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

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The Sabhath Recarder. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and the House of Represen-

The past has been an eventful year, and will be here-after referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thinkfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people. Although our attention has been arrested, by

painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions, which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christen-dom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condi-tion of states is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, so-cial, and political condition. Hence it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well-sustained whistchung this our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In plans for adjust-ing the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particula community of states, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this conti-nent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been everlookspread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us. The proposition to enter engagements to forego resort

to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more

favorable consideration than would be a proposition, to

country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confi-

dently relies upon the patrictism of its citizens, not or-dinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment

the army and the navy, so as to make them fully ade-

quate to the emergency which calls them into action.

The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers

is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ray-

ages, of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally-requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the

leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule.

of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, iron seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as privateers, the United States will readily meet them

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications

of the treaty between the United States and Great

Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have

been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully per-formed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened

to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to

the sheres and bays, from which they had been previ ously excluded, on the coasts of her North American

provinces; in return for which, she asked for the in-troduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United

States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British

fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily

yielded before it became effective, the request seemed

to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded

to, from want of authority to suspend our laws im-

posing duties upon all foreign fish. In the mean-

time, the Treasury Department issued a regulation, for as-

certaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish

caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the

fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your

favorable consideration a proposition, which will be sub-

mitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and can-eel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full opera-

tion of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respect-ively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United

States, mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an

arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has

been made for duties now chargeable on the products of

those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposi-

tion for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United

States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British posses-sions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the

two governments. I recommend that provision be made

on that broad ground.

of its large tributaries ; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The rea-sons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occa ion to present fally, in a former message ; and, considering, the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable agree not to accept the services of volunteers for ope-rations on land. When the honor or the rights of our result.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essental to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breath of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial production between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of. the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1854: but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious m sunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central Ameri-ca, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing interoceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipa tion of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central Ameri ca, which, upon their becoming independent, had right. fully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction Itily succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to not as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mos-quito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the con-trol of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared them-selves an independent sovereign state. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in pos-session, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its build stroy some of its ings, and attempted violently to dispossess it. At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown croze ed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, including certain of the so called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had some to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief autho rity. While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, despatched from the American steamer "Northern Light" to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be. was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to re-turn. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Grewtown, and their excited state, induced just apprehension that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress. This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, pro-perty was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The planderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property. Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my con sideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travelers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to owned to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed .. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized states. Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair: the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to maks suitable apology for the insult of our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, mani-fested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opport the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his-requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Bri-ganic Majesty's schooner. "Bermuda," who was seen to-have intercourse and apparently much influence with the leaders among them, to interpose, and persuade-them to take some course calculated to save the necessi-ty of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding: to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken, by the people, to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not respon-sible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges, on, which the demands for redress-were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct, but contains-ciously refused to hold any intercourse with the com-mander of the "Oyane." By their obstinate elence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than te-escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defence, on their part, is imputable

and the state of the

chiefly to the delusive idea that the American govern-ment would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States: The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of tile place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precau-tions taken by our naval Commander, there was no de-struction of life.

Sabbath Recorder.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for " a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frus-trated all the possible mild mensures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claims of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Puntas Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the Cyane's mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alterna-native, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might per severe with impunity in a career of insolence and plun-

This transaction has peen the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been charac-terized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States. standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless. than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with

that of the guilty. Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your atten-tion is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service, connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars: and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the o inion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, of which there had been paid on the twenty-eighth day of November 1851, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty five thousand one hundred and seven ty-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-lour million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and thirty three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public ereditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government. The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects, was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore, renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect. In connexion with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claim ed and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, natorally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwankie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all

service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their char:

will with a single and put private

acter and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation. The valuable services constantly rendered by the Army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wieldow of maintaining a military machine attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circum-stance, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments; two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient, to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency; it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light. With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its' organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its

several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connection with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the and is a start the second secon special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with barofit to the multice benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a refired list, would be income would use just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal

by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last, year; thus increasing to an extent unparallelled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source

Instory the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury. The commendable policy of the govornment, in rela-tion to setting apart public domain for, those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object. The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year in persence to grants of land, in

message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desira-ble. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands. in a particular, locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realised for all sections, without the inclusion of informations. without the impulse and influence of proposed improvements. A prodent proprietor locks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this mation for the provide of the forther to how of the to the matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from put sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands retored to market; and instruc-tions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it duite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends raised from the as they have been by the large dividends raised from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward, by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed, in all the State for condition of many works, encouraged the crippled condition of many works commenced and pros-ecuted upon what are deemed to be sound principles and safe calculations; --when we contem-plate the enoromous absorption of capital, with-drawn from the ordinary channels, of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this, moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;-can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to sugment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth ex-pected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Docs the spirit," which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expe-dient, aided by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check or together, and furnish a salutary restraint against specu-lative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far. We may well pause before a proposition contempla-ting a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly onethird of the entire length of such works, now completed in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equip. ments less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interests of this character, can hardly be over estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its boar-ings, and so important to our political and social well being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny. It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives with objections. of the bill entitled, "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law ;" but the space in this commanication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two Houses of Congress at an early day. The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed ; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made. My former recommendations, in relation to suitprovisions for various objects of deep interest to the nhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national char-acter, and are important, independently of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress. I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress. Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in a quiring their independence, and in founding this Repub-lic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individu. al citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerfal obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sin cere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religiou faith with the most universal religious tolerition; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other, to carry forward every social improvement to the atternest limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the ob-trusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people; to chei-ish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigitant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friend-ship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew in-termeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; nev to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and elevate and interalize the inter-course of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exating the condition of the Re-public, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom. Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon or Annighty Gou is earnessly invoked to attend upon your deligerations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common casel and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States. FRANKLIN PIEROE. WASHINGTON, December 4, 1854.

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ed, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our toreign relations. 'Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These con-

iderations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of othe states. Some European powers have regarded, with disquiet-

ing concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themsolves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance. Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the exocutive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its fature, as well as its present security.

Long experience his shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our indep ndence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war a doctrine which, from the very commencement, of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the states men of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has by some solemn treaty stipulation recognized that principle; and it might have been hope that it would come to be universally received and res pected as a rule of international law. But the refusa of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a propoattion, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a conven-tion was concluded, between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as etween them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made ; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adop tion is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissable conditions. The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our

minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject. The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but

for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth article of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the carly and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time, to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States District Court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has une quivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanations to, this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitions opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty be tween the Spanish government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make willtable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discon-tinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid, on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I leem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to rive full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange rati-

fications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations. The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted. and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain, from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relaficus with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition, in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obliand greatly increased the inneutry of emotions of both gations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such oriminal roceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories : but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking. The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organised, and the work is already commenced. Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata and some

monetary operations. The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommedation heretofore made, to provide for increas-ing the military force employed in the territory inhabit-ed by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predativy bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild nd their resp ted States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gal-lantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admira-tion, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entire-ly sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage afrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the mili tary force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be fear-ed, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am ; sure, will perceive that the quences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards. The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had bene-ficial results, not only in facilitating allistments, but in ebvious improvement in the class of man who catter the

artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used, or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the disci pline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective exten-sion of our commercial marine, nor fail to' give due weight to the fact, that besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties proper y and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present bot still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended

by the Secretary of the Navy. The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sym-pathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and shipbuilders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing ant of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by the regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whe-ther it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for pro-tecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insub-ordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress ? The whole sub-ject is earnestly recommended to your consideration. The report of the Postmaster General, to which you

are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year end-ing June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same, pe-riod amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twentyone dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-onethousand seven hundred and fifty six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was uine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase; however, can hear the seventy for the sevent s be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Depart-

proposes an additional article providing for the renuncia-tion of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force. would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval suprom-acy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two coun-tries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the Uni-ted States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this tallate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and be-came a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated, in war, with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be lass, the greater extent, and more expected condition of our wide-

ment, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under ex-isting laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a sharge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation; during the year ending June 30, 1854. exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred. and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers; and commend the sug-gestions of the Postmaster General to your early at-

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty five acres of the public. lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred. and ninety thousand and seventeen scres brought intomarket. The number of acres sold is seven million market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of land sold, located un-der military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp-lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about tix millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the axtmor-dinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding

to this and Lev THE CHRISTIAN'S WORK .- Dr. Cumming beautifully remarks :-" The builder builds for a century : we for eternity. 4. The painter paints for a generation : we forever. The poet sings for an age; we forever. The statuary cuts out the marble that soon perishes; let us try to cut out the likeness of Christ, to endure for us try to cut out the induced thousand men ware em-ever and ever. A hundred thousand men ware em-ployed in Egypt to construct a pyramidal tomb for a dead king; let us feel that we are engaged in a far nobler work in constructing temples for the living God. In my humble judgment, the poorest parish school in our land, with no other ornaments than the dew-drops of the morning to gild it, and the sunbaune to shine upon it, is a nobler spectacle than the lottiest European cathedral, with its spires distance in the setting and rising suns of a thousand years." veriont

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THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 14, 1854.

Che Sabhath Recorder.

New York, December 14, 1854.

GEO. R. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. **Occasional Editorial Contributors:** JAMES BAILEY (. B.) WM. B. MAXSON (W. T. E. BABCOCK . E. B.) N. V. HULL (N. V. H.) A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.) ALLEN (*) A. B. BURDICK (British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG.

PROGRESS IN GENERAL.

Education is the cultivation of all man's powers-physical, intellectual, moral. It develops the whole man. This development is ever to be guided by high and holy motives, religious motives. Viewed in this light, education is important, essential, the business, indeed, of life. In this broad sense, man must and will be educated in some way, either for good or evil. The right kind of education must enlighten the intellect restrain the passions, give energy and decision to the will, prepare the young for varied, important, and responsible stations-not only this, but it will prepare him for spiritual pleasures, for enjoyment in the companionship of books, and the society of the learned, enabling them to pass their days with pleasure and profit, not only to themselves, but to others. That such an education is desirable to society, to nations, need not be argued. The recent progress of an education similar to this, though defective as yet, in some particulars, doubtless, we have heretofore briefly sketched.

been followed by a corresponding development of science and art. Discoveries and us by these facilities. It requires a different inventions have crowded thick upon our astonished gaze. They are rapidly revealing and subduing new mysteries and powers of nature. Astronomy has revealed new and has been interrogating nature respecting her close many and important truths. Geology has made known strange and valuable facts concerning the formation, history, and resources of the earth. Botany has been diligently at work in the enchanting floral regions. Zoology has been earnestly exploring its way among all attimals. Meteorology has, of late, directed weatherward its careful, observant eye, watching with intent interest each changing cloud, each variation of wind or tempera-

such gifts, flowing onward in perennial expenses, over what was then necessary. The streams of good. Well may our hearts swell with love and gratitude, in view of these various signs of progress.

These great movements have not yet spent is a farmer, will say, I do not like the idea their force. Their career is not yet run. of paying two dollars for a paper now for They are, doubtless, to continue their course which I only paid one dollar and fifty cents with augmented velocity and power. Indeed, two years ago.' Very likely, and our reply the great work of civilizing, Christianizing you one dollar and twenty-five cents per the world, has but just commenced. Educabushel and twenty-five cents per pound, for tion will have more efficient agents, more ample means for the diffusion of her blessings. She will have better common schools, with more ample funds for their support-better endowed academies, colleges, and professional schools, with more able instructors, and a far larger number of youth flocking to their portals for instruction. Science, and art, and invention, and discovery, are to march on with giant strides from conquest to conquest. Ignorance, and superstition, and prejudice, are yet ranging rampant over this fair earth. We have only just begun to subdue nature. Her treasures, her resources, and her powers, are yet but partially the servants and aids of man. Reform is but just beginning to battle the massive and adamantine forms of error, that stand thick round about on every side. Benevolence is but just beginning to thaw up the heart of humanity. Religion, too, is shooting out luxuriant branches over all the earth, whereon grow leaves that are for the

healing of the nations.

This awakening of mind by education has many and great facilities for doing good, and scribers who have not paid for the current weighty are the responsibilities imposed upon volume, would forward their subscriptions at preparation, a more varied culture, for the

activities of life, now, when a printing press will strike off as many words in a single hour as could have been given to the world with sublime wonders in the heavens. Chemistry fifty years of writing before the invention of the art of printing. It requires different premysteries, and she has been compelled to dis- remain now. to keep even-handed with the world, when periodical and other literature is being scattered round about like autumn leaves, than in the time of Franklin, when two or three small newspapers were though to be all that the Colonies would have time or disposition to read. Previous to railroads, and steamboats, and telegraphs, and the broad net-work of common and higher schools, and foreign missions, and republics, the demands upon the young, preparing for usefulness and

consequence has been that most of the leadcontinued health of our missionary brethren ing journals of the day have been compelled in Palestine, and the preservation of our mis to cut down their dimensions or increase their sionary brethren amidst the war in China, are price. Perhaps some good old brother, who occasions of gratitude to God.

