often led to weep bitter tears, and to say, "No man's sorrow is like unto my sorrow." From all this death brings release; in the struggles of death the enemy makes his last effort; the last fear will be in passing the dark valley; and even there the Lord will not leave them, but will obtain for them a complete victory over death, hell, and the grave. At the termination of life, they enter upon a state of endless bliss. It is to be "absent from the body, and present with the Lord." Paul's great desire was, that he might depart and be with Christ. "For him, to live was Christ, but to die would be gain. Happy will it be for you, my hearers, if you have such a hope; for death is in pursuit of you, and sooner or later you will fall its victim. Then may you follow those good men as they have followed Christ, that your end, like theirs, may be peace.

In some particulars, there is a similarity between Moses and this aged servant of God who has now left us. His engaging in the work of the ministry, his faithfulness, his remarkable success, the attachment of the people to him, his long life, and now his peaceful and happy death; and the number of those who are his spiritual children, as well as family relatives, tells us that there are some visible traces of departed worth, deserving of our notice and regard. Many in this assembly have been long acquainted with him, and know more of his history than myself. Others, though they have known him, yet they know but little of his past history. The most that I know of his early history, I learned from his own lips; hence it may not be inappropriate to present an outline of the life and labors of this servant of God, who has now ceased from his labors, and his works will follow him.

It is well known, that Eld. Davis was of Welsh descent. His grandfather was born in Whitechurch, County of Pembroke, in 1708, and was brought to America with a colony that emigrated when he was two years old. The colony first settled in Pennsylvania, at Pennepek. They organized into a Christian church before leaving their native shores, and chose their pastor and other officers. After staying in Pennsylvania about two years, they purchased a tract of land in Newcastle County, State of Delaware, known as the Welsh Tract, and immediately moved and settled thereon. In that new, wild region of country, his grandfather grew up to manhood, and in 1734 he was ordained the pastor of the church among whom he had been born, and by whom, when but two years of age, he had been brought across the deep to this country. He continued to be their pastor thirty-six years. Says his biographer, "He was an excellent man, and much esteemed by all who knew him." His wife was a daughter of Elisha Thomas, Esq. He died in 1769, aged sixty-one years, leaving behind him six children, three sons and three daughters. Two of his sons became ministers of the gospel—John, who succeeded his father in the church where they lived, and Jonathan, the father of this our beloved brother in the Lord.

Through the workings of Providence, Jonathan became a Seventh-day Baptist, and wishing to enjoy privileges with people of the same faith, he removed from Welsh Tract to a settlement of seventh-day people living in North Carolina, with whom he had become partially acquainted. After moving there, he

became dissatisfied, both with the country and the people. His stay in that place was short; he left, and came direct to this place, purchased an extensive tract of land, and settled on the farm about one mile from this, where he lived and died. It has been said by some of the aged, that he was a man of more than ordinary gifts, which, connected with grace, commended him to the notice of the church. And immediately after the death of his first pastor of this church, Jonathan Davis, (though of the same name they were not related,) he was chosen the pastor of this church.

As a son of that man, and on yonder homestead, John was born in December, 1775, in those days when our country was in commotion, bloodshed, and war. Had he lived, he would have been seventy-nine years old next December. In the same house where he was born he lived seventy years, an uncommon circumstance in this age of uneasiness and change among the ministers of Jesus Christ. His father being a minister and pastor of the church, he was, from his earliest recollection, blessed with religious instruction; he was always more or less under religious influences. His first lasting pungent impressions, he said, were under a sermon preached by the Rev. T. G. Jones, who supplied this church for a season with the ministry of the word after the death of Eld. Davis's father. The text from which the sermon was preached was Genesis 19: 17—"Escape for thy life." He was made to see the danger that surrounded him, and resolved to escape it by accepting of the terms of proffered mercy, and he was enabled to flee for safety to Jesus Christ. He very soon made a public profession of his faith, by offering himself to the church as a candidate for baptism; he was received and baptized by Elder Nathan Ayers, an aged minister connected at that time with this church, but long since gone to his rest. At the time he united with the church, he was twenty-eight years old. Being the youngest of his father's family, he lived to help bury them all, there being eight children, four sons, and four daughters.

His opportunities for obtaining an education were rather limited; schools and competent teachers being few and far between. Though the schools he attended were better than ordinary, yet they were far below some of our schools at the present day. His father had the best opportunities in his power. When but seven years old, he walked two miles to attend school, through woods, mud, and storm, as his daily task. Having made ordinary proficiency, and being left when young without a father's counsel, (he having died when he was ten years old,) at the age of nineteen he went to what was called a grammar school, near Roadstown, taught by John Preston, a competent teacher, and a minister in the Presbyterian church. A number of the students of that school became professional men; among the number were Rev. Buckley Carle, Joseph Sheppard, and Dr. Clark. The habit that he acquired of close study when young, gave him a love for books, so that, by industry and application, he was in a measure prepared to engage in the great work to which his Master had called him. He had always, from a child, been accustomed to the toils of domestic life. He being the youngest of the family, it early became his duty to stay at home, manage the farm, and take care of the affairs of the family. One after another of the family married and left, until he was left with the care of his aged mother alone. Soon after he professed religion, he married Mary Jones, daughter of Enoch Jones, Esq., of Welsh Tract, Delaware. With that woman many of you have taken sweet counsel, though now she is in her eternal rest. Our venerable brother and father in the gospel has had a family of eleven children; three of them are not, four of them are present to pay the last mark of respect to a beloved father, and four of them are in the western country.

In the days of early pilgrimage, this church was passing through some sore trials. For a number of years they had been without any stated pastor. Those they could have obtained they were not united in. Divisions about men, doctrines, means and measures, were introduced and tolerated, to the mar of the peace and prosperity of this beloved Zion. During those troublous times, our brother made himself active in religious duties. For a long time he was the leader of the singing in the congregation, and in other departments he was not inactive. Meanwhile, the more thinking part of the church had their minds directed towards him as their future leader. Finally, after due consultation, he was licensed by a vote of the church to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, when about thirty years of age, and in less than two years after he had professed religion and joined the church. Immediate fruits were visible; divisions were healed, and an increased interest was apparent in attending the house of God. Soon, by the general voice of the church, he was called to the pastorate of the church, and he was accordingly ordained, at the meeting of the General Conference in this place, September 14, 1807, by the laying on of hands and prayer.

God in his wise Providence soon visited this people in great mercy, and blessed the labors of his young servant remarkably. Numbers were convicted of sin, and were inquiring what they must do to be saved. In the midst of this growing interest, he was prostrated upon a bed of sickness, with the bilious fever, that continued for several weeks. During that time the Spirit of the Lord was among the people; souls were converted, inquirers were multiplied, and a number of candidates were waiting for baptism. At length the fever was rebuked, he was again raised to health, and soon made an instrument of good to many inquiring souls. He told me with his own lips, that he had the privilege of baptizing willing converts nearly every Sabbath day during the entire winter and spring, until about seventy had thus publicly put on Christ as the result of the revival.

Though these gracious works of Providence presented to him encouragements, yet he was not without trials and embarrassments.

The station he occupied was an important one; he was the pastor of a large congregation, who looked to him as their teacher and guide; and he was not one of those off-hand preachers who were always ready; he was unwilling to go to the house of God, and to deliver an unarranged and undigested harangue or declamation; he was a man of reading and of close study, that he might teach the people the truths and doctrines of the gospel of Jesus Christ. In addition to that, he had the care of a growing family, and but a limited salary. And in view of these things, we may well conclude, that he had his hands full, and his heart full. His library was not large, but well selected. With him it was almost a proverb, that a few well-selected books, well read, were better than a large collection hastily passed over, and treated with neglect.

It is well known that he was not considered an easy, fluent speaker, or a natural, easy orator; therefore he was the most esteemed where he was the best known, among his own people, as such a man will never make himself popular among strangers; but few of good taste and of cultivated minds could hear him without being benefited. I will remember his appearance while standing in the pulpit in that old sanctuary, thirty years ago. He was in his manner grave and solemn, with but few gestures; his eyes resting mostly on the Bible, with an occasional glance over the congregation, that often caused the stranger to suspect that he cultivated a stiffness that was unbecoming, though it was entirely natural to himself; and was always lost sight of on a more intimate acquaintance.

During this time, he traveled considerably, usually attending the public meetings of the denomination when health and circumstances would permit. In 1821 he performed a missionary tour under an appointment of the Missionary Society, through Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana. That journey was performed on horseback, there being no accommodation of steamboats and railroads, as now; and even carriages were but little used in some of the settlements. The time he spent was three and a half months; he traveled 1821 miles; he baptized on several occasions, and ordained one minister, (Isaac Dunn, of Crawford County, Pa., since deceased.) He was one of a committee that prepared for publication a Bible Catechism; there was but a small edition published, and at present but few of them are to be found. In 1836 he was one of a special committee appointed by the General Conference to prepare, for the use of the denomination, a Question Book for Bible classes. It was published by the Conference, and is now in use in some of the congregations.

Elder Davis has assisted in the ordination of a number of our young brethren, who are now active laborers in the gospel ministry of but one church, and that in the place where he was born, and where his father was the pastor before him, yet in his early days he preached often in distant neighborhoods and settlements, especially on funeral occasions; and in the pulpits of his neighboring ministering brethren he was always received with a hearty welcome. He was universally esteemed a good man, sound in doctrine, upright in his department, and a living example in good works. Truly, he was worthy of double honor.

In 1841, in consequence of growing infirmity, he resigned the pastoral charge of the church. Since then he has lived a quiet, retired, happy life, preaching occasionally as circumstances required, until his infirmity was such that he was obliged to discontinue preaching entirely. During his labors he administered baptism to about three hundred, who became members of this church. Then, with much propriety we may conclude, that the term *Father Davis*, with which we are so familiar, has not been altogether inappropriate. For some years he has been living with his second wife, who is now left a widow, to mourn her loss, though not without hope. Though he was a man of feeble strength, yet it has been but seldom that his seat has been vacant on the Sabbath day in the house of God.

In looking over the past, we can scarcely find a person to speak of him reproachfully, who can accuse him of impure motives. His zeal was rather to suffer many inconveniences than not to preach the gospel to his fellow men. But now he is gone; his voice is hushed in death. Though for years he has not been active in the ministry, yet you will miss him; you will miss him from the house of God on the holy Sabbath, where he has been accustomed to meet you weekly from his childhood. He will be missed as a counselor; you have sought his counsel as one of sound judgment and of experience, and by it you have been materially assisted in the business matters of the church. Since I have been with you I have often sought his counsel, and have thought it an honor to be sitting at his feet. In our business meetings, we have listened to him with deep interest. But we shall hear his voice no more. May we be profited by the past, that his labor to us be not in vain. His stay with you has been long. There are but two in the congregation older than himself. His early history is beyond the recollection of most of you. His amiableness, his ardent piety, and his exact uprightness, have gained your affections—yes, he was in every sense of the words, the *gentleman and the Christian*. He was a man who lived above reproach; yes, "he walked with God." He will be missed by all, but more especially by that lonely widow, who for years has faithfully watched over that feeble, trembling frame, until it has fallen, to be rebuilt in the resurrection of the great day. Though the children he has so kindly watched over are not dependent on a father's care, yet by them he will be missed. You have carefully watched him, and as strength has failed, and limbs have become palsied, and infirmities have increased, your anxieties have increased, until you saw that the angel of death had done his work; his spirit had departed, and wafted its way safely home to his eternal rest.

As God would show Israel that he could

carry forward his purposes without Moses, so will he show us that he can carry on his work among the inhabitants of Shiloh without this aged father, whose influence has been so general hitherto. Among the hosts of Israel, a Joshua was found who was to take the place of Moses, and be his successor. To him they were to transfer their affection. Who or where this Joshua is, we know not. May he be found, and lead on the hosts of God's elect as our brother and father in the days of his youthful vigor has been wont to do. Happy will it be for that man upon whom his mantle grace it. Moses wanted to lead Israel farther; he was not satisfied with what he had done, and he sought the Lord to revoke the sentence. "I pray thee, let me go over and see the good land and Lebanon." But when denied, not a murmur escaped his lips. At the time when our brother's infirmities came upon him, he felt that his work was not done. But when he found it needful that he should retire, he murmured not a word, but it has been to him a source of satisfaction that he resigned, and retired from the field, before he outlived his usefulness. He himself, and you, I presume, have seen the hand of the Lord in it.

Brethren of the church, you have been honored in having this good man with you so many years; and you have been honored in having him die among you; and you are to be honored with his grave, where he is to be soon buried with his fathers, and your fathers, and where many of you expect soon to lie. Six worthy ministers already have a grave with you, and soon this dear brother, the servant of God, will be put in that quiet, pleasant spot, to wait the sound of Gabriel's trumpet in the resurrection morn. To many it will be a lovely, sacred spot, where rests all that is mortal of our brother in Christ.

THE TIME TO LAUGH.

When is the time for merriment?
At morning's glorious hour,
When gentle dew is shining
Upon every opening flower—
When the sweet air is laden
With melodies of love,
And joy seems hovering o'er us,
From the radiant skies above?
When forest-trees and hill-tops
Are bathed in glittering sheen,
And each quiet, flower-lined streamlet,
Reflects some joyous mien?
Is this the time that we should pass
In careless, listless hours,
And laugh away the morning hours,
Around the happy hearth?
Ah! no; for on the morning air
The breaks fall many a moan,
From anguished hearts, who bear grief's load
Unaided and alone.
And bitter tears are falling fast
Upon the pallid cheek,
Speaking in thrilling tones to God,
Of the helpless and the weak.
At noon, when from Sol's fervid beams
We seek the cooling shade,
Shall our light laugh ring free and clear
O'er the forest glades?
Shall the wild-wood echo with the songs,
From hearts with gladness toned,
And the shadows flee from the flashing light
'Neath the brows where love's enthroned?
Ah! no; for hearts are breaking now
Beneath their load of grief,
And should we not at noon-tide pray,
That God would grant relief,
To those oppressed and weary ones,
O'er his fervid hour?
Are bending 'neath their endless task,
Crushed by a tyrant's power?
And should we laugh at eventide?
The calm and holy hour,
When the loving dew is nestling close
To the heart of each bright flower—
When the voices of the night are tuned
To the heart's own joyous store,
Is this the time for careless glee,
Thoughtless of sorrow's lot?
Ah! no; for on the evening air,
'E'en now floats the mad cry,
'Come forth and save us from despair,
'E'er hope's faint gleaming die.'
And by the last red light of day,
See on that once proud brow,
The maddening impress sin has made,
And on that form laid low.
See the pale lips that o'er him move,
In words of wild despair;
See the bright threads that grief has wreathed
Within that raven hair;
View the dark room whence wailing sounds
Break forth upon the night,
From children of a once proud sire,
Where once was peace and light.
There'll be no smile upon thy lip,
And the light within thine eye
Will not be that of ideal bliss,
But of stern reality.
Thou'lt say, that morn, and noon, and eve,
Each is the time to pray,
For those who in affliction's night,
Have lost all trace of day.

HOW THE FIRST CHRISTIANS LIVED.

An approved writer, in describing the religious character of the primitive Christians, observed that when they gave themselves to Christ, they counted all things lost for him and his salvation; and the surrender was an honest, white-hearted transaction, never to be reconsidered, never to be regretted.

Hence, from the hour of their conversion, they made little account of property. If it was confiscated by government, or destroyed by the mob, they "took joyfully the spoiling of their goods," assured that in heaven they had a better, and incorruptible inheritance. When the cause required, how ready were they to lay all at the feet of the missionaries! Generally they were poor. A rich Christian! why, such a thing was hardly known. However it may be now, it was then "easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." And if, as an act of special sovereignty, a man of wealth was converted, he seldom retained his riches for a long period; for such was his sympathy for the despoiled and suffering brotherhood, and such his solicitude for the conversion of the perishing, that his funds were poured forth as water. Yet poor as were the first Christians, they were liberal to a degree seldom surpassed. We, from our much, give little. They, from their little, gave much. "Their deep poverty abounded

into the riches of their liberality." Baptized into the riches of their liberality, they understood Christ to be in earnest, when, standing but one step from the throne of the universe, he said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." It was not, therefore, with them a matter to be considered, whether they should go or not go. The command was positive and peremptory; and how could they escape from the obligation? With us, to stay is the rule, to go is the exception. Wonder not that they accomplished so much—wonder not that we accomplish so little. They did not wait idly for openings, but went forth either to find them or to make them. If defeated at one point, instead of returning to Jerusalem in despondency, and writing a book on the impracticability of Christian missions, they proceeded to another and more distant field, and then to another, until they had gone over the appointed territory. Their piety was enterprising; the spirit of obedience made it such.

VINET'S LAST HOURS.

For some time the health of Vinet had been the subject of great anxiety to all his friends, and he was urged to seek repose. But the spirit was willing, though the flesh was weak; and in the commencement of this very year (1847), besides the ecclesiastical labors we have mentioned, and from which throughout his whole life he had scarcely rested, he was busy with many literary projects. He cherished the intention of retiring to Clarens, and devoting himself there in quietness to the execution of extended plans of authorship which he had long contemplated. Such was nevertheless the degree of debility to which he was reduced, that he was scarcely able to proceed from his bed to his lecture room.

At length he was forced to abandon all his professional duties, and on the 20th of April he was conveyed to Clarens. He bore the journey better than was expected, but any hopes of his recovery were of short duration. "Vinet knew clearly," writes M. Scherer, "the gravity of his situation. At the same time, as he had not made of his heart two parts, the one for the world and the other for God, so neither did he make of his life two divisions, the one for living and the other for dying; but he continued up to the last moment to occupy himself with the thoughts and labors which had filled his life." He continued to take a lively interest in literary matters. His last pleasure in this way was the perusal of Lamartine's History of the Girondists.

In the beginning of May, on Sunday the 2d, his sufferings greatly increased, and for the last few days he was unable to speak much. He is supposed to have purposely abstained from such statements as are often collected and recited from the lips of the dying—having cherished always a distaste for such recitals. The only memorials that have been preserved of his last moments are expressions of affection and humility. One of his friends having said that he would pray earnestly for him, he replied, "You could scarcely pray for a creature more unworthy."

At another time he asked pardon for all the offenses—so he expressed himself—which he had given by his impatience and intolerance. He left the following message for his son: "Tell him that he persevere in the love of Jesus Christ, since he has found it."

On Monday evening he appeared better, and there seemed yet a glimmering of hope. His sister and Madame Vinet, worn out with fatigue, went to take some repose. A friend remained with him. These were their last words of conversation. "What shall I ask for you?" said his friend.

"Ask for me?" replied Vinet, "all grace, even the most elementary."

At one o'clock in the morning his breathing became heavy, and his sufferings returned. They continued to the end, but without any great struggle or agony. Some one asked a question. "I can no longer think," he answered; and these were his last words. He expired at four o'clock in the morning, on the 10th of May 1847.

BLESSING THE POOR CHILDREN.

"Bless the poor children who haven't got any beds to-night," prayed the little boy, just before he laid down on his nice warm cot, on a cold windy night.

As he rose from his knees, his mother said, "You have just asked God to bless the poor children—what will you do to bless them?"

The boy thought a moment. "Why, if I had a hundred cakes, enough for all the family, I'd give them some."

"But you have no cakes; what are you willing to do?"

"Why, when I get money enough to buy all the things that I want, and have some over, I'll give them some."

"But you haven't half money enough to buy all you want, and perhaps never will have; what will you do to bless the poor now?"

"I'll give them some bread."

"You have no bread; the bread is mine."

"Then I could earn money and buy a loaf myself."

"Take things as they now are; you know what you have, that is your own; what are you willing to give to help the poor?"

The boy thought again. "I'll give them half my money; I have seven pennies, I'll give them four. Wouldn't that be right?"

A great excitement is caused among the church people of England by the accession from the church of the gifted and distinguished Arch-Deacon Wilberforce, to the ground that his conscience would no longer allow him to admit the supremacy of the Queen as the head of the church.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 16, 1854.

Editors—GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.)

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

We have no doubt that the Book of Psalms, like all the rest of Scripture, was "given by inspiration of God."

The evidence that the Psalms were designed for singing rather than reading, must, therefore, be found in the subject matter of them.

As far as the language of the Psalms is in accordance with our experience, it may be employed as the vehicle of our praises;

Now since, in putting the Psalms into a shape for singing, some of them must be altered, it follows that any or all of them may be altered, provided such alteration do not make them express what is contrary to our experience as Christians, or contrary to sound doctrine.

As the design of Psalmody is, among other things, to set forth our views of God's glory, what view does the Hebrew Psalter give of the Trinity? Apart from all controversy upon this question, it will be admitted by every one, that the scriptures of the New Testament do set forth the distinctions of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

lest he should thereby offend the God who has thus revealed himself? Who can believe, that Christ designed the praises of the Church to be thus restricted?

But that wherein the Christian singer is especially sensible of the insufficiency of the Hebrew Psalter, is its want of fullness in regard to the great mystery of Redemption.

Nazareth is our Redeemer. His incarnation as a babe in Bethlehem, the descent of angels from heaven on the occasion, His baptism, His agony in the garden, His bloody sweat, His crucifixion, His resurrection from the grave, His glorification in heaven, together with many other details which help to make up the Great Atonement—are either not presented in the Psalms at all, or, if they are, are described in the dark and shadowy language of a dispensation which could not accomplish the perfection of those who live under it.

"How will my lips rejoice to tell The victories of my King! My soul, redeemed from sin and hell, Shall thy salvation sing."

The insufficiency of the Hebrew Psalter, upon occasions of celebrating the Lord's Supper, is so manifest, that one would think this alone would convince every body of the lawfulness of using other compositions.

"How sweet and awful is the place, With Christ within the doors, While everlasting love displays The choicest of her stores!"

THE SPIRIT OF DEVOTION.

The Psalmist David has given us the deepest religious experience we have on record. At times he was down by the cold streams of Babylon, with his heart overcharged with sorrow; then again, on the wings of faith, he mounted above every obstruction.

dearing associations that cluster around friendship and love, concentrated upon the heart, will not satisfy us. The lion of the forest is not at home in civilized life; the fish of the sea must have their own native element.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The telegraphic announcement, in anticipation of the overland China mail, this morning, brings Canton intelligence of Sept. 9th.

DEAR BRETHREN.—The object of this article is to present briefly for your consideration this suggestion. Would it not be for the glory of God, for the development of His truth, together with the better ordering of His house, and the advancement of the work of salvation among men, and especially in those parts of the vineyard of the Lord to which the efforts of this connection may extend, that there should be A THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTION, under the superintendence of said connection, for the education of such as God shall call and ordain to be the ministers of the cross of Christ?