Business being unfinished, adjourned to meet First-day morning, at 8 o'clock. Met First-day morning. After prayer by is, we do not much like the idea of paying Eld. H. W. Balcock, the Executive Com mittee of last year reported as follows :----Your Executive Committee of last year

the same sort of potatoes and butter that we vould respectfully report, that when we came could buy two years ago for fifty and ten cents. But we are compelled to do it neverinto office we found Eld. Joshua Hill in the missionary field of the Association, under the theless. Our good brother should remember, that while we cannot buy as much bread and supervision of our predecessors. The armeat with the price of a year's subscription, rangements between Eld. Hill and the comat the advanced rate, as we could with the mittee were found to be somewhat indefinite, price heretofore charged two years ago, he there being a subscription taken up to sustain can pay for his paper with less of the produce | him in the field one year, or as long as he of his farm new than he could then. We should be thought useful, and he claimed it to trust that all our subscribers will see the co- be at least one year or longer. The commit gency of the reasons we have given for the tee had no disposition to interfere with that proposed change; and that none will so far arrangement, and accordingly Eld. Hill was disregard the principles of justice and equity kept in the field until the 1st of January last, as to leave us on that account."

capacity. Prior to that time the Committee In common with our cotemporaries, we fee appointed two of their number to correspond the effect of the general increase in the cost with Eld. T. E. Babcock on the subject of of whatever is necessary to the issuing of a missionary labor, with the view of supplying newspaper. We do not propose, however the churches when the arrangements with Eld. Hill should cease, and such correspondto increase our subscription price; we only ence was performed, but without success; and ask that those to whom we send the paper pay we are now without a missionary, and have promptly the present price. We are just enbeen since Eld. Hill refused to serve us any tering on the last half of the current volumelonger. The Committee would suggest, that a time when large payments have to be made in their opinion our people are fully able, and and large receipts may reasonably be expect

These improvements, this progress, furnish ed. If three or four hundred of our sub once, they would do a just thing, and greatly relieve the establishment.

THE OHIO ASSOCIATION.

The Ohio Association held its fourth annue ession with the Church in Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, commencing on Fifth-day, Oct. 12 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M. The introductory discourse was preached by Benjamin Cleurents, from Matt. 5: 14. After sermon, the Association was called to order by the Moderator of last year, and a Committee appoint ed to nominate officers for the ensuing year Ministers and brethren of sister Associations were invited to participate in our delibera tions. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock.

Assembled agreeable to adjournment. After

8th. Resolved, That the safe arrival and all that are under appointment to labor during tour of a few years," they have concealed it in the following terms :--from the Board. Such a thought we cannot

entertain. And the Board would not recall by the secession of Archdeacon Wilberforce return, without reasons that would be satisfactory to the Society.

6th. Articles of wearing apparel have been the needy. The Board will receive and for ward all articles that may be furnished them by the benevolent in the denomination for this purpose. J. BAILEY, Cor. Secretary.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO PALESTINE

The official Gazette in Wurtemburg recenty published some account of the plans now rife in that country for emigration to Palestine. A "Society for the bringing together of God's when he refused to serve any longer in that people in Jerusalem" has constituted itself, and among other proceedings prepared a petition to the Bund at Frankfort, the purport of which is as follows : That the Assembly of the German Confederation will be pleased, through the agency of the two great powers of Germany, to induce the Sultan to permit the "Society for the bringing together of God's people in Jerusalem" to found committees in the Holy Land, under the followwould show their willingness to support a | ing conditions: 1. Self-government in all civil missionary, could a suitable man be obtained. | and religious matters, that they may be able Eld. Hill refused to give his reasons for the to be arranged entirely according to God's course he pursued in leaving us without a word. 2. Security for person and property missionary, notwithstanding he was inquired against the arbitraments of Turkish officials of on this particular, and the committee was and against uncontrolled and oppressive taxes. left to opine as to the reasons, which they are 3. Exemption from Turkish military service. constrained to conclude grew out of a jeal-4. Guarrantee of the same rights to every ousy on his part, because we had correspondone who shall subsequently become a member ed with another man on the subject of mis- of this society, whether he may have presionary labor. The committee agreed to let viously been Christian, Jew, or Mahomedan him have all that could be collected of the Turk or foreigner. 5. The assignment of the subscription taken up for the purpose of se- Holy Land to these communities, in order

"During the sittings of the Evangelical

stand firmly to their posts, and labor ardently Kirchentag, the seventh of which was held Frankfort towards the close of September, number of its members endeavored to procure attending us, we feel that we ought to clothe the adoption of a motion, that Kirchentag should in its totality apply to the Bund to take steps to procure the Holy City of Jerusalem to be declared a free town, and under the protectorate of the Great Powers of Europe. Some of the leading members of the meeting, possessed of a little more worldly wisdom does this fulfill the spirit of the requirement than these enthusiasts, advised them first to If it does, then by what right does any Christapply to the Sovereigns of Austria and Prus- lian lay up provision for his family after his sia, and endeavor to induce them to favor their views when engaged in settling the terms of peace and in arranging the affairs of the Last in general." The Jewish Chronicle, referring to this extraordinary movement, says :---" The origin of this idea of the great exodus is the peculiar view of the present social relations generally, and of religious life especially. Both are considered to have fallen into decay to that extent that it is the duty and requirement of every one, to whom the the best two treatises or essays on the existence will of God and her own true salvation are and character of God and his Providence, at yet dear, to disengage himself betimes from the same time obviating difficulties regarding this degenerating position. This the masses his wisdom and goodness. The premiums can accomplish only by turning their back to are to be awarded the present year to Prof. the Babel, and gathering together in the Holy | Powell, of Oxford, Henry Rogers, and Mr. Land; there, unaffected by corrupt influ- Isaac Taylor, the well-known author; the ences, to form a state in which the will of first being £1,800, and the second £600. God, as the highest law, shall be recognized Two hundred and eight treatises have been in its full power, and arrive at the desired given in. The adjudicators state that some consummation. As far as we can learn, the of them are of a high order of mind, and furpetition to be laid before the Diet has already thermore that their award will shortly be received the signature of 300 families. This made. The subject excites great interest in intelligence is the more remarkable, since the the literary-Christian circles of Scotland and families thus resolved to leave their fatherland | England. for Palestine are not of the Jewish but of the Christian faith.'

FRUITS OF PUSEVISM .- The London corre. life. If any have gone out with the intention spondent of the Phildelphia North American of returning after "having made a pleasant alludes to a secession in the English Church

"Some excitement has been occasioned any of their missionaries, or consent to their from the Church of England. He was the anthor of a work on the Eucharist, and for some of the doctrines there promulgated the archbishop of this diocese commenced proceedings against him, but these being aban. asked for by Bro. Jones, to be distributed to doned, the archdeacon resigned his prefer ments and offices in the Church of England and has since given his reasons, and in doing so declares himself a believer of Catholic doc trine, and, therefore, has become a member of that faith. He is the brother of the present bishop of Oxford, and has a brother who also gave up some rich church preferments to embrace the Catholic faith. As a symptom of the extent to which the tenets of Puse are obtaining in the church, the Rev. Dr. Walter, rector of St. Columbus, who has been picked out as the probable first bishop of the next See of Cornwall, actually refused to read the prayer of thanksgiving recently delivered in all the churches, on the ground that he denied the Queen's supremacy in ec. clesiastical matters."

> DR. ALBERT COHEN. + The Jewish Chron. icle says that this worthy philanthropist, long celebrated for his services in Algiers, and who has recently visited Turkey, Egypt, and Palestine, with a view of ameliorating the condition of his Jewish brethren of those countries, recently arrived in London. As regards the Jews in Palestine, he had succeeded in bringing the efforts of Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, and his own plans, in harmony with those of Messrs. Rothschild of London Sir Moses Montefiore, and Rev. Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi. These benevolent men, now co-operate in regenerating the fallen position of the Jews in the Holy Land ; whilst Dr. A. Cohen, of his own accord and at his own expense, has introduced the modern system of education among the Jews of Costantinople, Smyrna, Cairo, Alexandria, etc. Documenta in connection with a visit to the Emperor of Austria, the Sultan, and with the charitable institutions he has founded in the Holy Land, such as hospitals, benevolent loan societies, workshops, etc., will be shortly laid before the public.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT .- Dr. Lynd mentions a case, and asks with reference to it, a pertinent question : "A minister, recently deceased, was the instrument of receiving tb thi to DO

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RIDIN

Our

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half months labor. Report on the State of Religion. Brethren, while looking over our beloved Zion, we have to mourn that so much coldness and apathy of soul seem to prevail among us, and the world too has found too much anniversary, several have been added to our

curing one year's services, for six and one that they may settle there conformably to the object and purpose which they have stated above.

The paper from which we gather the foregoing facts suggests the possibility, that this whole movement may be a grand emigration swindle; but adds the following as indicative room in our hearts. Although, since our last that some pious persons are connected with numbers, we seem to have made small pro-

gress. Yet there are those among us who

ture, each sign in the heavens. Phrenology, too, and mesmerism, have made something of present a stir.

Invention has not been behind discovery. Some sixteen thousand patents have been issued from the national patent office within the present century. Invention is fast adapting to the wants of society the hitherto unapplied laws and powers of nature. Man, by this means, is fast gaining dominion over nature, bringing her to supply his wants and administer to his pleasure and progress.

Internal improvements have rapidly in creased. Canals have been excavated, and are sending through the country their rich freightage. Railroads are weaving their networks all over the land, and shooting back and forth their long trains of human life. Steamboats and steamships-modern achievements-are now furrowing rivers, lakes, and oceans, binding together States and Nations in the strong bands of commerce. The great system of post offices is scattering like leaves down. It has long been true, that newspaper of autumn messages of love and light among the people. Then, there is the telegraph, at once the pride and index of the age, stretching its wire pens all over the country, anni-papers will be reduced in number full onehilating time and space.

Benevolene enterprises of the day have its colporteurs, are operating with their vast and for deaf mutes, lunatic asylums and idiotic asylums, have rapidly sprung up on every hand, all indicative of a far reaching, comprehensive, and progressive Christian benevolence.

their minds to the truth as it is in Jesus, to \$50,000 each; one in Utica, one in Rome, Then there has been springing up, during paper on their own field. They urged that questions, on which explanations are asked. Since they have made an open profession of one at Chicago, averaging \$40,000; three bath Recorder for publication. this same period, the various practical reforms arrangements should be made for the contitheir faith, they have suffered much persecu- new churches in Washington, D. C., from These explanations we give publicly, for the Resolved, That when we finally adjourn, i tion, but it appears, from a visit lately made \$15,000 to \$20,000 each; churches in Baltiof the day, urged forward by Christian syminformation of all who may wish to know. nuance of the Observer. But in case this to them by a Free Church minister, that they more, Norristown, Indianapolis, Circleville, be to meet with the Jackson Church, o pathy and effort, and lighted and guided by could not be done, they consented that the 1st. All property purchased on any of our Fifth-day before the second Sabbath in Octocontinue steadfast in the faith, and are form-Norwalk, &c., from \$12,000 to \$25,000 !" Christian education. The great Temperance paper should be transferred to the Herald, missionary stations, for the use or convenience ber, 1855, and that Eld. Simeon Babcock ing the germ of a Christian Church at Favale or to the New York Evangelist. The pre-Reform has commenced its career, and adof the missions and missionaries, belongs to The Waldensian Table (Presbytery) is now preach the opening discourse, B. Clements sent are trying times for newspapers. To WHAT SHADOWS WE ARE !--- A very few vanced from one triumph to another, till it raise the price of a newspaper is no easy erecting for them a house and school, where the Society, and not to the missionaries, and lternate. teacher or evangelist may be permanently years since the Presidential mansion was ochas given the assurance of ultimate success. matter; and to sustain papers that did but is under the control of the Board. This in-Adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M. located. This interesting community stands cupied by a distinguished party, the centre of Whole States are already its trophies. Antibarely live before, now that the expense of cludes real estate, farming implements, library, Met agreeably to adjournment; prayer by much in need of the prayers and pecuniary publishing has so increased, is still more difattraction, and the objects of many attentions Slavery has sprung up, and is gradually exhousehold furniture, and every description of E. Davis. aid of all who love the Bible. ficult. All are looking for relief in the findtending its evergreen branches. The Peace ing of some material from which paper can -the veteran General Taylor, his wife, and articles that are not particularly designed for The following resolutions were discussed. his son-in-law, Colonel Bliss-now they all Reform is extending the fraternal hand to the be manufactured at a cheaper rate. It is ndividual use. THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT .- The Albany slumber in the tomb. At a still later period 1st. Resolved, That we look with increased nations of the earth. Moral Reform, Prison probable, however, that many papers will die the successor of President Taylor, Mr. Fill-2d. The proposed agricultural department Evening Journal thus announces the election abhorrence upon the vile system of slavery, Discipline, and kindred other benevolent opbefore any relief comes from that quarter." more, with his wife and estimable daughter, of the Palestine Mission is to be under the of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Vice-President, which robs God of his glory, man of his man were the attractions in that mansion, and now erations, have given a new life, infused a new The publishers of the Gospel Herald, the hood, and our country of its reputation. sole control of Bro. Charles Saunders, and he pro tem :the last two of these are no longer tenants of 2d. Resolved, That in the passage of the is required by the Board to give a full report spirit, into the operations of Christian benev-Universalist paper printed at Indianapolis, " The Hon. Mr. Bright, who has been choearth. Thus pale death "knocks at the pal-Nebraska Bill we have renewed evidence of of all its expenses, and all its receipts from sen President of the Senate, and who is, by olence and activity. Then there are the Tract Ind., have concluded to enlarge their journal, the aggressive spirit of slavery, and that all ace as at the cottage gate." and the Bible Societies, and, above all, the and to increase the price. In justification of compromises of liberty with slavery, are to be its products—what has been raised, and how virtue of that office, acting Vice President of great missionary operations, the crowning this course, they offer the following sugges- deprecated. it has been used. The products of this dethe United States, is, we believe, a native of FRUIT OF HARD TIMES .- The large benethis State. David G. Bright, Esq., the Sens- volent societies and denominational institutions partment belong to the Society, and not to tor's father, was Collector of the Internal are feeling the effects of the present depresglory of the age. 3d. Resolved, That the stern rebuke the tions :---These indicate an active and comprehenslave propagandists have received in the the missionaries. "The Herald is to be enlarged, and the elections is an occasion of rejoicing and hope Revenue at Plattsburgh, Clinton County, sive benevolence and philanthropy, that doubt- price of a single subscription raised to two to all the friends of religion and humanity. 3d. The Board does not expect any pur- during the War of 1812. Some years after sion of business. The American Tract Soless has not been excelled since the days of dollars. It is but justice to say, however, chases to be made until our missionaries have that he removed to Norwich, Chenango ciety, it is stated, is doing only half work, the apostles, and is one of the loveliest and to the increase in the price. This latter 4th Resolved, That War, with all its awful that the enlargement will not be in proportion | consequences, is anti-Christian and inhuman. County, and in 1819 was made Clerk of that employing its hands three days per week. had full opportunity to select the most eligible brightest features of the age. Men are be- measure has been forced upon us by an in- has our deepest sympathy, and that our efforts County by the old Council of Appointment. The Methodist Book Concern, instead of location, and are agreed therein. It is im-The two sons, David and Michael, who have stopping work whyle days, has reduced the ginning to learn, hat giving money for the vincible necessity. When two years ago the in the grand enterprise shall never cease until portant for them to have the money for maksince become prominently and influentially working time from ten to eight hours per advancement of education and religion, for Herald was enlarged, and the price fixed at the evil is entirely removed from our world. ing a purchase when they have made a proper identified with the political history of Indiana, the spread of truth, justice and mercy, and one dollar and fifty cents per annum, it was 6th. Resolved, That in the opinion of this then mere boys, gave promise of usefulness. day. In this way they hope to reduce their selection. the alleviation of the sorrows of humanity, is it was believed that with prudence and eco- ent day are opposed to the spirit of the gospel, The father, ever an ardent politician of the 4th. Measures have been taken to get the expenses and not overdo their business, and far nobler than to hoard it up or spend it in nomy in its management it might be afforded and consequently are unworthy of the confi-Democratic school, (though then a Clintonian | at the same time not add to the general dis-Society incorporated. The committee ap- Democrat,) made politics a part of the educa- tress by increasing the number of idlers. physical gratifications. It is only within the at that price. And so it could have been, had dence and support of Christian people. pointed for the purpose have obtained the tion of his sons. Mr. Bright moved to Indilast thirty or forty years that the Christian has things remained as they were then. But 7th. Resolved, That we deem it our duty necessary information, and are directed to begun fully to taste the sweets of giving his money to systematic organizations for bless-ing the world, and to behold the effects of light a more without a new large interview. The first and the success of than they were, and it is impossible to pubana in 1821, where he lived to see his sons To our friends having occasion to seek. proceed in the matter, till it is consummated. occupying high positions, and enjoying large- hotel accommodations in New York, we This will doubtless be done soon. ly the respect and confidence of the people, ing the world, and to behold the effects of lish a paper without a very large increase of co-operation and support. cheerfully commend those of John S. Savery, and then numbering more than four score 5th. The Board have made no appointment years, closed his patriarchal life. He was an No. 14 Beekman-st., whose house is conve of missionaries for a limited time, but expect honest, warm-hearted man." niently located and well kept.

influence, were quite unlike those of the

COST OF NEWSPAPERS.

In several of our exchanges, articles have lately appeared, setting forth that " the present are hard times for newspapers." Within the past year there has been a large increase in the cost of office-room, paper, printers' wages—indeed, of almost every thing which goes to make up the expenses of a newspaper establishment. To meet this, a good many papers have raised their subscription price; others have reduced their dimen sions; and others have given a larger space to advertisements. The New York Baptist Register, one of the oldest papers published in the State, says :---

"The cost of newspaper publishing has increased full twenty-five per cent., in less than two years. Unless by some method white paper is reduced in price, and that too soon, many of the journals now published must go publishing was among the least remunerative of occupations, and the truth has of late obtained a startling significance. We must have a cheaper article of white paper, or news-

The New Orleans Christian Advocate, a kept pace with the other great enterprises. Methodist paper, "after trying an experiment The present seems to be developing itself on of two years," gives notice that it cannot be many sides, in many ways. The great system supported at \$1,50 per annum, and that after of Sabbath-school instruction had just begun the first of November the price will be to dawn upon the world at the opening of "raised to \$2 in advance, \$2,50 in six months, the present century. Its teachers, its press, and \$3 at the end of the year."

The Puritan Recorder gives the following and varied forces upon the youthful mind of account of a recent discussion on the subject the world, for good. Institutions for the blind in one of the Synods of Ohio :---

"At the late meeting of the Western Re serve Synod, an overture was made for the union of the Ohio Observer, published at Hudson, with the Central Herald, published at Cincinnati. The Synod answered, that it

was very important that they should have a

prayer by Hiram W. Babcock, the Committee to be found serving Him whom their soul to nominate officers for the ensuing year presented their report, which was as follows-Moderator, Ezekiel P. Stout; Secretaries, Eli Forsythe and Joseph G. Maxson; Treasurer, Maxson Babcock.

The Letters from the Churches showed

Stokes' Church-Simeon Babcock, pastor; Wm. Furow, deacon; Job Kennedy, clerk. Added 8, rejected total 32.

Jackson Church-Simeon Babcock, pastor; Maxson Babcock and Benjamin Clements, licentiates; Johr orsythe and J. G. Babcock, deacons; J. G. Maxson erk. Dismissed 1, added 1, deceased 2, total 81. Eld. H. W. Babcock was cordially received as a delegate from the Western Association It was voted, that J. H. Babcock be a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts; that

H. W. Babcock and B. Clements be a committee on resolutions; that Joel Babcock and J. D. Maxson be a committee on preaching arrangements; that John Forsythe, Eli Forsythe, and Job Kennedy, be a committee on the state of religion; and that B. Clements write the Corresponding Letter.

The Corresponding Secretary of last year reported no correspondence. Voted, that Maxson Babcock be our Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to morrow morning. Met agreeable to adjournment; prayer by Dea. Wm. Furrow.

pincott, Eli Forsythe, John P. Forsythe, and Jacob H. Babcock, be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The Treasurer's Report was received and referred to the Auditing Committee. The Report on the State of Religion was received. The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was received and made the special order of the afternoon session. The Report of the and forward a copy to the editor of the Sab-

loveth. But in view of all the circumstances ourselves in sackcloth, and cry to God to forgive our many sins, and give us wisdom to direct us in future to serve him in that way that we may best promote his cause and kingdom here in the world.

Corresponding Letter.

The Ohio Association of Seventh-day Baptist Churches to her sister Associations of like faith and order, and all who keep the commandments of God and the faith oi Jesus Christ: DEAR BRETHREN,-We have been permit ed, through the providence and grace of our heavenly father, to meet again in an associated capacity, for which we desire to be thankful, and would desire to take courage and go

forward in the great duties assigned us as a humble portion of the church militants on We are not able to speak of any earth. signal success within our bounds, but are glad to be able to report a good degree of union on the great subjects connected with the Redeemer's Kingdom, and we desire_to rely upon the promise of Christ, that where two or three agree as touching the great interests of his Kingdom and human salvation, he will answer the request; and we hope for an exhibition of the power and goodness of God in the awakening and stirring up to duty of the children of God, and the bringing into the fold of Christ the lost sheep that have gone astray, with a mighty ingathering of precious souls to Christ, from the rauks of the enemy. Our means are limited, our influence is circumscribed, and our position isolated, being far removed from our sister churches of like faith, and we ask your Christian sym-Resolved, That Job Kennedy Samuel Lip- pathy and prayers, and should any of our brethren in their travels in this world find it

convenient to visit us, we will extend to them our warmest Christian friendship. Our prayer is, that the good work may prosper and Christ's Kingdom be set up on the earth.

MISSIONARY CIRCULAR.

The Circular sent out by the Committee of the Board, a few weeks since, asking aid to of the Palestine Mission, has called up several

WORK OF THE BIBLE.-Not far from Genoa way of church building, as evidences of the

duals, reside, all of whom make a profession of saving truth. It is remarkable that their Union and First St. Louis, the First Church conversion was owing, not to the preaching of the gospel, but to the reading of a Bible, which was purchased out of mere curiosity;

Auditing Committee was received. The Sec- purchase land for an agricultural department instrument, in the hand of God, of opening Ohio, three in Detroit, averaging from \$40,000

several thousands into churches where he labored. He has left his family in destitute circumstances; and who, of all the thousands he received, will support his family? One is almost tempted to ask the question, Did this minister obey the law which required him to provide for his own household? It is true, they were provided for while he lived, but death? Why is not the whole of his surplus devoted to the cause of God? Why is he not bound to trust God's providence, as regards his wife and children, as much as the minister of the Gospel ?"

THE BURNETT PREMIUM.-John Burnett, merchant of Abordoen, some 60 or 80 years ago left a portion of his estate, the proceeds of which were to be applied at the end of every forty years, to awarding the authors of

CHURCH-BUILDING AND PROGRESS .--- One of our exchanges gives the following facts in the the Cereghini families, including forty indivi- ["energy and progress of our church :"--

" The Calvary Church in Philadelphia, the Buffalo, each cost \$100,000; the Madison Square Church, the Fourth Avenue Church, New York City, each \$80,000; three new

ISM. The London correildelphia North American on in the English Church

nent has been occasioned Archdeacon Wilberforce England, He was the on the Eucharist, and for nes there promulgated the diocese commenced proim, but these being abanacon resigned his preferin the Church of England his reasons, and in doing a believer of Catholic doc e, has become a member is the brother of the preord, and has a brother who rich church preferments to olic faith. As a symptom ich the tenets of Puseyism the church, the Rev. Dr. St. Columbus, who has the probable first bishop Cornwall, actually refused of thanksgiving recently e churches, on the ground Queen's supremacy in ec.

HEN. The Jewish Chron. vorthy philanthropist, long ervices in Algiers, and who ed Turkey, Egypt, and view of ameliorating the lewish brethren of those arrived in London. As m Palestine, he had suche efforts of Messrs. Rothshis own plans, in harmony rs. Rothschild of London re, and Rev. Dr. Adler, hese benevolent men now ierating the fallen position Holy Land ; whilst Dr. A. accord and at his own exed the modern system of e Jews of Costantinople. xandria, etc. Documents a visit to the Emperor of and with the charitable ounded in the Holy Land, benevolent loan societies, I be shortly laid before

FORT .- Dr. Lynd men. ks with reference, to it. a "A minister, recently instrument of receiving into churches where he of his family in dest

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 14, 1854. leg were on the ground. He tried to gallop is in arrears \$1,755,831 23. To improve

Proceedings in Congress.

General Infelligence.