Soon after, there appeared another article signed "Theophilus," approving the suggestion, and advocating a learned and pious clergy. "It is no longer," he says, "a problem, whether a liberal education will aid the minister in effectually preaching the Gospel or not. It is proved to the satisfaction of all denominations, and nearly all, except our own, have their Theological Seminaries, for the education of such young men as are constrained by the love of Jesus to offer themselves to the churches as ambassadors for Christ.

In other forms is the work of evangelizing making progress. The great sign preceding our Lord's coming in His glory, is that the gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness, and that the end of the world or age shall come.

A Society has also been recently formed in England, under the auspices of the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Wellington, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of exploring Central Africa, "with a view to its evangelization."

comes, He shall have trophies of the power of His redeeming work, of every tongue and from every clime. And worthy is the Lamb, that He should receive all the glory.

J. A. BEGG.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Theological and Literary Institution is felt to be one of the great and imperative wants of the denomination. The interests of humanity—the interests of the church, of religion, call upon us for such an Institution.

Craving the privilege of offering, from time to time, a few thoughts upon this subject, we will commence by giving a kind of historic sketch of what we have already done. In doing so, it affords us great pleasure to be enabled to present several extracts from articles written in other years, illustrative of the motives and spirit that have guided our educational efforts.

Previous to 1834, we had done comparatively nothing, as a denomination, in educational matters. We had, it is true, at that time, a few resolute, persevering young men, who had either obtained an education, or were pursuing a course of study in the higher institutions of learning; but otherwise we were inactive.

DEAR BRETHREN.—The object of this article is to present briefly for your consideration this suggestion. Would it not be for the glory of God, for the development of His truth, together with the better ordering of His house, and the advancement of the work of salvation among men, and especially in those parts of the vineyard of the Lord to which the efforts of this connection may extend, that there should be A THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTION, under the superintendence of said connection, for the education of such as God shall call and ordain to be the ministers of the cross of Christ?

The writer expresses, also, a desire that the brethren would seriously consider the subject, and communicate their thoughts in respect to the propriety or impropriety, expediency or inexpediency, of such a measure.

Soon after, there appeared another article signed "Theophilus," approving the suggestion, and advocating a learned and pious clergy. "It is no longer," he says, "a problem, whether a liberal education will aid the minister in effectually preaching the Gospel or not. It is proved to the satisfaction of all denominations, and nearly all, except our own, have their Theological Seminaries, for the education of such young men as are constrained by the love of Jesus to offer themselves to the churches as ambassadors for Christ.

The Baptist Repository, of that day, referring to the above suggestion, says, "This is as it should be, provided, as we presume, they are able to accomplish the object. While the general diffusion of knowledge is a public blessing, no denomination of Christians can prosper at this age of the world, without provision for the education of its ministry."

Other communications appeared in succeeding numbers of the Sentinel, from "Economy," "W.," "Lynes," "Juvenis," &c., in connection with several editorial articles. The subjects of education, ministerial education, educational societies, and a seminary, were freely discussed. The following remarks in an editorial are so much to the point that we beg leave to again present them:—

"We know that a liberal course of education has not, in former times, been considered important to a preparation for the gospel ministry, nor do we insinuate now, that it is indispensable; but times and the circumstances of community are changing, and what was consistent with former times, may be far different at the present. We are accountable for the means we employ, as the stewards of God, in the propagation of gospel truth; and should we neglect to procure intelligent advocates, when the means are within our reach, we shall be chargeable with wantonly jeopardizing the interests of the precious truths of God."

vantage on their arduous destination, and have placed themselves in different institutions in the country, at their own charge, and are compelled to interrupt the course of their studies for the purpose of furnishing themselves with the means of prosecuting them. It is not only impolitic to leave the destinies of these young men to themselves, to plod their way through a preparatory course unaided, but it is cruel in the extreme.

As a consequence of this free expression of opinion on this subject, interest and spirit were awakened. Action followed. Societies were organized. A successful effort was made to establish a literary institution at DeRuyter—an ample building was erected, and the school was opened in the summer or autumn of 1837.

Through we have done much—though we doubtless have hundreds of young men and women in our higher institutions of learning, where we had five at the beginning of the enterprise—yet the great object for which we all have been so long wishing and praying is yet unattained. We have no "school of the prophets"—no great central institution—an institution to which all of our other institutions shall be as so many perennial fountains. Shall we have such an institution?

Through we have done much—though we doubtless have hundreds of young men and women in our higher institutions of learning, where we had five at the beginning of the enterprise—yet the great object for which we all have been so long wishing and praying is yet unattained. We have no "school of the prophets"—no great central institution—an institution to which all of our other institutions shall be as so many perennial fountains. Shall we have such an institution?

GEOLOGY.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder—

The present aspect of the discussion respecting Geology, in your paper, induces me to propose to you to publish in the Recorder an article on that subject contained in the nineteenth number of the "Theological and Literary Journal," edited by Daniel N. Lord, and published by Franklin Knight, January, 1853, 140 Nassau-street, N. Y.

For one, I am not satisfied with the premises on which geologists build their system, or from which they draw their conclusions respecting the vast antiquity of the earth. If, however, the objections to those views can be invalidated, I am willing to see it done. The time has come when this subject should be handled in the publications which the mass of the members of our churches have access to and read. If the account given of the creation by Moses is susceptible of, and must receive, the construction required by geologists, the believers in revelation ought to understand it. I would say to those interested in these questions, Let us not be prevented from thoroughly investigating them on account of any unpleasant things in each other's

manner of disputation. It may not be practicable altogether to avoid them. Too many well-begun discussions are broken off in such a way, before justice to the question in hand has been done. The Recorder has exhibited several such cases, I think. I hope we may not continue to be defeated in this way in our attempts at investigation. I do not intend to cast any reflections on any by these remarks. I know too well, by experience, how to feel for those who endure the vexations of controversy, and I can make the more allowance for them. I should not make the proposition I do, were it not that I suppose the gentlemen who have been engaged in discussing the subject in the Recorder are through with what they propose to say. At any rate, I hope they will have full opportunity to do so, if they have not, for their ability is admitted.

LUCIUS CRANDALL.

[We shall probably print, piecemeal, the article above referred to, commencing in a week or two.]

MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At the late meeting in Hartford of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the report of the Domestic Committee stated the receipts in that department to have been \$30,404 15. The number of parishes contributing was 620. The receipts of the Foreign Committee for one year were \$60,881 69; making a total in both departments of \$91,285 84. The question of agencies came up, as usual in all missionary meetings, and as usual was left about where it was found. Mr. Hoffman, missionary from Africa, addressed the meeting, presenting some interesting facts in reference to the African Mission, at the close of which he appealed earnestly to the young men to consecrate themselves to the work of spreading the gospel.

AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF REV. WM. JAY.—An English correspondent of the Christian Observer says that the auto-biography of the Rev. Wm. Jay is now before the public, a goodly octavo of 600 pages, edited by Dr. Redford and the Rev. J. A. James. It may safely be affirmed, that there has been no biographical work so intensely interesting as this published for the last half century. Mr. Jay had preached above 1,000 sermons before he had attained the age of sixteen; at the age of twenty he became the Pastor of Argyle Chapel, Bath, where he labored with constantly augmenting influence for good for upwards of sixty years, dying in his 85th year. For the chief period of his life he rose at five in the morning; and in one part of his account of himself he animadverts upon those who can "sacrifice all those advantages which he enjoyed, to the lazy, low, debilitating, irreparable influence of a late indulgence in bed." From early life, he tells us, he was conscious of the danger of dining out, and the peril connected with the use of spirituous liquors; and at the commencement of the Temperance Reformation he was one of the few British ministers who took the pledge of total abstinence. He speaks, too, with gratitude, of having been "saved from all trouble and expense induced by the habits of snuff-taking and the use of tobacco."

COLPORTEE IN TURKEY.—There is at Constantinople an American Colporteur, who occupies himself chiefly among the merchant marine of all European nations, and his success in selling Scriptures and evangelical books to Roman Catholics as well as Protestants has been very great. He finds access every where, and to all persons, in a wonderful manner. He was in Smyrna at the time of the Kosztia affair, and a few days after the sharp collision between the American corvette St. Louis and the Austrian brig-of-war Hussar. He sold a large number of Bibles on board the latter vessel, thereby accomplishing a more salutary victory than that of Capt. Ingraham himself. He was engaged in the same labors in California, in England, in Naples, and Rome, and had the honor to be expelled from the latter place by a special order of police, for no other crime than his great usefulness.

THE HAYSTACK.—The precise location of the haystack beneath whose protection Mills, Hall, and a few others at Williams College prayed into existence the foreign missionary operations of this country, having been ascertained, it has been proposed at a meeting of the Alumni of the college to purchase a plot of land embracing the site of the stack, and an adjoining grove, to the extent of twenty acres, to be laid out and adorned as a Missionary Park, and to erect some suitable memorial on the ground where the haystack stood. "A single dollar left some years since by a Christian woman to secure this very object, should the spot ever be identified, has suggested the idea of dollar donations; and the dollars have begun to come in, though no public proposal to this effect has before been made."

A REVIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.—It is stated in a recent missionary paper, that the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, have witnessed a precious and long-continued revival at Lekatlong, one of their stations in South Africa. As the fruits of it, 65, chiefly young persons, have been added to the church, besides 18 from an out-station. There are also many inquirers at another out-station, some of whom were soon to be received. At Cradock the native church and congregation have built a house of worship, 57 feet by 22, with a tower and belfry, almost entirely at their own expense.

The Rev. T. R. Cressy, Baptist Missionary, whose field comprises the whole of that part of Minnesota south and west of St. Paul, states that in that region, which last spring contained no more than fifteen hundred inhabitants, there are now between eight and ten thousand.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association, at its meeting on the 6th of October, 1854, resolved, "that we recommend to the American Baptist Missionary Union, the employment of Colored Missionaries in Africa, and in such other fields adapted to the labors of colored men, as the Providence of God may open to the Christian Church."

The Free Church of Scotland has lost one of its most efficient and generous supporters, by the recent death of Mr. Donald MacLaren, banker at Callander. It is stated that the Free Church, of which he was a member, received from him, during the past few years, in the shape of contributions to its various schemes, upwards of \$125,000.

Deputations seem to be the order of the day. Edward B. Underhill, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the English Baptist Missionary Society, left England on the 18th of Sept. for the Eastern mission stations of that body. Dr. Anderson and his colleague, the Rev. A. C. Thompson, the deputation from the American Board, were on the same vessel.

The Oregonians have established an Institution under the name of the Pacific University, at Tualatin, O. T. The President is Rev. S. H. Marsh, oldest son of the late Prof. Marsh, of the Vermont University. Mr. E. D. Shattuck is Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. Both are graduates of the Vermont University.

The Doctorate of Divinity (D. D.) has been conferred, this year, on 87 clergymen; on one of them, Rev. Wm. Goodell, by two colleges; and on two others, Rev. Drs. Branman and Alexander, by other colleges in previous years. The number is less by eleven than in 1853.

The Central Church in Hartford, Ct., one of the oldest in the country, of which the Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., is the pastor, has never settled a minister who has had a former parochial charge, and it has never dismissed a pastor! Its pastors have lived and died with the people.

The death of the Rev. Reuben Tinker, formerly a useful missionary at the Sandwich Islands, is announced. He died at Westfield, Mass., a short time since. Feeble health required his return from the Sandwich Islands.