Congress was in session only four days last week, having adjourned over from Fifth-day

soon was along with the regiment again. Atchison, resigning the Presidency, and Gen. Cass was chosen Chairman pro tem, who was When I had mounted again, I saw a Russian the next day superseded by the election of who had strayed from the rest; he rode up to try to stop me from joining the regiment David G. Bright. Notice was given of a again. As it happened, I had observed a pisbill to amend the Bounty Land laws so as to give all soldiers 160 acres. A resolution was shot him in the arm; he dropped his sword, one or the other House, and will, of course, for Hong Kong, to place themselves under the protection of the English. Trade there laid over to have the Committee on Com-then I immediately rode up to him and ran be among the first business to now claim atmerce inquire into the expediency of better him through the body, and the poor fellow Mr. Adams introduced a bill to establish unidropped to the ground.

form rates of naturalization, and repealing all Hornors of the Field .-- We soon were existing laws therefor. The Japan corre- relieved by about 700 of our men, coming up, spondence was called for. Mr. Cass' bill to and in all mustered about 800 men, and sent improve St. Clair Flatts and St. Mary's River, a deadly fire into the Russians, and 800 of the was referred. The Ocean Mail Steamer bill, English army charged bayonets and drove unfinished last summer, was called, but post- their whole 8,000 men down the hill, with poned. The bill to give certain saline lands great slaughter. Their loss must have been to Wisconsin, was adopted-the first bill great, for the groans of wounded and dying passed this session. Mr. Badger gave notice all last night were pitiful. of a bill to increase the pay of Members of

Congress and of the Judges of the Supreme Turks were brought in yesterday evening; TURKISH DESERTERS. - Two wretched they had deserted to the Russians, who tool House) was communicated.

every thing from them and ill-treated them; In the House, Mr. Dawson introduced a upon this they deserted from the Russians, Homestead bill, as a substitute for that of last and, with nothing but a linen shirt and a pair session. Mr. Walbridge proposed to admit of drawers, have been wandering about for coal duty free, which was laid over for dis- four nights. Their limbs were completely cussion. Propositions were made to amend swollen with the cold, and I hear the poor the Bounty Land laws. The River and Har- wretches are to be shot to-day. The smell bor bill of last session was taken up, but in from the town of Sevastopol, as the wind consequence of the promise of the President blows from the north, is something fearful. to give his reasons for the veto at an early The assault may now take place at any time. day, an effort was made to postpone it. The We tern members resisted—they thought the thrust in the stomach from the right, which bill was fully understood, and all were or fortunately just missed me, but broke my cap atives. should be propared to vote upon it. Mr. pouch and tore away my revolver case. I Wentworth moved the previous question, and also had a saber cut in the arm, but it fell 95 voted in favor to 80 against the passage of very lightly, as I shot the Russian drathe bill over the President's veto. As two- goon through the head when his arm was thirds of the members (137) were necessary raised. The enemy's cavalry was an immense struction of railroads; and to pass the bill, of course the vote went for force; I had very many hair breadth escapes nothing. Bills were introduced : for the an- (thanks to an all-merciful Providence.) Re. equally to the several States to aid in the nual Indian Appropriation; to pay Invalid tiring was the worst part of the business; I construction of railroads and for the support Pensions; to improve Rapids in the Mississip- was nearly the last out of about twenty-five pi; to sell Reserve Lands in Florida; to that started together to return, and when we make Columbus, Miss., a port of delivery; got out of the range of the fire I could only for the better security of lives on steam ves see nine; it was a most awful sight. I could sels-all of which were referred. The bill have shot with my revolver three or four

to remodel the Diplomatic System was sent more Russians, but as they were a little de- in this City named Jeanne De Lux, as includto remodel the Diplomatic System was sent more Russians, but as they were a little de- in this Ony named Jeanne De Luz, as includ-to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The tached from their main body I thought it ed in the category of "New York Charac-tors" To this allusion and partial descrip- Star, with eight days later news from Califor-

on with the rest, but fell again, and I manag- this state of things, and to enable the army Times of Nov. 16th has a long article on ed to get loose. While I was in that predica. of 6,858 men to live off the people without ment, a Russian lancer was going to run me the trouble of calling upon Congress for an through, and I could not help myself. Mac. nual appropriations, the Postmaster-General namara came up at the time, and nearly sev- proposes to tax the public double the present

Business before Congress.

Upon the tables of the two Houses of Con gress, at the close of the last session, a large amount of business was left incomplete, much of insurgents. The Chinese merchants and tol in the holster-pipe, so I took it out, and of which had received the sanction of either their families have been leaving in numbers tention. The National Intelligencer enumer-

ates among business of this description the following measures :---

The Homestead bill, which is now before the House, with Mr. Hunter's substitute as an amendment.

The Texas Debt bill, as passed by the Senate.

The Senate bill to provide payment for French spoliations prior to 1800. The Ocean Mail Steamer bill, with th amendment of the House directing notice to be given of the termination of the contract.

The bill to establish a mail line to Shanghai by way of the Sandwich Islands.

The bill establishing the Ramsay mail route from New Orleans by the way of Vera Cruz o Acapulco. The bill to establish a subterranean line of

elegraph to the Pacific.

The bill to provide a weekly mail to California.

The bill to increase the rates of postage and require prepayment of letters. The Senate bill to provide for half-pay to

revolutionary officers or their legal represent-

The bill to extend the benefits of the bounty land system to the officers, soldiers, seamen, &c., of the war of 1812.

Various bills granting lands for the con-

DECEASE OF A "CHARACTER."-Last summer (says the N.Y. Journal of Commerce)

tion she took umbrage, and repaired to the nia, and over \$1,300,000 in gold arrived at ulent pension claims, ond who was sentenced lady is now gone. Last month, while cross- the papers we find but little news worth re-The Patent Office Report states that since ing Broadway she was run over up omni-peating. The principal item relates to the

AFFAIRS IN CHINA .- The San Francisco Chinese affairs, which closes as follows :---

The state of China at this time is melanto Second-day. The following paragraphs I did not get a scratch. I got up, and ran to incresse letter postage until there is a further rebels entirely distinct from the followers of the call. Great excitement has been occa-

in ruins, and presents a fearful picture of the horrors of war. Canton is also closely bethe protection of the English. Trade there is almost entirely stopped, owing to the troubles, and the principal shipment of teas, silks,

&c., have been from Shanghae and Fuchan, but even at these ports serious interruptions have occurred. The Thae-ping-Wang party the controversy. holds almost entire possession of the rich

country watered by the Yang-tse River as far on the 24th of November, at Point-au-Pelee, down as Chin-kiang-fee, some two hundred Lake Erie, has been abandoned. Arrangemiles from its mouth. They had advanced ments are now being made to try and save within a short distance of Pekin, but were her machinery. Her hull is broken in two to MARY ANN BROWN, of Stonington. driven back. They still hold possession of across the center. She cost originally one the mouth of the grand canal. It is impossible hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and to form any opinion of the length of time to had run for five seasons on the Michigan elapse before order is restored-the Chinese say twenty years.

PORTRAITS WOVEN IN SILK .- At a recent

Mr. C. S. Goodrich, Consul in the City of Lyons, France, gave an account of the Jac- immediately forwarded to the have arrived quard loom, invented by Jacquard, a native before this notice is generally read by the of Lyons. Upon this loom, by some late improvements, portraits are made of silk in the

most beautiful manner, so as to be a perfect fac-simile of the original engraving. The road. time employed in making one of these por-

the reach of ordinary persons. They have only been manufactured upon a limited scale as valuable presents, and to show the perfection of this branch of mechanic arts. The length of time required to finish a picture is because the work can only be done when

A dispatch dated Chicago, Friday, Dec. 8, 1854, says: Seventeen Missouri slaves have 1854, says: The Rev. F. W. Higginson and arrived here. There are men from St. Louis Martin Stowell, Esq., both of Worcester, were attempting to arrest them. The United to-day held in bonds of \$1,500 each, on the States Marshal endeavored to summon the charge of being implicated in the attempted choly in the extreme. Shanghae has been for posse comitatus. The military companies rescue of the fugitive Anthony Burns.

Thae-ping-Wang. It is closely besieged by sioned by the presence of the slave-captors. the imperial troops, amounting to some 10,000 Intimidated by the crowd of the people the Commissioner dismissed the proceedings. The long-contested question who was chosen

Judge and Surrogate of Putnam, in 1851, is at last settled. The Board of Canvassers gave the office to Ambrose Ryder, Esq. (Whig,) by a majority of one vote. But Azor B. Crane, Esq., (Dem.,) claimed to have been elected, and carried the case before the Courts but after a number of arguments the case was decided at the General Term of the Supreme

In Plainfield, N. J., on the 9th inst., by Eld. James Court in favor of Judge Ryder, which ends

berland Co., N. J., to Miss CYNTHIA A. MIDDLETON, of

by Eld. S. S. Griswold, MERRIT SWEET, of Norwich,

DIED

widow of William Davis, aged about sixty-five years She had been for many years a memher of the church

immediately forwarded to "the land of the two years. She had been many years a member of the Church at Shiloh.

> NEW YORK. CONNECTICUT. Adams. .Charles Potter. Vaterford & N.L. P.L. F. RHODE ISLAND. Alden. . Rowse Babcock. Alfred. . Chas. D. Langworthy, st Hopkinton. . C. M. Lewis. 2d Hopkinton...Charles Spi 3d Hopkinton...P. S. Crands Hiram P. Burdick. Alfred Center. N. V. Hull, Akron..Samuel Hunt. Berlin..John Whittord. amestown...Wm. A. Weeden awcatuck. .S. P. Stills Brookfield, Andrew Babcock. Ceres..Geo.S. Crandall. DeRuyter..B. G. Stillman. heenix. Thomas R. Green, NEW JERSEY. Marlborough...David Clawson New Market...H. V. Dunham, State Bridge.. John Parmalee Genesee.. W. P. Langworthy Gowanda..Delos C. Burdick. sinfield..E. B. Titsworth. loh...Isaac West. PENNSYLVANIA Iounsfield. . Wm. Green. rossingville..Benj.Stelle. lebron..Hiram W. Babcock Independence...J. P. Liverm Leonardsville). vv. D. Burdick Lincklaen. Daniel C. Burdick Quincy. Abram Burger. VIRGINIA. ost Creek. . Wm. Kennedy B. Run. . Wm. F. Randolph. w. S. D. D. Montra. Eli Forsythe

convicted in August, 1853, of an attempt to South Otselic. Francis Tallett. Milton. Jo Stephentown. J. B. Maxson, Utica. Z. (

Last evening, says the Chicago Tribune of at Shiloh meeting of the Farmer's Club in New York, Dec. 5th, seventeen passengers arrived in our

people of this city. The lot embraced five different parties, who accidentally met on the

A dispatch dated New Orleans, Thursday, traits varies from 12 to 18 months, at an ex- Dec. 7, 1854, says: The steamboat Gipsy pense of 25,000 to 100,000 francs. The silk was destroyed by fire this morning at the fillament is made to pass through a great mouth of the New River. Dr. Hacker, of number of paste board cards-from 20,000 to Plaquemine, with his son and daughter, per-30,000. The artists are now engaged upon ished in the flames. Several other persons apportrait of Washington. The expense of were also either burned to death or drowned.

From statements made by Capt. Smith, who was recently convicted in New York of slavetrading, it appears that the head-quarters of the slave-trade is now in this City; that here the principal capitalists connected with it have their places of business; and that usually

Petersburg. . Geo. Crandall. Portville. . Albert B. Crandall Preston. .J. C. Maxson. Richburgh. . John B. Cottrell Sackett's Harbor. . Elias Frin }. James H. Conklin, formerly of New York, Scott. James Hubbard. Albion. P. C. Burdick. So. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull Berlin. . Datus E. Lewis.

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A-dispatch dated Buffalo, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854, says: The schooner R. R. Johnson, loaded with wheat, went ashore yesterday, at Fairport, and then broke in two and went down with all the hands on board, eight in



At Greenmanville, Ct., Nov. 30th, by Eld. S. S. Griawold, Mr. ELIPHALET LYON, of New York, to Mrs. ANN M. Bogers, of Williamsburg, L I.

At Alfred Center, Dec. 2, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. GEORGE J. PALMITER, of Hartsville, to Miss Julia A.

Bailey, Mr. JACOB M. JENNINGS to Miss RACHEL DUN-

The steamer Mayflower, that was wrecked D. Clawson, Mr. PHILIP HARRIS, of Deerfield, Cum.

At the parsonage in Greeumanville, Ct., Dec. 4th,

Central line. There was no insurance upon after a few hours' illness, October 18, SUBANNA DAVIS,

At Shiloh, Nov. 20, AMY, wife of James McPherson, city by the underground railroad, and were after a few hours of unconscious illness, aged seventy-

Local Agents for the Recorder.

lystic Bridge. S. S. Griswold. Naterford & N. L. P. L. Berry.