The Religious Persecutions in Tuscany have been renewed; and persons of both sexes and all ages are being thrown into dungeons for reading the Bible, or even being suspected of it, or connected with those who are suspected.

The Doctorate of Laws (LL. D.) has been conferred, this year, on 41 individuals; on one of them, Gov. Washburn, by two colleges. The number is less by ten than in 1853.

The Second Baptist Church in Chicago has received fifty members by baptism during the past three months.

The ELECTION.—The New York State election has resulted, probably, in the success of the present Governor, Horatio Seymour, the man who vetoed the prohibitory liquor bill. The vote in his favor falls far short of a majority, but with two other prominent candidates, it is doubtless sufficient to ensure his election—a result which every friend of prohibition must deeply deplore. The Tribune says—what is no doubt true—that "there has never before been an election in this State wherein Fraud and Corruption were so widespread and prevailing as in that just closed. The enormous contributions of the distillers, brewers and liquor-dealers, without distinction of party, cannot have amounted to less than two hundred thousand dollars. Current reports name that sum as raised in this city, and twelve thousand at Buffalo, with corresponding liberality among other members of the trade in other cities and villages."

In New York City, Fernando Wood, the democratic candidate, was elected Mayor. In Williamsburg, there was a riot on election day, in which one man was killed, and several were badly wounded. For several days subsequent, the city was the scene of much disturbance, and was in fact under martial law. Hostility between the natives and foreigners, Protestants and Catholics, was at the bottom of the disturbance.

A SLAVE-TRADER CONVICTED.—Capt. James Smith, of the brig Julia Moulton, was tried before the United States Circuit Court in New York, last week, and convicted of slave-trade piracy. The penalty is death, which he will probably suffer. On the trial it was proved that the ship was built in Maine; purchased in Boston by Capt. Smith, in January last; cleared in ballast for Newport on the 2d February, and brought to this port, whence she was cleared on the 11th February with a crew of about fifteen persons. She was a regular slaver, holding 664 human beings taken from Africa, packed like herring. It was given in evidence that the captain told the crew that the real owner was a Portuguese Consul went with him to Boston to purchase the vessel! The defense made the prisoner was that he was not an American—and especially that a custom-house oath should not be regarded. But Capt. Smith had been naturalized, and was considered an American citizen—though a German by birth—and was convicted accordingly.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton died in New York on the 13th inst., aged 96 years. She was the daughter of Philip Schuyler, the American Revolutionary General, and was born in 1758. At the age of twenty-two she was married to General Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was one of General Washington's aids, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. She survived her husband a little more than fifty years. After the fatal event which terminated his life, she remained for several years in New York, devoting herself to acts of benevolence; and while she commanded the grateful veneration of the poor, was respected with profound esteem by all classes of society. Of late years Mrs. Hamilton had been afflicted with a daughter in Washington, where, although abstaining in a great measure

from general society, she was the center of a devoted circle of friends, and the object of universal admiration, as well as a genuine lady of the old school, and a noble specimen of a past century.

PRINTING BY STEAM.—The foreman of the N. Y. Tribune's press room makes the following statement of work done in his department during thirty hours of the 26th and 27th ult: "We commenced at 4 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, and in thirty hours we had printed and mailed one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred copies of the New York Tribune, or three hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred impressions. By far the larger portion of the blank paper was received during Thursday forenoon, and of course had to be wet and turned. Had this paper been all in one pile, it would have reached the height of seventy feet; its weight, when mailed, would be about twenty-two thousand eight hundred pounds; in cubical measurement, about seven hundred and five feet and a half; its superficial measurement, if all spread out, would be about forty-two and a quarter acres; the lineal measurement would reach about one hundred and twenty-six and two-third miles."

AFRICAN TRAVELER.—News of Dr. Barth, from Timbuctoo, has recently reached his father at Hamburg. Dr. Barth's letters, dated in December last, were transmitted across the desert in caravans to the Mediterranean shore of Africa. One of them commences thus: "I am still kept here in this city with its mixed and varied population and its numerous masters, each of whom strives to assume much authority as possible. Like a help-along vessel drifting on the ocean, am I thrown about in a sea of uncertainty betwixt the power and passion of contending parties, without possessing a moment's rest or quietness. Every day brings with it something new, now of a satisfactory character, then again the reverse. Death, captivity, safe return home, are my visions by turns, and it is yet impossible to say which of the three will be my fate."

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—With reference to the rapid growth of this place, the Daily Pioneer, published at St. Paul, makes the following statement:—"Five years ago, Saint Paul was an unnoted spot in the center of an unsurveyed wilderness. It has now become a large and populous city—the commercial and political metropolis of a territory unsurpassed in its rapidity of its development. History furnishes no parallel in suddenness of growth. No other territory since the establishment of our government has been populated so extensively and improved so profitably and permanently, in so short a period."

BANK FAILURES.—The past week was a hard one for Western Banks. A large part of the Indiana Free Banks have stopped payment, and their bills are being bought up at about 25 per cent. discount. In one day last week the list of broken banks was enlarged by the Canal Bank of Cleveland, the Exchange Bank of Buffalo, the Farmers' Bank of Chicago, and the Woodbury Bank of Connecticut. The Bank of Circleville, Ohio, one of the oldest in the State, also failed, and its failure caused a run on several banks in Cincinnati, which induced them to suspend. Some of these individuals and institutions will probably recover, but of others there is little or no hope.

California News.—Two weeks later news from California, and \$1,700,000 in gold, was received in New York on the 10th inst.

By this arrival we have intelligence of the bombardment of the Russian town of Petropolski, situated on the western shore of Kamtschatka, by French and English war ships. Petropolski is situated on a kind of inner bay, formed by a sand-bar running across the harbor, and behind this bar were anchored the Russian frigates Aurora and the armed transport Dwina. The allied fleet were unable to approach nearer than three miles to the northward. The bombardment continued for four days. On the second day three of the forts (the town is protected by eight strong batteries) were silenced, and a detachment of 600 marines were sent on shore for the purpose of dismantling the abandoned forts and spiking the guns. They were surprised by an ambuscade of the Russians, and great slaughter took place. The fortress of Petropolski had recently been reinforced from Siberia, by way of the Amour River, and was defended by 120 guns, and 1,200 men. The allied fleet sailed away on the 6th September, in a very bad condition, and afterward captured the Sitka, a vessel mounting three guns, and belonging to the Russian American Company. The British Admiral Price, previous to the commencement of the action, shot himself with a pistol, some say accidentally.

On Saturday, the 7th Oct., San Francisco was thrown into the greatest excitement in consequence of the circulation of a rumor that Henry Meiggs, late a member of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the most extensive lumber merchants of the State, had failed for \$800,000—that several forgeries had been discovered—that Meiggs had purchased the bark American, fitted it up in a splendid style, and taking with him his family and his brother, John G. Meiggs, recently elected Controller, and a large amount of treasure, set sail "for ports in the Pacific." The greatest excitement prevailed for two or three days, and for some time no idea could be formed as to the extent of the forgeries. The matter has been pretty extensively investigated since, and the following is probably not very far from the true amount of the loss sustained by Meiggs's operations.

Amount of failure \$800,000
Controller's Warrants forged 500,000
California Lumber Company forged 300,000
Forgeries on sundry firms 60,000
Total \$1,660,000

The fine steamer Yankee Blade left San Francisco on the 30th of Sept. for Panama, and when 25 hours out struck on Point Aquillo, about 12 miles to the northward and westward of Point Conception. The Yankee

Blade struck at 3 1/2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, and a portion of the wreck remained together until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when she sank. She had on board, on leaving San Francisco, about 900 passengers, and, as reported by her agents at the time of her sailing, \$213,000 in treasure as shipments, which, added to the amount in the hands of the passengers, would raise the total to at least \$225,000. The number of passengers lost was between forty and fifty, and many of the survivors suffered to the utmost extent of human endurance.

Two Indians, arrested for the murder of Capt. Spaulding, at Nelsonville, on the 26th ult., were hung by the people on the 1st inst. Two others were shot. There was no doubt of their guilt.

The Chinese continue to be persecuted by the miners and others in the interior. On men attacked their huts and drove them from their claims. The property of the Celestials was wantonly destroyed, and finally their dwellings also. The Sheriff subsequently arrested them, and they were placed under bonds to answer for their conduct.

From Oregon, more massacres by the Indians are reported. On the 19th of August, about ninety-five miles east of Fort Boise, on the Jeffers Road, three men, named George Lake, Walter G. Perry, and E. B. Cantrel, attached to an emigrant train, were met by the Indians, and being behind their companions, were about leaving the Indians, when the latter fired at and wounded the two for-ward and in a running fight which ensued, Cantrel was killed. The wounded men subsequently died.

The mines continue prosperous, and, during the coming season, large amounts of gold will be taken out. Several rich leads have been discovered in various parts of the State, and, particularly in Nevada County, the claims are paying well.

We have one week later news from Europe, the substance of which will be found in the following summary.

There has been more hard fighting around Sevastopol, but the fort has not been taken, it is certain soon to be.

The Monitor contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Gumri. They lost their baggage and thirty guns, and a Russian General was killed. The Turks began to besiege the citadel of Gumri, when the Russian corps which formerly defeated the Turks at Bajazid, advanced to the rescue from Erivan. It was, however, repulsed, and shut in a defile, where it suffered considerable loss.

There is no doubt that the Russians have reentered the Dobrodja in force, but details are wanting.

Affairs look black between Russia and Austria. A great Council of War was held at Vienna. The Emperor presided, and Baron Hess was present. It is reported that Austria summons Russia to withdraw from the frontier of Galicia.

The London Morning Post, announcing semi-officially the acquisition of Samana, says: "It amounts virtually, if not absolutely, to the annexation of St. Domingo. The acquisition, by the United States, is a important position in the West Indies—a position threatening Cuba and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting the British West Indian possessions, cannot be received with indifference."

The London Times says: "We are informed that Mr. Soule, American Minister at Madrid, was, on Tuesday, the 24th, refused permission to pass through France, on his return from England to Spain."

Another Polar Expedition is to be sent next spring to bring home the remains of Sir John Franklin's party. Dr. Rae will have the command.

An extensive fire at Liverpool had destroyed six warehouses, and property valued at £20,000, belonging to various merchants.

The overland mail had been telegraphed, with Canton dates of September 9. Canton was still besieged, and the distress of the beleaguered was great. The insurgents still held Shanghai.

HINTS FOR WOULD-BE CALIFORNIANS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says: "To those who contemplate coming hither in pursuit of fortune or pecuniary advancement, it is high time to offer a few hints; especially to that class which designs to live without hard labor. Of such, California has an immense glut. There are at least twenty professional men, clergymen excepted, where there should be one; of speculators, brokers, and every clerk and those who would become such, and accountants, from fifty to hundreds stand waiting with their mouths wide open for even the scent of employment; and almost an equal redundancy in the mechanical applicants for labor. The wages of labor still remain very high, giving splendid remuneration to those in employ; but chagrin and disappointment attend the major portion of employes on the Pacific coast, with desuetude and suffering, unless they are able and willing to go to work in the mines. There is constant employment of some kind can be had, though the pay is not high enough to satisfy the general wish for the hardships of the service performed. The only class of persons who are in demand among us now are those injured to hard labor, and who will go into the mines at once and face and overcome all hardships. Such men can mine, lumber, quarry, dig water ditches, farm, &c., and they can, by economy and industry, accumulate at least from four to six times as much on wages here as they can at home; while if intelligent and prudent in mining for themselves, they have their chance in common with those who are eminently successful."

It is estimated that 33,076 men in the United States are engaged in internal navigation; 50,021 in navigating the ocean; 65,225 in the learned professions; 119,607 in commerce; 891,749 in manufactures; and 3,719,919 in agriculture.

The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown has resigned the pastoral charge of the Orthodox Congregational Society in South Butler, Wayne Co., N. Y., with a view to the improvement of her health. She will continue, however, to preach and lecture as hitherto.

SUMMARY.

The Toronto Colonist states that the Grand Jury for the County of Kent, after hearing the Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay's charge, which they attribute the recent great loss of life on the Great Western Railway, to the culpable carelessness of D. W. Twitchett, the conductor, and J. Kettlewell, the engineer, on the gravel train St. Lawrence, both of whom are presumed to be guilty of manslaughter, by their conduct, which was in opposition to their written instructions. After the presentation, the Judge issued his warrant for the arrest of the parties named, one of whom, Kettlewell, had been arrested and is now in jail, having been refused liberation on bail.

Cabbages may be headed in winter by setting them with their roots in good rich soil just as they grew, and covering the tops so they will not freeze. This may be done with a roof of boards, hay or dirt, or brush and rails and straws covered with dirt, with little air-holes. Cabbage grown in this way is blushed, sweet and tender, and will pay much more than the cost of thus arranging the late stalks which failed to form heads in the fall. The work should be done just before the ground freezes, and at first only slightly cover the tops.

Capt. Lukes, of the clipper John Clemens, sent by the U. S. Consul at St. John, N. F., to cruise for the Arctic's boats, appears to have performed his duty faithfully, and to have cruised in the proper direction. In addition to the India rubber mattress, and the large chest, before reported seen by him, he picked up a flag staff. An officer of the steamship Baltic, spoken by the John Clemens during the cruise, recognized the flag-staff as having belonged to the Arctic.

Apples should be dried as soon as possible after they are cut, to have them light colored; stoves and kilns should be used in preference to putting them out on scaffolds to run their chance for rain or sunshine; and as soon as dried, they should be boxed up tight, to keep them from the insects which deposit their eggs among them and produce the worms which spoil so many of them. In this way they may be kept for years with perfect safety.

The Tribune has received an anonymous letter from Missouri, stating that a secret organization exists in all the upper counties of that State, the object of which is to carry Slavery into Kansas at all hazards. Men are pledged to repair to that Territory on the night preceding the election, present themselves at the polls the next day, and cast their suffrages for Slavery and its candidates. The Society is said to number several thousand members already.

Chester Cady, a survivor of the revolutionary struggle, died at Vernon, Oneida Co., recently, at the advanced age of something over 90 years. He entered the service of the American army at West Point in 1782, and served under Gen. Putnam. He was a much respected citizen of Vernon for many years, but for the past five or six years, being afflicted with blindness and old age, he was wholly confined to the house.

The Rochester American records the death of the Hon. Elisha Ely, one of the founders of that city, and among the earliest settlers of Monroe County. He died at Allegan, Mich., (where he settled in 1834.) Nov. 3. Judge Ely had occupied many high positions in Michigan. He was the projector of the system of internal improvements in Michigan, and was President of the Board of Regents of the University. He was 70 years of age, and a native of Springfield.

The Detroit Enquirer states that the Saut Ste. Canal, containing within its limits the largest locks in the world, will be completed by the 15th day of November. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the work, have been notified to be present on the 20th of the present month, to judge of and accept the work, if found to be in fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

A dispatch dated Troy, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 9, 1854, says: "A large auction sale of wool took place to-day at the depot of Messrs. Herrington & Warren, of this city. 475,000 pounds of wool were sold at fair prices, ranging from 30 to 38 cents per pound. There was a large attendance of Eastern manufacturers and of brokers and dealers of New York, Philadelphia, &c."

A number of workmen were, a few days since, engaged in digging earth from an embankment at South Marcellus, Onondaga County, for the purpose of filling in at the end of a highway bridge, when the embankment fell in and killed three of the laborers. Two of them were young men; the other was a man of family.

The Hon. Josiah Butler, a distinguished citizen and prominent public man in New Hampshire, and a Member of Congress during the Missouri Compromise excitement in 1819 and '20, died at his residence in South Duffield, N. H., on Sunday, the 29th ult., at the age of 74 years, after an illness of one week.

We have heard recently of some low sales of railroad iron, but the Fayetteville Observer quotes some purchases even lower. It states that Gov. Morehead recently bought iron for the N. C. Railroad in New York at \$42 per ton; and that Col. Thompson bought for the Atlantic Road at \$48. Iron not long since was selling from \$65 to \$75 per ton.

A very interesting and unique celebration took place at Syracuse on the 3d inst. About one hundred of the pioneer settlers of Cortland County assembled at a dinner to commemorate the completion of the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad. Their ages varied from sixty-one to eighty-eight years.

The Troy Budget says there has been gathered from a single apple tree, upon the farm of Mr. Nehemiah Perkins, in Topsheld, the extraordinary quantity of one hundred bushels (40 barrels) of apples. The tree has always been a great bearer, frequently producing from fifty to sixty bushels. The tree is about fifty years old.

Justice Knowlton, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000, at the instance of Caleb Cushing. The difficulty grows out of an injunction granted by Judge Knowlton in the suit of Cushing vs. Hungerford.

During the eleven weeks that the epidemic raged in Savannah, there were 600 deaths from yellow fever, out of a total mortality of 967.

A telegraphic dispatch from Indianapolis states that nearly all the free banks in the State have suspended payments in specie, and the Auditor was exchanging notes for stocks at par. The 2 per cent. arrangement which a few of the banks made for redemption has been abandoned, and all Indiana free money is now quoted at 25 per cent. discount.

A dispatch dated Utica, Friday, Nov. 10, 1854, says: The Catholic Church at Oxford, Chenango County, was broken into on Thursday night, and the silver pix, a vessel cased with gold, for containing the blessed Sacrament, was stolen, and other outrages committed.

The Legislature of Vermont, now in session, has passed a law to punish the fraudulent issue and transfer of stock, making such issue a felony, punishable by fine not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than one year nor more than ten.

A dispatch dated Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1854, says: The fourth emigration party for Kansas left here this afternoon, consisting of fifty-five men and a few women and children. Accessions to the party were expected at Worcester, Springfield, and other points.

The Ohioans are getting up the means to erect a bronze statue to Gov. Tom Corwin. Several of the leading citizens of Ohio have been appointed Commissioners to attend to the business. Mr. Jones, an artist, proposes to commence the model as soon as \$5,000 is subscribed.

A dispatch dated Columbia, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1854, says: A duel was fought, fourteen miles from here to-day between Peter Gaffney and Dr. Ray. The former was killed at the second fire. The latter escaped uninjured.

The Trustees of the Association known as "The Ebenezer," having visited Kansas with the view of making a settlement in that Territory, have returned, and report a location made there of 100,000 acres.

Dr. Graham, the Louisianaian who killed Mr. Loring of California, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and was convicted of manslaughter, was last week sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

The election returns from Illinois are bad for Nebraskites. Seven senatorial and twenty-five representative districts are in, and not one Nebraskite is elected! Congress all the same way, as far as heard from.

Nine months ago fifty-two per centum of the letters sent in the U. S. mails were at that time pre-paid. A recent investigation shows that at this time quite sixty per centum of the letters so sent are pre-paid.

The life-insurance companies of this city suffer to the extent of \$60,000 from the loss of the "Arctic." Of this sum \$15,000 was on the life of Edward Sandford.

Six majestic elm trees, in front of a dwelling in Marlborough, Mass., have been insured by their owners in the sum of five hundred dollars, against loss by lightning or fire.

A recent census of the City of Savannah gives it a population of 11,896. The whites number 6,313, and the blacks 5,583.

The Hon. Francis Granger has published a letter proposing a reorganization of the National Whig party.

Three men were killed at Marcellus, N. Y., Nov. 8th, by the caving in of an embankment.

New York Markets—November 13, 1854.
Wheat—No. 1 90 1/2; No. 2 87 1/2; No. 3 85 1/2; No. 4 83 1/2; No. 5 81 1/2; No. 6 79 1/2; No. 7 77 1/2; No. 8 75 1/2; No. 9 73 1/2; No. 10 71 1/2; No. 11 69 1/2; No. 12 67 1/2; No. 13 65 1/2; No. 14 63 1/2; No. 15 61 1/2; No. 16 59 1/2; No. 17 57 1/2; No. 18 55 1/2; No. 19 53 1/2; No. 20 51 1/2; No. 21 49 1/2; No. 22 47 1/2; No. 23 45 1/2; No. 24 43 1/2; No. 25 41 1/2; No. 26 39 1/2; No. 27 37 1/2; No. 28 35 1/2; No. 29 33 1/2; No. 30 31 1/2; No. 31 29 1/2; No. 32 27 1/2; No. 33 25 1/2; No. 34 23 1/2; No. 35 21 1/2; No. 36 19 1/2; No. 37 17 1/2; No. 38 15 1/2; No. 39 13 1/2; No. 40 11 1/2; No. 41 9 1/2; No. 42 7 1/2; No. 43 5 1/2; No. 44 3 1/2; No. 45 1 1/2; No. 46 1/2; No. 47 1/2; No. 48 1/2; No. 49 1/2; No. 50 1/2.

GRAIN.—Wheat—No. 1 90 1/2; No. 2 87 1/2; No. 3 85 1/2; No. 4 83 1/2; No. 5 81 1/2; No. 6 79 1/2; No. 7 77 1/2; No. 8 75 1/2; No. 9 73 1/2; No. 10 71 1/2; No. 11 69 1/2; No. 12 67 1/2; No. 13 65 1/2; No. 14 63 1/2; No. 15 61 1/2; No. 16 59 1/2; No. 17 57 1/2; No. 18 55 1/2; No. 19 53 1/2; No. 20 51 1/2; No. 21 49 1/2; No. 22 47 1/2; No. 23 45 1/2; No. 24 43 1/2; No. 25 41 1/2; No. 26 39 1/2; No. 27 37 1/2; No. 28 35 1/2; No. 29 33 1/2; No. 30 31 1/2; No. 31 29 1/2; No. 32 27 1/2; No. 33 25 1/2; No. 34 23 1/2; No. 35 21 1/2; No. 36 19 1/2; No. 37 17 1/2; No. 38 15 1/2; No. 39 13 1/2; No. 40 11 1/2; No. 41 9 1/2; No. 42 7 1/2; No. 43 5 1/2; No. 44 3 1/2; No. 45 1 1/2; No. 46 1/2; No. 47 1/2; No. 48 1/2; No. 49 1/2; No. 50 1/2.

PROVISIONS.—Pork 11 3/4 for prime, 12 3/4 for mess, 13 3/4 for country prime, 14 3/4 for country, 15 3/4 for new, Butter 12 1/2 a 17 1/2 for Orange County, Cheese 10 a 11c. Potatoes—1 1/2 to 2 1/2 for Western reds, 2 2/2 to 2 3/2 for Cutters and Mercers.