Milton .. Jeptha F. Randolph Vhite Oak .. Zebulon Bee. OH10.

Newport. Abel Stil Nile. E. R. Clarke.

slavers are dispatched hence at the rate of some thirty a year.

the atmosphere is in a peculiar condition.

duplicates is not so great, but still it is beyond

SUMMARY.

who, of all the thousands oport his family? One is sk the question, Did this w which required him to household? It is true. for while he lived, but pirit of the requirement? hai right does any Christn for his family after his the whole of his surplus e of God ? Why is he rod's providence, as rechildren, as much as the ēl ?"

REMIUM.-John Burnett, leen, some 60 or 80 years his estate, the proceeds applied at the end of awarding the authors of essays on the existence Land his Providence, at ing difficulties regarding dness. The premiums e present year to Prof. lemy Rogers, and Mr. well-known author; the and the second £600. the treatises have been cators state that some order of mind, and furaward will shortly be xciles great interest in circles of Scotland and

ND PROGRESS.—One of e following facts in the as evidences of the four church :"--ch in Philadelphia, the uis, the First Church 00,000; the Madison ourth, Avenue Church, \$80,000; three new J., three in Cleveland, veraging from \$40,000 Utica, one in Rome, aging \$40,000; three hington, D. C., from h; churches in Baltidianapolis, Circleville, 2.000 to \$25,000 !"

E ARE - A very few nual mansion was oced party, the centre of die of many attentions aylor, his wife, and Bliss-now they all ta still later period ent Taylor, Mr. Fillestimable daughter, nat mansion, and now no longer tenants of knocks at the pal-

The large beneninational instituti

European News.

European dates to November 22d have been received.

sians, 35,000 strong, attacked the right of the augmented, that better provision be made their clemency; for, to all appearances, she English batteries were taken and retaken new rate of fees established. several times. At noon the Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol against the French

positions, but were repulsed. The Russians gation, it appears that there have been built were also ultimately repulsed toward Inker- within the present year 264 ships and barks, mann, after a bloody battle which lasted eight 69 brigs, 435 smaller vessels, and 121 steam-Their loss was, 9,000 killed and boats, registering an aggregate of over 340,wounded. The English loss was also great. 000 tuns. There were built in the New Four Generals-Cathcart, Strangways, Gol- York District, 40 ships and barks, 7 brigs, die, and Torrens — were killed, and four 185 smaller vessels, and 36 steamboats—63,wounded-Brown, Bentinck, Buller, and 496 tuns. The total registered tunnage of Adams. Thirty-eight English officers were the United States, on the 30th of June, was killed, ninety six wounded, and two were 5,661,416; of which 2,333,819 was employed missing. 442 rank and file were killed, 1,760 in foreign trade; 2,622,114 in coasting; 146,wounded, and 156 missing. The French had 965 in cod fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and one General killed, two wounded, fourteen 677,613 in steam navigation. officers killed, and twenty-one wounded. The English Guards lost twenty officers. The

The Annual Report from the Pension Office Russians fired on the wounded, as well as on the detachments who were sent out to bury the dead on the 7th. General Canrobert was wounded.

The bombardment of Sevastopol continues. to them, \$1,172,651 63. Number of Revo-Allied re enforcements were arriving at the rate of one thousand per day. Large bodies of Russians were also said to be pouring in to the roll, June 30, 1854, 1,069. There have pers :help the besieged.

The alarm in England seems to be subsid ing as to the position of the allied armies in the Crimea, which, with the re-enforcements arriving, were deemed sufficiently strong to carry out the object of the campaign success fully. A winter campaign in the Crimea will evidently take place, and wooden barracks for 20,000 men were being shipped by the British Government.

From Hong Hong, China, we have dates

Our dates from Shanghae are of the 13th being altogether an increase of sales amountare going forward, and the latter is advancing in price. No demand for imports. Freights tions. are falling from an over supply of shipping.

The following extracts from letters of those enegaged in fighting around Sevastopol, give

Riding over the Wounded .-- Dear mother, every time I think of my poor comrades it makes my blood run cold, to think how we had to gallop over the poor wounded fellows for assistance—what a sickening scene ! In

the 1st of January, 1,600 patents have been bus, and had one leg broken, receiving inju- ann wation of the Sandwich Islands, for which By this arrival we have the particulars of will reach 1,900, or double that of 1853. The age of 65 years. The assessors of City tolls promised signature of the King. issued, and the whole number for the year ries which caused her death last week at the a treaty has been made and waits only for the

English positions, toward Inkermann. The for taking testimony in cases of appeal, and a

Facts from Public Documents.

From the Report on Commerce and Navi

states that the whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,079. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable

lutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,395; number of Revolutionary soldiers on been taken from the rolls of the Army Pen-

Department, as unclaimed pensions, 883total, 1,526. Of the Navy Pensioners for

The Annual Report of the General Land to Sept. 27th. Political affairs at Canton Office gives the following facts: During the have again assumed a threatening aspect. year ending June 30, there were 7,035,000 The rebels are in force a little distance from acres sold for cash; 3,402,000 located by the city, and fighting is going forward, and land warrants, and 14,000 by other certifialso down the river. Fashan continues in cates; 11,000,000 reported as swamp lands, possession of the rebels. There appears no and 1,751,000 for internal improvementprospects of amendment in the present state making a total of 23,238,313 acres. For the

last quarter, 4,780,000 acres were disposed of, September. We have no news of a political ing to 5,600,000 acres over the previous year, nature to report. Shipments of tea and silk though there is a diminution of 2,000,000, including land warrant and swamp transac-

> Of the Report of the Portmaster General, able information :---We learn that we have 23,925 post offices,

a vivid idea of that sanguinary conflict :---

one part of the battle I lost my horse, owing partment. We also find that the people of with a yell, and as they rushed on, three or

principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are, always encountered in her a most reluctant

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—The election in was in great pecuniary distress, living in a Kansas resulted in the triumph of Whitfield, secluded apartment in an upper story, with a the pro-slavery candidate for Congress, over

scanty supply of antique wearing apparel and Flenniken, the free labor candidate. This is comforts of life. In consideration of her exrepresented in most of the papers as substantreme poverty and oath, she was last year tially settling the question that Kansas is to be assessed for only \$10,000, though the house a Slave State.

she occupied and owned was well worth \$25,-000. The bureau of the Public Administrator now shows that she owned bonds to the value of \$80,000-making her entire proper-The New Brunswick (N. J.) News, has a ty at least \$100,000. She is not known to communication which says that Patrick Little, have had any relative in this country except formerly a poor, drunken stage driver, who a nephew, residing in Cincinnati. When in- killed Nathaniel Sisco, of Bloomingdale,

quired of as to what disposition she intended Passaic Co., in January, 1854, and for whom to make of her property, she said she meant Gov. Price offered a reward of \$400, has

FREEDOM IN INDIANA.—The following, from the Howesville (Ky.) Eagle of Nov. 23d, shows the extent of freedom enjoyed in Indiana by men of color who have no free pa-

sioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, Jail of Breckenridge County, Ky., on the 5th in the ice, they broke through the ice, it is " Committed.-There was committed to the of geese which they feared would be frozen by one line of transportation. day of August, 1854, a negro man, calling supposed, and were unable to extricate themhimself Rybon Mayo. He was taken up in selves. The family becoming alarmed at the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are report- He states that he is free, but he has no free search for them; and about 2 o'clock on Sun-Indiana, about 90 miles below Louisville. their absence, went with some neighbors to ed dead, and 38 transferred to the Treasury papers; he says, also, that he is from Man. day morning their bodies were found about Department as unclaimed pensions. Of those chester, Virginia, and that he was born free sixteen feet from the shore and in but six feet transferred to the Trersury Department but and left there in 1848. When first committed water. Life was, of course, extinct. he said that he belonged to a man living in

Campbell County, Ky., by the name of Wm. Carr, living about 20 miles from Covington. who arrived in this country about a month Said negro is of a dark copper color, about 5 since, has taken a house at Newton Centre, feet 9 inches high-weighs about 175 or 180 Mass., where he will for the present abide. He is extremely feeble, though, we are glad pounds-has the mark of a fish on his left to learn, improves slowly with rest and quiet. side, and a scar from a burn on the right side -about 30 years old. The owner, if any, will please come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. H. KEEAN,

Jailor of Breckenridge Co., Ky.

phus Wolfe, who recently returned from a it was decided that there was no need for trip on the Plains, gives us the following reli- compliance with the last direction of the

Hls party consisted of eight men, who were that inquiry should be made annually as to on their way to Fort Laramie, and while en- whether an adequate support was given," and 6,697 mail routes, covering 219,395 miles, camped on the bank of the South Platte inasmuch as there appeared to be no delinover which the mail is carried by 5,167 con- River, on the 25th of October last, the Indians quency on the part of the churches in the tractors; and by estimating an average of fired upon them, killing one of their men. premises.

two persons to each office, and four to each They immediately retreated to their wagons, Another bank "deficiency" was discovered contractor, including stage-drivers, mail- and as the Indians approached-fifteen in in New York on the 7th inst. The criminal lying on the field of battle, with anxious looks agents, et cetera, we find an army of 68,518 number-the whites fired upon them, killing in this case was W. P. Sackett, receiving men under command of the Post Office De- three or four. The remainder of them rallied teller of the Market Bank; and the amount

editor's sanctum for redress. The poor old New York on the 9th inst. In looking over to the Connecticut State Prison for the term West Genesee...E. I. Maxson. of two years, has been pardoned by President Pierce.

> The following significant facts are stated in connection with the Michigan State Penitentiary :--- There are two hundred and twentyeight inmates, and of these one-fourth are under twenty-one years of age. Two-thirds

of the whole number ascribe their crimes to the influence of ardent spirits,

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in N. Y., one day last week, steps were taken to induce Congress to send a steam-propeller and store-ship to the Arctic Ocean to relieve Dr. Kane and his crew, and

to aid in the search for Sir John Franklin."

Boston Bee, for smoking in the street. The is had. figures were \$2 and costs. Some of the cigars smoked in our streets should oblige the puffer to pay at least \$10.

to build a splendid hospital. After all, she turned up in California, where he had altered ed States engaged in the manufacture of There are forty establishments in the Unitdied without leaving any will, though often his name, and becoming sober and industrious, Locomotive Engines. These shops, it is

> Two young men, aged 19 and 21, sons o before last 11,321 fat hogs, mostly from Ohio Mr. Sutherland, living at the North Beach, in At a fair estimate, these would average 150 Colchester, Vt., were drowned on Saturday | lbs. net., making 1,698,150 lbs., which at 6d night, 2d inst. While trying to save a flock is \$101,889 for the pork received in the city

> > The western part of the town of Willing, Allegany County, adjoining the State line, has been erected into the town of Alma. Thus we have very near us a memorial of the great battle in the Crimea, recently fought.

In his recent message, the Governor of South Carolina informs the Legislature that the financial distress in that State is greater Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Tavoy Mission, than at any period since 1837."

New York Markets-December 11, 1854.

Ashes-Pearls \$6 37 a 6 44; Pots 6 75 a 6 87. Flour and Meal-Flour 8 12 a 8 62 for common to to learn, improves slowly with rest and quiet. favorite State, 8 62 a 9 12 for common to good Ohio, With the indefatigable industry which has Michigan, and Indiana. Rye Flour 6 50 a 7 50. Grain-Wheat 1 85 a 1 95 for Western mixed, 1 90

a 2 07 for Southern white, 2 32 a 2 40 for white Genesee. Rye 1 39 a 1 40. Barley 1 30 a 1 38. Oats 48 a 51c. for Jersey, 56 a 58c. for Western. White Beans 1 50 a 1 87.

Provisions-Pork 11 75 for prime, 13 00 for mess. Beef 8 00 a 10 50 for country mess. Lard 93 a 10c. Butter 13 a 20c. for Ohio, 20 a 24c. for State, 25 a 28c. for Orange Co. Cheese 10 a 11c.

Lumber-17 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes-2 00 a 2 50 for Western reds, 2 75 a 3 12 for Mercers and Carters. Seeds-Clover 10 a 10 2c. Timothy 2 50 a 2 75 for reaped. Rough Flaxseed 1 75 a 1 80 for 56 lbs. Tallow-121c. for prime City and Philadelphia.

Wool-28 a 30c. for native, 42 and 45c. for America Saxony Fleece

LETTERS. JE Potter, Wm F Randolph, Geo E Tomlir Utica..Z. Campbell. Walworth..H. W. Randolph. 7 ILLINOIS. Farmington. . Dennis Saunders Southampton. . J. R. Butter

Board Meetings.

THE next Quarterly Meetings of the Executive L Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, will be held at No. 80 Seventh-st., New York, on the first Fourth-day in Jan-uary, 1855, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Yearly Meeting.

THE next Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Bap-L tist Charches in New Jersey will be held with the Church at Marlboro, N. J., commencing on Sixth-day before the fourth Sabbath in December, 1854. W. C. WHITFORD, Secretary.

Western Association-Executive Board. THE Executive Board of the Wesstern Association will meet at Independence on the high We life will in January next. Persons having communications for Several persons were obliged to draw the same a short time previous to the meeting, as it frequently occurs wallet in the Police Court yesterday, says the that the reports are not received till after the meeting E. R. CLARKE, Sec. of Board.

Mountain Glen Water Cure and Summer Retreat. For the Reception of Patients and Boarders,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE location of this establishment is peculiarly L inviting, being on the mountain side, where fresh had amassed a fortune of over one hundred estimated, turn out in busy times at least one the outlands are nearly new; the water is solt and thousand dollars. As he dared not to return hundred and twenty locomotives in a year. pure; the air is dry and healthful; and the scenery is romantic and beautiful. In every direction there are breezes always abound, and musquetoes never come. The buildings are nearly new; the water is soft and leasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington The Erie Railroad brought to this city week Rock is only two miles distant.

No pains will be spared to make the Glen a "home to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the A. UTTER, M. D., Physician and Proprietor.

Savery's Temperance Hotel

AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y.

KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS, From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night.

BELA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor.

Central Bailroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c. Winter Arrangements, commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New York for Easton by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8 M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville (way) by New Jersey Railroad from

foot of Courtlandt-st. only at 5 P. M. Returning-leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at

3.15 and 9.20 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train) at 6.35 A. M.

-New York and Elizabethport. Leave New York at 8 and 10.40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9.45 A. M., 1.5 and 3.30 JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent. Р. М.

New York and Eric Railroad. ON and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further further notice, Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., New York, asfollows: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffelo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Bufalo, and all in ermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2.30 P. M. (from foot of Dhambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffernand intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Ernress at 5 D M C. D.

marked his life, he is still engaged in the Oorn Meal 4 50 for Jersey. revision and improvement of his Karen translation of the Scriptures-the great work to which he has devoted so many years.

The Southern Presbyterian states that at the MASSACRE ON PLATTE RIVER .- Mr. Udol- late meeting of the Presbytery of Charleston, General Assembly, that "all pastors should

preach on the support of the ministry, and

Hay-60 a 70c. per 100 lbs.

	entangled in the saddle-my head and one ed by Congress, the Post Office Department it was too late to avoid coming in contact. (historic, statistic, or governmental interest.	WILLIAM M. ROGBRS, Treasurer.	OLIVER H. LEE, Vic -President.
	shot; he fell, and got up again, and I was letters uncalled for, and \$700,000 appropriat- entangled in the saddle-my head and one ed by Congress, the Post Office Department it was too late to avoid coming in contact.	a some har a serry, howell a some har on	
	that they were unable to see each other until volumes, all elegantly bound, and possessing	FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MENORIAL:	SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A M. from Canal-st.
	entangled in the saddle of the		
	shot; he fall and into them my norse was receipts, including \$4.346 11 found in doublet in consequence of both trains being out of Confederation. This handsome and very	Albert Babcock Verone 49 00	Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher,
Liouse is conve	we were in the midst of them my horse was shot; he fell, and got up again, and I was entangled in the saddle-my head and one ed by Congress, the Post Office Dependence of both the source of both trains being out of that they were unable to see each other until volumes, all elegantly bound, and possessing	FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:	The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
ichn S. Savery,	cueered as loud as once the states of periodical postage including 1 and the track. Happing by of Congress a valuable present in books	George Armsbury, Adams 2 00 11 52 Ezra Whitford, Adams Center 2 00 11 59	For Terrytown at 1 and 0 D M
New York, We	until the enemy retracted, I here was received at the Libra.	Maxson Burdick, Nile 2 00 11 52	For Peekskill at 3, 4 and 5.30 P M
be occasion to seek.	It was no use stand of the stand of the stand which is \$490,000 of the stand going west, and two to I	Lee Dush, Sangerneld 2 00 11 96	For Poughkeepsie: Way Passenger Trains at 7.15 and 10.30 A M.
	ed, and away we went into the midst of them. Such cutting and slashing for about a minute, it was dreadful to see; the rally sounded be: 148 18. To this add one-fifth of the amount belonging to the train going west and the rest, belonging to the train going west and the rest, belong to the train going west and the train going belong to the train going west and the train going belong to the train going west and the train going belong to the train going west and the train going belong to the train going west and the train going belong to the train going west and the train going belong to the train going west and the train going belong to the train going belong to the train going to the train going to the train going belong to the train going	Thomas Place, Alfred Center 2 00 12 13	
mber of idlers.	A SODELER'S ESCAPE — The charge sound- ed, and away we went into the midst of them. Such cutting and slashing for about a minute. (292 32, as the amount collected by the De- partment for letter-postage. The postage of it came in collision with the first train east, newspapers and pamphlets is stated at \$606. in consequence of which three less and otherwise injuring a machinist		4.45 P M—Express Train. Accommodation Train
the general die			o oo A M_Meil Train Through War
their business, and	Me. A Soderer's Escape — The charge sound		7.00 A M-Express Train for Albany and Troy, con-
2011年1月1日日本の「日本市」には1911日本	me, papers, we shall have as the manufacturing Company at Chi		Place of
ope to reduce their			daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave New York from the station corner Chambers st, and College
to eight hours per	dear parents, I was as glad when I saw him deduct one fifth of the amount of stamps A 1854 source At 0.1.0 the Monday, Dec. A dispatch dated Springfield, Mass., Thurs	ITE Potter, Philadelphia, Pa I 00 11 ro	I T T GATELIUTE 20, 1004, 110 FHANDUPUF I Poine mill men
ys, has reduced the	again. He had galloped to the comp and lage, and \$2.146.476 09 Conjutation IC	Henry Chipman " 2 00 11 52	TATINTER ARRANGEMENT
oncern, instead of	return from the charge I got my own here this, \$3,277,110.50 were will for letter and eight of the Indians were killed. lations.	J E Edmonson, Mystic Bridge, Ct \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 26	Hudson River Rollroad
days per week.	moment, and was in the rank again On and last year. amounts to #6.055.599.00 Of mitten and its the river. Four of the high living, betting on races and stock	RECEIPTS.	DHC. McCALLUM, General Sup't.
	another that some poor fellow of the 8th Hus- sars had been killed from; I mounted it in a moment, and was in the rank again. On our return from the charge, I got my own horse again. He had galloped to the aggin and \$2,146,476,000 for the the for transmitting for letter post- aggin. He had galloped to the aggin and \$2,146,476,000 for the the for transmitting for letter post- aggin. He had galloped to the aggin and \$2,146,476,000 for the for transmitting for letter post- aggin. He had galloped to the aggin and \$2,146,476,000 for the for transmitting for letter post-		Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
ing only half work,	another that some poor fellow of the St IT from these who have actually collected hand-to-hand light, during which time Mr. the footings were too small be do one mail the dot o	Potter.	kirk with the Lake Shore Bailmod
m . Se		1 C Davis E P Clarks E H Mott W M Dutton Charles	These Express Trains and Jr. M.
the present depres-	to the one in front of me being shot dead, and my poor horse fell over it, and I was unhors- ed; in getting up, my horse took fright and got from me; but, fortunately for me, I saw another that some poor fellow of the Sth Haw another that some poor fellow of the Sth Haw from these who here made up of the sth Haw from the st	D John Whitford, G W McHenry, Benj Clarke (yes,) W	intermediate stations.
nnational institutions	By noor horse fell over it and I are united States have paid this army, for four more were killed, and the party of whites made by the existent way	s Wm B Maxcon, N V Hall, P C Kenyon, M Green,	Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations
9	to the one in front of me being shet 1 of the United States have with it is for using on, three or of his front of me being shet 1 of the front of t	JE Potter, Wm F Randolph, Geo E Tomlinson.	Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dupkish and p. m.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 14, 1854.

Aliscellaneans.

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Incidents at Sevaslopol.

The following paragraphs, gleaned from British journald, give a vivid idea of the horrors of the battle field around Sevastopol.

THE GREAT CAVALRY CHARGE .- The Russians have had some severe struggles, but they have not the "pluck" of Englishmen, for though we are far inferior in numbers, we always beat them back. We are in the saddle night and day. I can't tell you how long it is since I was undressed; I only know, that and turned the guns upon us. We were obliged to retreat out of range of the guns; their own hills; here they were reenforced our brave allies exceedingly. by three more regiments of cavalry, including

Nicholas' crack Imperial Guards. There but I suppose it was necessary ; we cut them | wine." only lost two, and about seven wounded.

three hundred yards of the enemy, and thus less hurt. Some were killed, they lie on their bellies till a chance offers, when crack goes a Minié and down falls a Russian. 1 was informed most credibly, that one of these brave fellows a few days since on his own account, got away from his company, and crawled up close to a battery under shelter of a hill, lay on his back and loaded. and turned over and fired, when, after killing with thirty-two balls in his body.

a dense volume of smoke and sparks, which letting drive as hard as they could into us, sowing, or it will lie a whole year in the nearly 100,000 square miles; the Indiana resembled a waterspout ascending to the Both the other officers in my company were ground without vegetating. For a quart of field, 35,000. Add to these fields Michigan, clouds, were visible to the naked eye, arms, wounded. legs, trunks, and heads of the Russian warriors, mingled with cannons, wheels, and every object of military warfare, and I may say,

pared with this.

SUNDAY SERVICE.-The Russians opened a around which a lofty wall has already been very heavy cannonade on us this morning- erected, to be surmounted by an iron railing it has been so long that I have forgotten it. they always have done so on Sundays. Di. manufactured by the Mormons themselves at The worst affair we have had was the day before vine service was performed with a continued their iron works in Iron County, Utah Terriyesterday. At daybreak the enemy appear- bass of cannon rolling through the responses tory. The temple building will have a length ed, and advanced in such numbers that they and liturgy. The French were terribly cut of 186 1-2 feet east and west, including took from the Turks two of their batteries, up by the Garden Battery, more so, however, towers, of which there are three at the east by their misfortune of last night. The Rus. end and three at the west, and the width will sians made a stealthy sortie toward morning, be ninety-nine feet. The northern and southand this so elated the enemy that they ac- and advanced close to the French pickets, ern walls are eight feet thick. The towers

I cannot describe it; they were so superior mocking devils were sneering at you in the there will be another of the same size, be- try-or that beauty and grace can be obtained The descending grades into the tunnel, at variety of tones of the same weight, and they also in numbers that they "outflanked" us, and air. But your blood soon gets up, the sound sides numerous other rooms for various pur- only by cutting a pair of its large muscles. we were in the middle of them. I never maddens you, the smell of gunpowder has poses. Around the outside of the building certainly felt less fear in my life than I did at intoxication in it, your veins tingle as if fire will be a promenade from eleven to twenty. that time, and I hope God will forgive me, was running through them, the eyes strain, two feet wide. for I felt more like a devil than a man. We the jaws become rigid, and in you go." He fought our way out of them as only English. states that he lost himself altogether at the men can fight; and the 4th, 5th and 6th were Alma, till he found himself a victor. He got there up with us. I escaped without a scratch, a wound on the forehead, only a graze, but though I was covered with blood; my horse it bled considerably, "the blood ran down. was not even wounded; but, oh, the work of into his mouth, and in his burning excitement slaughter that then began-'twas truly awful, he drank it as though it had been inspiring

have power to resist. The plain is covered eighth day of the seige,) we had another exwith dead Russians, and of course we left plosion on our right attack. The story has an some of our goor comrades on the field. We air of Munchausen about it, and if the facts were not well known. I should have some

scruples in telling it. An eight-inch gun had

The Perils of Gold Mining.