Wool—Clover 1 1/2 a 1 1/4; Timothy 2 4 1/2 a 2 1/2 for best, 2 1/2 for second, 2 1/2 for third, 2 1/2 for fourth, 2 1/2 for fifth, 2 1/2 for sixth, 2 1/2 for seventh, 2 1/2 for eighth, 2 1/2 for ninth, 2 1/2 for tenth, 2 1/2 for eleventh, 2 1/2 for twelfth, 2 1/2 for thirteenth, 2 1/2 for fourteenth, 2 1/2 for fifteenth, 2 1/2 for sixteenth, 2 1/2 for seventeenth, 2 1/2 for eighteenth, 2 1/2 for nineteenth, 2 1/2 for twentieth, 2 1/2 for twenty-first, 2 1/2 for twenty-second, 2 1/2 for twenty-third, 2 1/2 for twenty-fourth, 2 1/2 for twenty-fifth, 2 1/2 for twenty-sixth, 2 1/2 for twenty-seventh, 2 1/2 for twenty-eighth, 2 1/2 for twenty-ninth, 2 1/2 for thirtieth, 2 1/2 for thirty-first, 2 1/2 for thirty-second, 2 1/2 for thirty-third, 2 1/2 for thirty-fourth, 2 1/2 for thirty-fifth, 2 1/2 for thirty-sixth, 2 1/2 for thirty-seventh, 2 1/2 for thirty-eighth, 2 1/2 for thirty-ninth, 2 1/2 for fortieth, 2 1/2 for forty-first, 2 1/2 for forty-second, 2 1/2 for forty-third, 2 1/2 for forty-fourth, 2 1/2 for forty-fifth, 2 1/2 for forty-sixth, 2 1/2 for forty-seventh, 2 1/2 for forty-eighth, 2 1/2 for forty-ninth, 2 1/2 for fiftieth, 2 1/2 for fifty-first, 2 1/2 for fifty-second, 2 1/2 for fifty-third, 2 1/2 for fifty-fourth, 2 1/2 for fifty-fifth, 2 1/2 for fifty-sixth, 2 1/2 for fifty-seventh, 2 1/2 for fifty-eighth, 2 1/2 for fifty-ninth, 2 1/2 for sixtieth, 2 1/2 for sixty-first, 2 1/2 for sixty-second, 2 1/2 for sixty-third, 2 1/2 for sixty-fourth, 2 1/2 for sixty-fifth, 2 1/2 for sixty-sixth, 2 1/2 for sixty-seventh, 2 1/2 for sixty-eighth, 2 1/2 for sixty-ninth, 2 1/2 for seventieth, 2 1/2 for seventy-first, 2 1/2 for seventy-second, 2 1/2 for seventy-third, 2 1/2 for seventy-fourth, 2 1/2 for seventy-fifth, 2 1/2 for seventy-sixth, 2 1/2 for seventy-seventh, 2 1/2 for seventy-eighth, 2 1/2 for seventy-ninth, 2 1/2 for eightieth, 2 1/2 for eighty-first, 2 1/2 for eighty-second, 2 1/2 for eighty-third, 2 1/2 for eighty-fourth, 2 1/2 for eighty-fifth, 2 1/2 for eighty-sixth, 2 1/2 for eighty-seventh, 2 1/2 for eighty-eighth, 2 1/2 for eighty-ninth, 2 1/2 for ninetieth, 2 1/2 for ninety-first, 2 1/2 for ninety-second, 2 1/2 for ninety-third, 2 1/2 for ninety-fourth, 2 1/2 for ninety-fifth, 2 1/2 for ninety-sixth, 2 1/2 for ninety-seventh, 2 1/2 for ninety-eighth, 2 1/2 for ninety-ninth, 2 1/2 for one hundredth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and first, 2 1/2 for one hundred and second, 2 1/2 for one hundred and third, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fourth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and ninth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and tenth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eleventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twelfth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirteenth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fourteenth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifteenth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixteenth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventeenth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighteenth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and nineteenth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twentieth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-first, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-second, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-third, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-fourth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-fifth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-sixth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-seventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-eighth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and twenty-ninth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirtieth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-first, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-second, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-third, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-fourth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-fifth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-sixth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-seventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-eighth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and thirty-ninth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fortieth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-first, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-second, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-third, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-fourth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-fifth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-sixth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-seventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-eighth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and forty-ninth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fiftieth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-first, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-second, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-third, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-fourth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-fifth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-sixth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-seventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-eighth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and fifty-ninth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixtieth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-first, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-second, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-third, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-fourth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-fifth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-sixth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-seventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-eighth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and sixty-ninth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventieth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-first, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-second, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-third, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-fourth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-fifth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-sixth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-seventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-eighth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and seventy-ninth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eightieth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-first, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-second, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-third, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-fourth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-fifth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-sixth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-seventh, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-eighth, 2 1/2 for one hundred and eighty-ninth, 2 1/

Miscellaneous.

Talk at the Farmer's Club.

The Tribune gives the following account of conversation at a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club connected with the American Institute:—

Solon Robinson exhibited two potatoes grown by T. H. Matterson, of Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y., that were esteemed as fine specimens as ever had been seen by the members of the Club. They are supposed to be of the sort known as "peach blow," and "old English white." Both are of the kind called round potatoes, and are of remarkable specific gravity for their size. The weight of these is 17 and 18 ounces each. Mr. Robinson remarked, that the place where sea level, and had not been affected by drouth these grew, was, perhaps, 1,500 feet above the sea as much as other sections. From observations this year, he is satisfied that dry seasons, with late rains, in moderate quantities, are the best for potatoes; because the roots that take up the pabulum, lay close to the surface. He is in favor of planting large whole potatoes, upon deeply-plowed land, but near the surface, and cultivated level. Never hill your potatoes. All the manuring should be by top-dressing, or lightly incorporating the fertilizer with the surface-soil. The great thing for potatoes is potash and carbon. It is a good plan to mulch the land deeply, after the potatoes are planted, and never do anything more to them. For seed potatoes add more mulching, and let them remain in the hill until spring. Good crops of potatoes have been grown under swingletoe, upon grass sod.

Prof. Mape said—I tried an experiment by covering the seed with salt marsh hay, upon mellow soil. I got a good crop, but the hay dried away and became too thin, and all the tubers that came to the light were bitter and unfit to eat. When the potatoes are under the earth, mulching keeps it moist, and affords the right kind of fertilizer as it decays, and is washed down to the roots by rains. Hilling potatoes is an old-fashioned, stupid folly. Black soils, or those full of carbonaceous matter, are always best for potatoes. They want nitrogen and carbonic acid. The great weight of these specimens indicates that they are rich in starch, and that is what makes the heavy potatoes the most valuable. One man upon the Newark meadows raises 500 bushels of potatoes per acre, year after year. All such land, when freed of natural acidity, is the best soil for this valuable crop. The subject of selling every kind of farm produce by the pound was then taken up, and an interesting discussion entered into, though the argument was all upon one side, for all were in favor of the measure.

Solon Robinson said he wanted no better argument than these big potatoes, because there would be no fair, honest way of measuring such tubers. A single potato kept off the measure would be a loss of several cents to the purchaser. Some persons would buy small potatoes in preference, thinking that they would get more food, owing to the large interstices between the tubers. That, however, is a great mistake. There is no rule so fair as weight. How can you sell cabbage, beets, carrots, paspnips, and many other coarse vegetables, honestly, in any other way?

Prof. Mape said any city government that desired to protect the poor, should enact a law to sell every thing by the pound. Mr. Robinson has told you that they sell butter in some places by the pint. Why, it is the common practice in Dublin, and some towns in England, to sell butter by the yard. It is put in a tub and shoved out like the meat from a sausage stuffer, and cut off by the yard. The change to weights for every thing would be very easy if we had such a law. Let the bushel and smaller measures be wholly abrogated. It would save a deal of work and much cheating.

A Remarkable Explorer.

An officer of H. M. S. Pluto writes under date Fernando, July 25:

"We have had a most exciting cruise; after leaving this place, and communicating with the senior officer at Loanda, we were sent up the river Congo to settle a dispute between the master of an English merchant-ship and some Portuguese. After this was arranged we returned to Loanda for our letters; but the Polyphemus not arriving in time, the ship sailed again for the Congo, and I was left, behind in one of our gigs, with four kroomen, for the mail. During our stay I met, at the house of one of the Commissioners, one of the most extraordinary men I have ever seen, Dr. Livingston; he has just arrived from the Cape overland, a most arduous undertaking, and one never accomplished before, though often attempted. His plan of proceeding differed materially from any of his predecessors; instead of setting out with half a hundred attendants, horses, bullock wagons, &c., he commenced his journey, carrying with him only a sextant, gun, chronometer, tent, four servants, and as many dogs' provisions, relying on Providence and his gun for a supply when these were gone. After leaving the Cape Colony he had to travel a long way to the northeast in order to avoid the deserts and hostile tribes in their vicinity, that lay on his left; crossing in this route a great many branches of the river Zambezi and others; the names of which I have forgotten, till he arrived at a large town; there, as the chief was very hospitable, he remained a short time to recruit health, having been nearly drowned and starved half a dozen times during the nine months it took him to perform this part of the journey, and his arm badly broken in two places by a lion. It appeared he had wandered one evening from his attendants, after they had pitched their tent, in quest of game, when he came suddenly on a large lion crouching down ready for a spring at him; without waiting a second he fired, and must have been knocked down at the same moment and stunned, as he remembers nothing from the time he fired till he was found by his servants next morning; when they came up they found the doctor insensible and the lion lying dead alongside him. When he left, the chief was very desirous of finding a route to the westward for the transmission of his ivory, gave him twenty-four of his people to assist him on his journey. After leaving, he again traveled to the N. E., until he arrived in the parallel of Loanda. Now came the tug of war. He had upward of a thousand miles to travel across the unexplored countries of our charts, a tract never hitherto trodden by any white man, and wholly unknown even to the blacks he had

seen as yet; however, this part of their journey proved to be the easiest, and it was not till he arrived near Cassanga, on the Portuguese frontier, that he met with any molestation. The country he found to be thickly populated, and the inhabitants very peaceably disposed. From their never having seen a white man before, you may fancy what an object of curiosity he became to them; wherever he stopped, the people from far and near flocked round him, with the utmost astonishment pictured on their countenances. As the doctor was very much sunburnt, his color did not so much surprise them as his hair, which was very long; this was the great object of attraction wherever he went, and highly favored did those fancy themselves who became the possessors of a lock of it. Every tribe he met with had some idea of one Supreme Being and a future existence, though they all worship in addition various animals that they hold sacred. At every place he stopped, they supplied him liberally with provisions, and it was not, as I mentioned before, till he arrived near the Portuguese territories that he met with any trouble. There the inhabitants have been in the habit of kidnapping the people further inland to sell to the Portuguese for slaves, and fearing, should a road be opened that way, it would spoil their traffic, they became very troublesome, and wanted the doctor to pay toll every step he took; however, by putting on a bold front, he managed to make his way through, and arrived at Loanda safely in the beginning of June, making it exactly two years since he left the Cape. The doctor is very much emaciated from the hardships he had undergone, and has not recovered the use of his arm perfectly yet; but as soon as he is well he is determined to return, trying this time to find a shorter road than the one he came by. We had the whole of his attendants on board, and showed them over the ship; having never seen salt water before, or anything afloat larger than a canoe, they were very much surprised and delighted, though they told the doctor they would never be able to get any of their people to believe them on their return, so perfectly astonishing did everything appear to them."

Visit of an American to Japan.