New Mormon Temple,

The great temple which the Mormons are with every living thing it contained. The building at the city of the Salt Lake, is deexplosions in the French and English batteries scribed as promising to be a wonderful strucwere like flashes in the pan of a musket com- ture, covering an area of 21,850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and contains ten acres of ground,

We are glad to see that the abominable tually had courses enough to come into the When challenged, they replied, "Inglis, spoken of above are cylindrical, surmounted ting out of fashion. It prevails in no other taxation for city purposes, on the 27th day of kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their open field with us. Three regiments of their Inglis," which passed muster with our allies by octagon turrets and pinnacles, and having country in the world but England and the May, 1854. The Fort Wayne and Southern old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been cavalry tried to gain possession of the High- as bona fide English they say, and ere they inside spiral stairways leading to the battle- United States; we got it from the mother Railroad Company have accepted the charter in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and landers' (93d) position, and charged them, knew where they were, the Russians had ments. Besides these, there are four other country, and the sooner we leave it off, the and the release of the right of way; and pro- have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and but they had not time to repent, for they went charged them, got into their batteries, and towers on the four principal corners of the better. It is wonderful how anybody but an pose making up the stock, and if possible to quality of fone. The present proprietors have recent down like cut corn; what were left of them spiked five mortars. They were speedily building, square in form, and terminating in ignorant, narrow-minded blockhead of a put the work under contract this fall or early is increased to another into the process of load mould down like cut corn; what were left of them spiked five mortars. They were speedily building, square in form, and terminating in ignorant, narrow-mindee poickneau of a put the work under contract this rail or early is successful building, square in form, and terminating in ignorant, narrow-mindee poickneau of a put the work under contract this rail or early is successful building, square in form, and terminating in ignorant, narrow-mindee poickneau of a put the work under contract this rail or early is successful building, square in form, and terminating in ignorant, narrow-mindee poickneau of a put the work under contract this rail or early is successful building. Bell Casting which secures a relation to fit, being in the spring. The tunnel will be exclusively perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the secures a relation to fit, being in the spring which secures a relation to fit, being in the spring. The tunnel will be exclusively perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the secures a relation to fit, being in the spring which secures a relation to fit, being in the spring.

Major. As regards the interior arrange- every humane feeling. Has nature done her adapted to the use of all the roads for the just received-January, 1854-the FIRST PREMIUM A SOLDIER'S FEELINGS IN THE MIDST OF ments, there will be in the basement a bap work in such a bungling manner, in framing different gauges. It will be 28 feet wide in (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York were the Grøys and 1st royals up at this BATTLE.-A letter from a private soldier tismal font 57 feet long by 35 feet wide, and 17 feet high, perpendicularly, being in competition and which is the 18th Matrix time, and we charged them-they had nothing says : " The bullets of the Minie rifle go past on the first floor, a large piece of bone chop- from the center of each track. The arching being in competition; and which is the lot Medal else for it, so they charged at the same time, you with a most infernal sound. It's as though by 80 feet wide; while on the third floor ped off with an axe, to reduce him to symme. will be sixty feet less than two miles in length. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, bells of a

> race of mankind. Every human being pos- miles and a half. The tunnel will be consessed of a human heart and magnanimous structed in the river by excavating a channel

at the bottom of the vessel; then scald, and

let soak as before, and they will generally all

swell. The seeds can then be sown where

designed to remain, or in a nursery-bed, and

Docking Horses.

[Ohio Cultivator.

the trees transplanted when one year old.

Sights Abroad,

In a lecture on what he has seen abroad, Wendell Phillips observes :---

his land with two cows, and the root of a tree he often spoils and disfigures them. What is proposed to raise this sum by a subscription, exchange.

for a plough, while he is dressed in skins with more beautiful than a fine horse, with an ele- no part of which is made payable until the down like sheep, and they did not seem to A Novel Explosion,-On the 24th (the the hair on. In Rome, Vienna, and Dresden, gant long tail and flowing mane, waving in whole sum is subscribed. Whenever all the if you hire a man to saw wood, he does not the sports of the wind, and exhibiting itself in stock is taken, then it becomes payable in four bring a horse along. He never had one, nor a perfect state of nature? Besides, our equal semi-annual installments.

his father before him. He puts one end of Creator has given them to the horse for dethe saw on the ground, and the other end on fense as well as beauty. his breast, and, taking the wood in his hand,

The same author relates an instance of a THE RIFLEMEN.-One of the most wonder- just been loaded with a live shell, and the rubs against the saw. It is a solemn fact, fine hunting horse owned by an Englishman, Strange and frightful maladies have been ful thinge, I think, is to see the way in which match was applied to fire it off. At that mo- that in Florence, a city filled with the triumphs which could carry his rider over a five barred engendered by the cruelties perpetrated our riflemen go about in small detached par- ment one of the enemy's shells entered the of art, there is not a single auger, and if a gate with ease; but he thought the horse did within the hold of a slaver. If any disease our ritigemen go about in small detached par- ment one of the enemy's shells entered the of art, there is not a single auger, and if a gate with ease; but he thought the hold of a slaver. If any disease new could this be said with more truth, then it ties, crawling along on the ground up the gun, and the two shells exploding burst the carpenter would bore a hole, he does it with not carry as good a tail as he wished—he affecting the human constitution were brought new applies to this remedy for affections of the side of a hill, till they appear to be within gun. Every man in the battery was more or a red-hot poker! This results not from the therefore had him nicked, and when he got there, we may be sure that it would be nursed throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and powa red-hot poker! This results not from the therefore had him nicked, and when he got mere, we may be sure that it would be nursed and we have been and the second scarcely carry him over two into mortal vigor in these receptacles of filth, and the great can feel its benefits. The liberal-mind-The people are by no means idle. They toil bars-" Thus," said he, "I have spoiled a fine corruption and despair. Crews have been and the great can teel its benents. The liberal-mind-the people are by no means idle. They toil bars-" Thus," said he, "I have spoiled a fine corruption and despair. early and late, men, women, and children, horse; and no wonder, for it weakened him in known to die by the fruit of their own crime, mastery over distempers which have baffled their art. with an industry that shames labor saying his loins." Any man of common sense would and leave ships almost helpless. They have A correspondent of the Williamsburg Yankees. Thus he makes labor, that the give ten per cent. more for a fine horse whose carried the scourge with them. The coast thought he would go and do a little business Times, writing from Australia, narrates the poor may live. In Rome, charcoal is prin. tail had never been mutilated, than for one fever of Africa-bad enough where it has its affering fellow men. cipally used for fuel, and you will see a string which had been under the hand of a jockey. birth-came in these vessels, and has assumed, perhaps, a permanent abode in the west-Woonsocket Patriot. of twenty mules, bringing little sacks of it ern regions of the world. No fairer sky or upon their backs, when one mule could draw healthier air were there on earth than in the an 1 am happy to inform you that in no case yet has Habits of the Wasp. beautiful bay and amid the grand picturesque it failed me. I have made some signal cures of La. The subterfuges resorted to by animals in search of food, have been regarded, by the became the haunt of slavers, and the dead of A Yankee always looks haggard and ner. general reader, as the most interesting and Africa floated on the glittering waters, and were tumbled upon the sands of its harbor. tenure less reliable than that which upheld vous, as though he were chasing a dollar. instructive portion of the work of the naturalist. An incident illustrative of the cunning 1849, that death had come with the slavers. of the wasp, was recently related to us, says Thirty or forty vessels were lying idly at the Exeter News Letter, by an observing gen- their anchors, and their crews had mostly perished. The pestilence smept along the received from you for the Sultan has been delivered bably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do tleman :---A blue wasp, known as the solitary wasp, coast of that empire with fearful malignity. doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were because it lives alone in its little clay nest, Cuba for the same crime met the same retri- so kind as to send me has been given to friends, who was seen to hurlitself upon the strong, wheel- bution. Cargoes of slaves were landed to have in many cases, found it exceedingly useful. shaped web of a large spider. Here it set up die, and brought the source of their mortality Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. A. to Turkey. aloud buzzing, like that of the fly when acci- ashore, vigorous and deadly. The fever set dentally entangled in a similar web. The tled there in the beginning of 1853, and came spider watching at the door of his silken domi to our country as summer approached, in in my practice, and am satisfied it is a remedy which cil, stole cautiously forth. His advance was merchant vessels from the West Indies. At slow, for he evidently felt that he was ap- New Orleans, Mobile, and other places, it

Chicago Post-Office.

rifying a spectacle I never have, nor do I fancy grape and cannister being fired at us two, without destroying its vitality, but it He says that the great Apalachian coal-field hope ever again to witness. In the midst of within thirty yards, besides a whole battalion must in all cases be thoroughly scalded before extending from New York to Alabama, covers BOOK AGENTS WANTED, to Sell Pictorial and

> seed pour on four quarts; of boiling water, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Missouri, Iowa, and let it stand for 12 or 24 hours, when most and Virginia, and we shall have a surface just published, and some of the best Books issued in if not all of the seeds will be swollen to sev- more than 27 times as large as Massachusetts. the Country. To men of good address, possessing a eral times their former size. If a considera- If we suppose the average thickness of all small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements ble portion are not swollen, they must be the beds over this surface to be only 25 feet, scalded again. Stir the seeds while in the then the whole amount of coal in solid measwater, so as to agitate them briskly, and while ure in this country, would not be far from their character, extremely popular, and command large in motion pour off the water and swollen 1,100 cubic miles. And yet the poor are seeds, while the others being heavy will remain | taxed exorbitantly by a duty on foreign coal,

Tunnel under the Ohio River.

The Louisville Journal has an article upon the prospects and feasibility of the construction of a tunnel under the Ohio River at Lou-A charter for this work was granted by the Kentucky Legislature, March 6, 1854; and

Retribution of Slave-Trading.

isville, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. States. Address as above. We are glad to see that the abominable the right of way given by the city of Louis-practice of docking and nicking horses is get- ville, and the work forever exempted from FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboate, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment

To Persons out of Employment.

Useful Works, for the Year 1855.

WANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNI-TED STATES, active and enterprising men, to angage in the sale of "Sears' Great Work on Russie will be offered as will enable them to make from \$2 to \$5 a day profit.

, F The Books published by us are all useful in sales wherevea they are offered,

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

181-William-st., 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 perso Single copies 374 cts., or four for one dollar. by mail, free of postage, to any part of the Unite

Bells! Bells! Bells!

in alto relievo the great Dipper or Ursa as offensive to good taste as a violation to for railway purposes, with a double track, of the unimpaired excellence of their Bolls, they have being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal either end, will be only eighty feet per mile furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout The docking and nicking of horses, says an on a straight lne. From the head of the the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising intelligent writer on Farriery, is a cruel prac- grade on one side, to the head of the grade many recent and valuable improvements, consist of tice, and ought to be abandoned by the whole on the opposite side of the river will be two Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms; and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clap. per, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Ham mer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steam ships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished, mind, must confess that both the docking and or pit in the rock and arching over with the nicking of horses is cruel; but that creature material excavated-limestone rock of the We can supply whose sets, or parts, of our Improved called man attempts thus to mend the work of best quality. The work has been surveyed Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon In Italy, you will see a man breaking up his Almighty, wise Creator-in doing which and the cost estimated at \$1,200,000. It is proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and kept on hand.

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Wisdom shall bow down to it, and the great of the earth, shall kneel before it."

Those of exalted stations are not ashamedi to test to its virtues, but deem it a duty and a pleasure to thus hold out the lamp of their experience to their Witness the following translation :-VERMILLIONVILLE, La, April, 1853. Mons. le DR. J. C. AYER :- I have of late made frequent use of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, scenery of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil. But it ryngitis and Bronchitis with it, and have completely cured one case of Asthma, which had withstood every other medicine I could employ. Accept, Sir, the assurences 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. Legation of the U.S. A., Constantinople, Turkey, DR. J. C. AYER-Dear Sir: The Cherry Pectoral to his private secretary at the palace, and you will Curacoa, March 5, 1852. DR. J. O. AYER :- I use your Cherry Pectoral, daily must meet in every country the highest approbation

hand encounters go on between our skirmishand carried ; risoner into the Russian trenches. There, in the presence of our army, he suc-

ment on ma ourage and activity.

such places the daed and dying men and horses literally covered the ground. Both ourselves and the enemy appear to have had two horses killed or wounded for one man. This gave the field an unusually sanguinary appearance, very likely to mislead those not on been terribly convinced of the reality of such horrors. Some of the dead to-day had their heads as completely cloven as if the operation by the fall.

was performent by a surgeon with a saw. had six, which all were more flesh wounds, 17th Lancers, extraordinary and incredible

as it may appear, had two horses killed under him, one or two saber and bullet wounds in his cap, his sword bent double in its sheath by a Minié bullet, five bullets in his saddle one in his Isnce-staff, and sword cuts innumerable. Such escapes may well appear combat they often occur. There was a large proportion of killed and wounded Russian officers ; it was quite impossible to distinguish

following incidents, illustrative of the dangers which beset the Australian miner :---