Several months ago, Mr. Silas E. Burroughs fitted out at San Francisco a clipper-ship in which to visit Japan. The China Mail announces the arrival of that vessel at Hong Kong on its return, and gives the following account of Mr. Burroughs' visit:—

"The Lady Pierce arrived in Jeddo Bay fifteen days after Commodore Perry had left, 'as a token of amity and peace, and without any preparations for war,' and the high Japanese officers said the visit was much more pleasing to them than that of Commodore Perry, who had with him 'too many big guns and fighting men.' The Japanese, however, expressed the utmost regard for the Commodore and his officers.

"The ship had been supplied at San Francisco, with every comfort and luxury likely to gratify and interest the Japanese, who were surprised to find such an elegantly furnished vessel used as a private gentleman's yacht. Her dimensions were taken by artists, together with delineations of her guns, tackle, &c., the authorities saying the Emperor intended to have two vessels built on the same model.

"On board was a Japanese man, the solo survivor of a crew of fifteen men belonging to a junk which had been blown out to sea, and was picked up near the Sandwich Islands after having drifted about for seven months. This man, named Dee-ye-no-skee, was received with the most lively demonstrations of pleasure by his countrymen, who listened with much delight to his graphic description of his rescue from the junk, and kind treatment by the Americans, especially on board the Lady Pierce, in which he had been, by the kindness of her owner, permitted a free passage to his native country. The Japanese, especially the lower orders, were profuse in expression, by words and gestures, of their gratitude to Mr. Burroughs, who seems to be of opinion that Dee-ye-no-skee, a man of fair talents, is likely, by his account of American manners and customs, to accomplish more than hosts of ambassadors toward forming and cementing an intimacy betwixt the Japanese and foreigners.

"Shortly after the arrival of the Lady Pierce at Urugo, orders were received from the capital that Mr. Burroughs should be supplied with everything he might require, and received with 'similar hospitality to that displayed toward Commodore Perry.' With a party of the Urugo officials on board, the Lady Pierce proceeded to within ten miles of Jeddo, and her owner expressed a desire to anchor off that city; but this was objected to by the officers, who said, 'It is not good; Commodore Perry did not go there, and we hope you will not.' During the stay of the vessel, every part of her was crowded with visitors, who were profusely regaled with the refreshments with which the vessel had been provided, fresh oysters and peaches being their favorite delicacies, with champagne as a beverage; and although at one time there must have been several thousands in and around the ship, and though every thing, silver-ware included, was thrown open to their inspection, not a single article was stolen. Large presents of silk, porcelain, lacquered ware, &c., were made in the name of the Emperor, to Mr. Burroughs, who, however, was requested to give publicity to his determination that henceforward, in accordance with stipulations in the treaty, no foreign intercourse whatever would be permitted with Jeddo, but that all vessels must proceed either to Simoda or to the other ports thrown open to American trade.

"From Jeddo Bay, therefore, the Lady Pierce proceeded to Simoda, under the pilotage of three men sent on board by the authorities, and escorted by a Government cutter, manned by two officers and 20 men, who had received orders to render every assistance that might be required. During the entire stay of the vessel, no guard was placed over her, nor was any restriction put upon landing, of which Mr. Burroughs twice took advantage while in Jeddo Bay, and on both occasions was received with every mark of courtesy. He is, however, of opinion, with the officers of the United States squadron, that no extensive foreign commerce can possibly, at least for many years to come, be carried with Japan. He says he applied for coal, and was told at first that 'Government had determined not to dispose of their sea coal'; but, after reference to Jeddo, he was informed he might have as much as he required at \$1 65 per picul, or \$28 a tun—such coal as he

saw at the depot being of a very inferior description to that sold in Oregon at \$8 a tun." Mr. Burroughs says the Japanese are fully aware of the present disturbed state of China, which they impute entirely to the effects of foreign intercourse; and he considers the enormous prices fixed upon such commodities as he desired to purchase a certain index that fear alone dictated their Emperor's acquiescence in a nation of atheists, denying the existence of a God, and selecting as an object of worship either the Spiritual Emperor at Meaco or any other Japanese. He was told by the interpreters that formerly their religion was similar to that of China, but that the belief in a Supreme Being had lately been entirely discarded; and they professed to be much shocked on Dee-ye-no-skee declaring his belief in the Deity, to whom, and not to the Spiritual or Temporal Emperor, he said his successful applications for, and thankful acknowledgments of, deliverance from the drifting junk had been directed.

Extraordinary Ghost Story.

Most ghost stories are only foolish and laughable; but this one, from the Buffalo Commercial, is certainly melancholy in the extreme:—

Within the past year the people of a village in a western State became greatly excited by the alleged nightly appearance of a ghost in the village graveyard. Few of them, indeed, had dared to see it; but some had; and they, without making too familiar with it, had still seen it come and go, walk about, seat itself, etc.; and the statements of those were too well authenticated to be disregarded. From the few saw, the many believed; and the whole community soon became exercised upon the subject of this strange nightly visitation to the graves of the dead. Of course, the ghost was in the usual grave-clothes, in which, so far as we know, ghosts always appear; and it was entirely regular in its hours—always arriving among the tombs just at midnight, and leaving at near early dawn. It had often been seen to come and go, passing over fences in its course; but no one had learned whence it came or whither it went.

At length the matter from being the town talk became the town dread. Numerous individuals got excited, and superstitious ones grew melancholy and taciturn; people looked doubtfully at each other, as they passed, in twilight, and all contrived their journeying at that hour so as not to approach the last resting-place of their departed friends.

The growing dread at length became insufferable, and engaged all minds. There chanced to be in the village a youth of nineteen, from western New York, whose domestic education had carefully excluded all faith in supernatural agencies, and who therefore looked only to natural causes for explanations of the events and occurrences of this life. This youth resolved to fathom the mystery of the graveyard ghost. He found one associate; and the two after nightfall secreted themselves among the tombs to observe. Punctually as the hour of twelve drew nigh, the ghost which had caused so much dread was seen approaching. The moon was shining brightly, and the white-robed object was seen distinctly. Overcoming two fences, it entered the graveyard within actual reach of the youth who had set on foot the investigation, and as the light fell fully upon the face of the ghost, he recognized the well-known features of an acquaintance, who was then in her early widowhood. Her husband had recently been buried there; and so dreadful had been the shock, that the reason of the wife had been dethroned by it, and she was now a wandering maniac. She saw not her observers, but seated herself, as she loved but too fondly. The two then approached the unfortunate, and addressed her in kindness. She knew them not, but conversed freely with them, calling them angels, and craving protection. She was in her night-clothes, and her wandering thus, through the agony she had suffered, and her nightly occupying this sad seat, had converted that poor mental wreck of humanity into a ghost. On this occasion she could not be induced to abandon her post; and, of necessity, she was left there to complete the hours of that night's pilgrimage. She is now in a lunatic asylum.

Keeping Winter Apples.

A great many persons lose their winter apples, not because they will not keep, but because they do not know how to keep them. We commend the following to the attention of all. Recollect that too much importance cannot be attached to keeping apples in a cool place, but where they will not freeze.

The keeping of apples and other fruits depends very much upon the care with which they are gathered, and the place in which they are deposited; hence a few hints on the subject will not be valueless to the orchardist and gardener.

Late autumn and winter apples belong to that class of fruits which are gathered before maturity, and ripened in the fruit-room or cellar; and they should be picked when they have received from the tree all the valuable elements the season will allow it to give them. English gardeners have a rule that no fruit should be suffered to remain on the trees after they cease to vegetate, and this is in general a good one. The apples above spoken of, as well as pears of the same class, may remain ungathered until there is danger of injury from frost, as the sun and air, and the still remaining vigor of the tree, seems necessary to their perfection and maturity.

Apples designed for long preservation should, as far as practicable, be picked by hand, carefully and separately, and when they are not wet by dew or rain. They should be handled so as not to bruise them in the least—carefully almost as eggs or glass-ware. Lay them gently upon the floor of a cool and dry room, a foot deep, to sweat and season for two or three weeks; and then, on a clear, dry day, sort and pack the apples in clean, dry barrels, filling them so full that the apples cannot move after being headed in. The very best, which will keep longest, may be wrapped up separately in soft paper, before packing; or they may be placed in layers, with dry chaff around and between them.

Most cellars and ground floors are too damp for the perfect keeping of apples through the winter and spring, and also of too variable a temperature. The latter should not vary much from 40° degrees. If an upper room can be so prepared as so retain about the same degree of heat, dryness, and darkness,

it is a very desirable locality for the preservation of fruit, not only apples, but pears, grapes, &c. To the preservation of the two last named, considerable attention has recently been given. [New Yorker.]

Perilous Mountain Ascent.

It has long been known, that some of the peaks of mountain ranges in Oregon are of great height. Our California exchanges bring us very interesting accounts of the ascent of the loftiest of these, called Mount Hood, which has now been ascertained, by actual measurement, to be full 18,361 feet in height. This is the highest peak on the American continent, and one of the highest in the whole world. The party which made the ascent was composed of a Mr. Dyer and Capt. Travaillet, who left Portland on the 4th of August for the purpose, but were afterwards joined by Mr. Lake, Capt. Barlow, Judge Olney, and others. After getting above the snow-line it was discovered by means of a telescope that the mountain is volcanic, smoke being seen to issue from the summit. On the 8th the ascent of the upper mountain commenced on the south-east by east side. After ascending several thousand feet of ever-continuous snow-fields at an angle of almost fifty degrees, three of the party (Major Hallman, Capt. Travaillet, and Judge Olney) gave out, and had to stop in consequence of dizziness caused by the rarified atmosphere. From thence upward the angle was more steep, until it reached 72° degrees, an Indian being the guide and the road lying along a ledge of rocks perpendicular with the mountain. At 2½ o'clock P. M. on the 8th the summit was attained, and was found to be extremely narrow and crescent-shaped. From this peak mountain tops one hundred miles distant were distinctly seen. The peak of Mount Hood is thus described by the account before us:

We found the top similar to that of Mount Helens—extremely narrow, lying in a crescent shape; Mount St. Helens facing the northwest by a crescent, while Mount Hood faces the southwest. The sharp ridge on the top runs from the southwest to the north, making a sharp turn to the west at the north end. The main ridge is formed of decomposed volcanic substances of a light reddish color, with cones from twenty to fifty feet high at intervals of a few rods.

These cones or rocks are full of cracks or fissures, as if they had been rent by some convulsion of nature at a remote period.

Between these cones there are numerous holes, varying from the size of a common water-bucket down to two or three inches in diameter. Through these breathing holes (as we call them) and through the crevices in the rocks there is constantly escaping hot smoke or gas of a strong sulphuric odor. In passing over the ridge for near half a mile we discovered these breathing holes; through some the heat is more intense than in others. We did not carry up a thermometer; therefore we could not get the exact degree of heat; but from holding our hand over several of them we have no doubt that the thermometer would have shown "boiling heat" in some of them. [California paper.]

The Americans as Linguists.

A writer in the Eclectic Review pays our countrymen a handsome compliment, for the power and facility they evince in acquiring foreign languages.

The Americans (he says) have peculiar aptitude for foreign travel. They are excellent linguists. It is even said that they learn French more easily, and speak it better, than any foreigners in France. Their knowledge of Spanish and German surpasses ours; and numerous distinguished foreigners, not British, have long been naturalized among them—the Benetzets, the Gallatis, the Agessitz, the Audubons, the Girards, and the Sillmanns, the family of our author. The check-work of which all nations consist, more or less, and of which ours is a famous example, as Defoe shows in his "True Briton," is more visibly and more audibly social check-work in the United States than elsewhere.

While the great substratum is our "Briero-Romo-Saxo-Norman-English," there will be found superadded districts of pure German, French, and Spanish, with strong Dutch and Swedish traditions. American translations of eminent foreign books of jurisprudence and philosophy ought to be better known in England; and if all their ambassadors cannot, like Mr. Everett at Windsor, "fluently converse with each member of the diplomatic corps in his own vernacular tongue," those ambassadors, and their consuls, too, are extensively acquainted with foreign languages. So, although Mrs. Putnam has, perhaps, no equal in any country in the world for critical knowledge of languages, for "she converses readily in French, Italian, German, Polish, Swedish and Hungarian, and is familiar with twenty more dialects, besides Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Persian and Arabic;" although this extent of the linguistic acquisitions is paralleled only by Cardinal Mezzofanti, and some half dozen great names of both worlds and sexes, still, the fact of one American woman being thus accomplished, marks the studious tendency of her people.

How to Make One Farm Equal to Three.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., in a recent address before the Ohio Agricultural Society, thus speaks on this subject:—

"Many farmers, who are destroying the productiveness of their farms by shallow work, as they find that their crops are diminishing, think only of extending their area by adding acres of surface, as if they supposed that their title deeds only gave them a right to six inches deep of earth. If they will take those deeds, study their meaning, and apply the lesson to their fields, they will soon realize in threefold crops the fact that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they had but one; in other words, that the sub-soil, brought up and combined with the top soil, and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those other elements which agricultural science will teach them to apply to their ground, will increase threefold the measure of its productiveness. To show to what extent the fertility of the soil can be increased, I refer to a statement in the last Patent Office Report. In the year 1850, there were nine competitors for the premium corn crop of Kentucky, each of whom cultivated 10 acres. Their average crop was about 122 bushels per acre. At that time, the average crop of wheat per acre in the harvests of Great Britain, on a soil cultivated for centuries, was about double that produced on the virgin soil of Ohio. Why is

this? Simply because British farmers are educated men, and apply work wisely. They pay back to the earth what they borrow; they endeavor, by every means in their power, to enrich their ground, and in return it enriches them. If our farmers, instead of laboring to double their acres, would endeavor to double their crops, they would find it a vast saving of time and toil, and an increase of profits.

Many of them never think of digging ten inches into the soil, unless they have dreamed about a crock of gold hid in the earth; but if they would set about the work of digging in earnest, every man would find his crock of gold without the aid of dreams or divination.

We have a great advantage over British farmers, in the fact that our farmers nearly all hold the lands which they cultivate, in fee simple, while in England they are chiefly tenants, hiring the lands of the nobility, paying enormous rents to the proprietors, besides heavy taxes to government. Taxes here are comparatively light, and our farmers are their own landlords. Hence they have been able to pay threefold wages for labor to those paid in Europe, pay the cost of transportation, and yet undersell the British farmers in their own market.

Preparation of the Soil for Wheat, Grain, and other Crops.

Those who intend to put their fields down to grass and grain, should remember that the length of time in which they will remain profitable in grass, must depend materially upon the proper mechanical preparation of the soil. They should recollect, that deep plowing is now the order of the day, and not as a mere matter of fashion, but from the well-ascertained fact that deeply disintegrated soils will furnish a larger amount of pabulum for plants than those which are surface worked. Where the roots of plants can travel readily, they must of necessity come in contact with a greater amount of surfaces of particles, and therefore receive a larger amount of those materials which have been rendered suited to their use by the action of nature's laws. They should remember, also, that in deeply disintegrated soils the grains and grasses never suffer from drought; for in such soils, the condensation of moisture from the atmosphere, circulating at a greater depth, must protect the plants from those ills consequent upon the absence of a proper amount of moisture, and the presence of this moisture not only conveys such pabulum as the plant requires, placing it in a condition to be appropriated, but also supplies the conditions for the more rapid chemical changes, which should continue to take place upon both the organic and inorganic constituents of the soil during the growth of the plants: To secure these conditions, then, we should not only plow the surface deeply, but follow in the same furrow with the subsoil plow, disintegrating it to a greater depth, slightly elevating it, and thus supplying the means of getting rid of excess of water during floods, and securing a continued supply during drought. This subsoiling is absolutely necessary for the more profitable culture of those crops which are called tillering crops; and among these will be found the grains and grasses. Every farmer knows that a single grain of wheat will throw up many shoots, and that these arise from tiller roots thrown out from the crown of the plant; and he also knows, that if any one root of that plant has found its way down to the subsoil, and has come in contact with the cold and not disintegrated portions, that the termini of that root will turn brown, become sickly, and the plant will cease to tiller. It is for this reason that shallow-plowed meadows run out, and it is for this reason also that subsoiled meadows never run out. Let those who doubt this fact look at the grass growing over an old post hole that may have become accidentally filled up. Plants will continue to tiller in such a situation long after the average surface of the meadow has ceased to replace itself.

We should also be sure that the right amendments are added to the soil. We should know that the leading constituents of our crops, particularly those of an inorganic kind, are present in sufficient quantities, and if they are not, they should be added before putting down a crop, intended to occupy the soil for many years. [Working Farmer.]

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—The Boston Journal

contains a long article on Ocean Steam Navigation, from Mr. R. B. Forbes, an experienced seaman. He treats of the loss of the Arctic, and the method of providing against the dangers of the sea. Among other recommendations is the following:

A certain number of picked men should be kept in the steamship, at whatever cost, and they should be sufficient in number to steer the ship, to keep the lookout, and to have charge, under the mates, of the boats, pump-gear, and life-saving apparatus. Each boat should have a regular crew, each man to know his place in the boat, each boat should have a set of oars, and some spare oars, and be in all respects a life-boat, and she should be provided with a mast and sail, compass and lantern, water-breaker, and hand-pump, and, in some convenient and well-known locality, a supply of stores should be placed, marked, and kept ready for each boat. It is not necessary to provide roast turkey, and plum pudding, nor chronometer and theodolites, but a small supply of imperishable provisions in canisters, ready for emergencies.

"I have heard," says Mr. Henry, "of a married couple, who, though they were both of a hasty temper, yet lived comfortably together by simply observing a rule on which they had mutually agreed, 'Never to be both angry together.'" And he adds, that an ingenious and pious father was in the habit of giving this advice to his children, when they married:

"Doth one speak first? Other with water come: Is one provoked? Be 't'her soft and dumb."

Rest satisfied with doing well, and let others talk of you as they please. They can do you no injury, although they may think they have found a flaw in your proceedings, and be determined to rise on your downfall, or profit by your injury.

Call on a business man at business times only, and on business only; transact your business, and go about your business, in order to give him time to finish his business.

The longest railway in the world is the Illinois Central, which is seven hundred and thirty miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

To Persons out of Employment. BOOK AGENTS WANTED, to Sell Periodical and Useful Works for the Year 1855. WANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of "Sears' Great Work on Russia," just published, and some of the best Books issued in the Country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$50, and who are willing to be offered as will enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered. For further particulars, address (postage paid), ROBERT S. IRELAND, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York. Send for One Copy.—Just published, "The Guide to Health and Long Life," or What to Eat, Drink and Avoid," 125 pp., the best work on these subjects ever published. Sold at a price to suit every purse. Single copies 37¢, or four for one dollar. See by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Address as above.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and 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 just received—January, 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides 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 Quizzes of any number of Bells, or keys, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canada. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yokes, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clapper, prolonging the sound; and their improved Hanging, consisting of Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the principal routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENDEL'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Wisdom shall bow down to it, and the great of the earth, shall be its servants." No one can apply to this remedy for affections of the throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and power, acknowledge its supremacy, while both the little and the great can feel its benefits. The liberal-minded among those skilled to cure, are free to own its mastery over all diseases which have baffled the art. Those of exalted stations are not ashamed to testify to its virtues, but deem it a duty and a pleasure to thus hold out the lamp of their experience to their suffering fellow men.

Witness the following translation:— VERMONT, Lowell, Va., April, 1853. I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for some time, and find it a most valuable remedy in my practice, and am happy to inform you that in no case yet has it failed me. I have made some signal cures of Laryngitis and Bronchitis with it, and have completely cured one case of Asthma, which had withstood every other medicine I could employ.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. JULES CLAUD GOUGUET, M. D., Late Surgeon of the Royal Marine, France. Extract from a letter of our Minister at the Court of the Sublime Porte. Constantinople, Turkey. Dr. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: The Cherry Pectoral received from you for the Sultan has been delivered to his private secretary at the palace, and you will doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were so kind as to send me has been given to friends, who have in many cases, found it exceedingly useful. Yours, respectfully, GEO. F. MARSH, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. A. to Turkey. Caracas, March 5, 1852.

Dr. J. C. AYER—I use your Cherry Pectoral, daily in my practice, and am satisfied it is a remedy which must meet in every case of acute and chronic inflammation. C. W. JACKHEER, M. D. Resident Court Physician.

Among the eminent Editors, who testify to their personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures, and immense usefulness of the Cherry Pectoral in their sections, we may mention— Boughton & Co., of the Federal Union, Millidgeville, Va. J. Patton, Christian Advocate, Knoxville, Tenn. J. B. Dobson, American Presbyterian, Greenville, Tenn. J. B. Samson, Democrat, McConnellsburg, Pa. J. Ross, Jr., Shelbyville News, Tenn. Harvey, McKenney, & Co., State Gazette, Burlington, Iowa. Knabb & Co., Journal, Reading, Pa. Raymond, Harper & Co., New York Times. S Cobb, Christian Freeman, Boston. Wm. B. Jacobs, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. Hon. J. Wentworth, M. C. Democrat, Chicago, Ill. Rev. B. G. Reese, Methodist Protestant, Baltimore. W. M. Wightman, Christian Advocate, Charleston, S. C. J. M. Maguenia, True Delta, New Orleans. T. M. Donnell, Daily News, Savannah, Ga. Geo. D. Frontis, Louisville Journal, Ky. Hon. Schuyler Collis, M. C., South Bend Register, Indiana.

A. Comings, Christian Mirror, Portland, Me. Mr. Bartlett & Co., Republican, Hartford, Conn. Chiddic' & Berry, Banner of Peace, Lebanon, Tenn. Thompson & Co., United Empire and Patriot, Toronto, C. W. Charles Cook, Democrat, Danville, Pa. M. Hannum, Democrat, Allentown, Pa. Sherman & Haron, State Gazette, Trenton, N. J. Wright & Haven, Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill. These gentlemen have not only certified to these statements in their papers, to the public, but have sent me their personal letters, to the effect that they have found my preparation an article of great public utility.

Space will not admit full testimonials here, but the agent below named will furnish my American Almanac gratis, to all who ask for it, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SARGENT, retail by BUNTON, CLARK & Co., and by all Druggists, everywhere.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society.

AT NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. Terms: \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscribers not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to an additional charge of 50 cents.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrangements are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders and remittances should be directed, post-paid, to GEO. B. UZZELL, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Liabilities of those who take Periodicals.—The subscriber declares that any person to whom a Periodical is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, and is not ordered to be stopped. If he is in any doubt as to what he is to do, he is to take the paper from the office or person with whom the paper is left, but to notify the Publisher that he does not wish to take it.

If papers are sent to a post-office, store or tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store, or tavern-keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment of the paper, unless he notifies the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

Rates of Advertising.—For a square of 10 lines or less—one insertion, 50¢; each subsequent insertion, 30¢; six months, \$10; one year, \$18. For each additional square, two-thirds the above rate.

For each additional square, two-thirds the above rate.