"Perhaps no death is more terrible than all of it in a cart. But the charcoal vender eleven men, a party rushed out, and he took that which awaits the digger. The heavy never had a cart, and so he keeps his mules to his heels, but, sad to say, a volley fired yellow dust, with its tempting look, keeps the and feeds them. This is from no want of after him by this party, leveled him with the miner burrowing in the earth with thousands induct, y, but there is no competition. earth, and is was subsequently picked up of tons suspended over his head, and by a

the sword of Damocles. An acquaintance of With us, money is everything; and when we A NARROW ESCAPE .- A series of hand to mine-Nutter from the State of Maine-per- go abroad, we are surprised to find that the sisted in taking out a rich pillar from a very dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee ers and these of the enemy all day long, and dangerous hole, and succeeded; but he was refuses to do a job for fifty cents, he will proin which our fellows are uniformly successful. | not fairly on the ground again when fifteen or Ther is out to these encounters with almost twenty square yards sunk down with a dead it for five. But one of the lazzaroni of Naples, childish delight, and the escapes of some of heavy crash. Little stones accidentally falling when he has earned two cents, and eaten them seem miraculous. In one of these en- and hard lumps of dirt have killed those in them, will work no more that day, if you offer counters a lifeman was taken on the 26th, holes, and great care is necessary to guard him ever so large a sum. He has earned against these evils.

ceeded in killing and wounding three of the deep, accidents are common; one occurred motive for it, and everybody moves slowly. enemy, broke through all who tried to stop there lately. A man digging found the bothim, scrambled over the Russian works, and tom growing soft, but paid little attention to though whole volleys of shot were sent it until his legs sunk in so that he could not after him, and he was pursued by hundreds, pull them out; he shouted for his mates to he contrived to elude all, and reached our camp let the rope down, and he fastened it round amid tremendous cheers. Lord Raglan, to his waist, but they could not pull him up: mark his successful gallantry, made him a help came and twisted off the crank of the present of so, and paid him a high compli- windlass, they then seized the rope in their countries; and even in many parts of Ohio, hands, but it was of no avail; the water bubbled up around the man in the hole, the

THE HORRORS ON THE BATTLE FIELD .- quicksand rushed in, buried him to his waist As a matter of course, the field on the spots and neck, stifled his cries, and rose thirty feet where the cavalry contests had taken place above his head. To dig him out was useless, was a horrible sight; more so from the pecul- in fact, next to impossible. The rope was cut iarly ghastly nature of saber wounds. In and its end pushed beneath the quicksand. "In another instance a man driving sixty feet under ground loosened a large stone and found water trickle through where it had been, but, not dreaming of danger from water, he stuck his pick in, when the water burst in with great force. He had presence of mind the spot, I have always imagined that split to drop his pick and turn round. The water skulls and cloven heads were figures of drove him violently into the main hole, and, speed until to-day, when I have, indeed, being a swimmer, he kept upright in the hole until he was drawn up, when, carelessly that chestnuts can be raised with the greatest getting out, he slipped and fell, losing his life ease from seed; and many farmers have been

"But, notwithstanding the many accidents Nearly all the Russians were so killed. Our that occur, perhaps they are not greater for fellows had been principally slain with lance the persons employed than in any other busithrusts ; I saw one body with 13 such wounds ness or traffic of life. There are numbers at through the chest and stomach. Another man the mines who would not go to the bottom of is vain to attempt to make it thrive on soils of third office in the United States with respect some of the holes for all the gold in Austraand not dangerous. The same man, in the lia; but the great majority would gladly place peated experiments. The black walnut and bution into other mails. Thus, all the mails their lives against a fortune, myself for one."

A Wounded English Soldier.

which the battle field makes matter of history. of soils, and requires less depth, than the are sent in bulk to Chicago, there to be open-It refers to a wounded English officer at the walnut. almost miraculous, yet in hurried hand-to-hand | late sanguinary conflict of Alma, where victory on the part of the Allies was so dearly purchased :---

Poor B---- came to see me in the hovel oak, in some of its varieties, will flourish on 23. In addition to this there were over 18,-By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society them from the privates, except by the supepleasure to record an instance of the preserriority of their under-clothing. Their uniform we were lying in, and burst into tears when most good soils, not too wet or mucky, but 000 letters which, after having been duly vation of life by means of brandy. On Sunday was precisely similar to the common soldier's, he recognized me, I was so altered; of is of too slow growth for our fast people. advertised, were not called for. This state-afternoon the head waiter in one of our ex-NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. with the exception of a narrow strip of gold course, one cannot have an ounce of lead The locust, on account of its rapid growth, ment shows that during three months there tensive boarding houses, retired to his cham-Terms through one without swelling, and my face valuable timber, and adaptability to various were received at the Chicago Post Office, for ber for a short nap; and to protect himself \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions lace on the shoulder. is like a good sized turnip; my mouth much soils, is perhaps the most useful of all-but delivery in that city, the almost incredible from the cold, took with him a kettle of burnnot paid till the close of the year, will be liable to A TERRING SPECTACLE.—The Russian bat. larger than I have any desire to see it in unfortunately it is so liable to be destroyed number of two millions one hundred and nine ing charcoal. As might have been expected, an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the A TERRING SPECTACLE. In a Russian bat- larger than I have any desire to see it in another will be acknowledge un-teries having it now all their own way, ham. future. I do not suppose the ball could have by the borer that it can not be relied on in thousand, eight hundred and seventy four let-he was soon sufficiented, and would have died, paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach ters, and that of this immense number, two had not one of the boarders been in want of mered unremittingly upon us with the greatest hit me in any other part of the head where it many parts of our country. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid vivacity. They had sent forth from their would not have been attended with more Saving and Sowing Seed - Chestnuts, wal- millions and ninety-one thousand eight hun- brandy. As it could not be had without posvivacity. They had sent forth from their would not have been attended with more Saving and Sourny Seeu — Onestinute, wat unnous and miles and sourny seeu — Onestinute, wat unnous and miles and seventy four letters were actually session of the keys, and as these were in the bedirected, post-paid, to be directed, postexcept at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders and remittances should before planting. If not convenient to plant Office, leaving only 18,000 not delivered. magazines acquainted them of our misfortune; except four grinders; there is a decayed one, soon ascertained, and after three hours of Linbilities of those who take Periodicals. trom the works, or rather the Redan on our is a good bit of tongue gone also, but the front, a white livid flame, which ascended from the second bit of tongue gone also, but the front, a white livid flame, which ascended for the second bit of tongue gone also, but the front, a white livid flame, which ascended for the second bit of tongue gone also, but the front, a white livid flame, which ascended by a most awfal report, told us that the Redan on our is garcion of hundreds, blown to atoms, dis garcion of the grant and the least about the least about the the second to be easily while membered, dud multated by the action of the is garcion, are discovered by a most awfal report, dold us that the Redan on our is garcion of the flame, which as we were charging the great redoubt, in uning the roots and many second to be caused to easily while membered, dud multated by the action of the is garcion, are discovered to be action of the is garcion of the grant and the grant in the front, are discovered by a most awfal report, told us that the Redan on our is garcing the great redoubt, in the framewer and the grant in the second to be charked are not take the previous the dome or the second to be charked are not take the dome or the other the cost and many second to be charked are not take by the previous the second to be charked are not take by the previous the second to be charked are not take by the previous the second to be charked are not take by the previous the second to be charked are not take by the previous the second to be charked are not take by the previous the previous the second to be charked by the previous the second to be charked by the previous the second to be charked by the second to be charked to the credit to be charked by the previous the second to be charked to the credit to be charked to the credit of the credit to be charked to the credit to be charked to the credit to be charked to the credit of the credit to be charked to the credit of t but it was now our turn to crow, for about which I hope has gone with its brethren, but them soon after their time of ripening, they There are made up in Chicago, and sent half-past three there suddenly shot upwards I can't make out yet, if it has or not. There should be put in a box of sand, and kept off daily, packages of mails for two thousand its garrison of hundreds, blown to atoms, dis-membered, and mutilated by the action of the explosion, are discovered hundreds of yards no more expected to return alive than if I drying while out of the ground. above the parent earth. So fearful and ter- had been tied to the cannon's mouth. Only Locust seed may be kept dry, for a year or amount to seven million of tons annually. cents. a production of the second state of the second state of the second second second second second second second se 化二进二位法 某人指理的 计中间 a and the second second and a second second second second second a second second second second second second se

enough for the day, and wants no more. So "At Baalarat, where the holes are very there is no eagerness for making money, no

Forest-Trees.

One of our subscribers requests us to furnish instructions for raising chestnut, walnut, and locust trees, from seeds. This is a subject lured him forward. But when within some of much importance to settlers in prairie three inches of his intended victim, the wasp suddenly freed himself, from his mock enit would be well if farmers would plant a few acres of their grounds with forest trees for the prospective wants of their children, if sting in a thousand places.

not for their own benefit. In some parts of the State there is already quite a scarcity of timber for fencing and building purposes, as well as for fuel, and good wood-land is worth more per acre than that under cultivation. The first thing demanded, on the part of those intending to plant forest seeds, is to select such kinds of trees as are best adapted to their soil. Much labor has been wasted by neglecting this precaution; and all the instructions we have seen in books and papers in regard to this business have been defective on this point. It has been stated, for instance. induced to try the experiment, but have very perfect wasps. generally failed because their soil was not of

the right kind. A deep, sandy, and dry soil, is requisite for the successful growth of the chestnut; and it

an opposite character, as we know from re- to the amount of matter received for distri butternut thrive best in a deep, rich, clayey, for Wisconsin, for the greater part of Iowa, and gravelly loam, or what is commonly all the northern and eastern mails for all Illi known as deep limestone soils. The same nois, the northern, eastern, western, and kind of soil is best suited for the sugar-maple, southern mails for a large portion of Michi-The following is one of a thousand cases but this tree will flourish on a greater variety gan, and for the northern part of Indiana,

> better than most other trees except beech. The postage on letters received at the Chi-Neither of these is well adapted to the rich, cago Post Office during the three months end- in 1829, published the following facts :---

proaching no common enemy. The apparent. spread desolation, over which the country y desperate, yet fruitless efforts of the wasp mourned. Let it be remembered, that it is to free himself, encouraged the spider and never safe to disregard crime.

[Africa and the American Flag.

ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF NEBRASKA .--- On tanglement, and darting upon the poor spider, the Upper Missouri there exists a tract of in a moment pierced him with his deadly country known by the name of Manvaises Torres, or, bad lands; at one time, probably, The wasp then bore his ill gotten spoil to the bottom of an immense lake, in which perhis lonely home. This house is built of clay, ished thousands of animals having now no thimble-shaped, and originally containing but representatives on earth. It appears that the one apartment. In the lower part of this waters of this immense pond were removed cul-de-sac the wasp deposite its eggs. Im. by some convulsion of nature or other, and mediately over them it draws a thin, glutinous the sediment at the bottom became indurated. curtain. Upon this curtain it packs away the The portion of the valley thus excavated proceeds of its hunting excursions, such as forms a surface of ninety miles in length and spiders, flies, and all other insects which it thirty in breadth. The remains of animals regards as suitable food for its young. Con- which lived and breathed long before the sequently, when the young escape from the advent of man on earth are here found in ova, they find upon them a well-stocked larder, such abundance as to form of this tract an and gradually eat their way through the choice immense cometery of vertebra. The bones depository, finally appearing to the delightful are said to be completely petrified, and their world in the agreeable form and stature of cavities filled with silicious matter. They are preserved in various degrees of integrity, some most beautifully perfect, and others broken. Two remarkable species of Rhinoceros-the first ever found in America-The Chicago Post-Office is, we believe, the were discovered here, and also a sort of panther, smaller than the present variety, and likewise a number of strange animals with long names, unlike anything which man ever saw alive. We know, then, that there were once individuals in Nebraska as curious, and as strangely shaped, and as pugnacious, as any squatter whom the present great rush of immigration will carry thither.

> A LIFE SAVED BY BRANDY.-Under this caption the New York Journal of Commerce,

mucky or sandy soils of the prairies. The ing September 30, 1854, amounts to \$62,757 For the first time in our lives, we have the

C. W. JACKHEER, M. D. Resident Court Physician.

Among the ominent Editors, who testify to their personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures, and immonso usefulness of the Cherry Pectoral in their sections, we may mention-Boughton & Co., of the Federal Union, Milledge

rille, Ga. L. Patton, Christian Advocate, Knoxville, Tenn. J. B. Dobson, American Presbyterian, Greenville,

Tenn. J. B. Samson. Democrat, McConnellsburg, Pa. J. Russ, Jr., Shelbyville News, Tenn.

Harvey, McKenney, & Co., State Gazette, Builing ton. Iowa.

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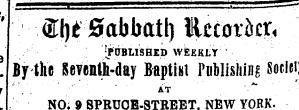
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A. Commings, Christian Mirror, Portland, Me. M. H. Bartlett & Co., Republican, Hartford, Conn. Chaddio" & Berry, Banner of Peace, Lebanon, Tenn, Thompson & Co., United Empire and Patriot, Toonto, O. W.

Charles Cook, Democrat, Danville, Pa. M. Hannum, Democrat, Allentown, Pa. Sherman & Harron, State Gazette, Treaton, 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 atility.

Space will not admit fall testimonials here, but the gent below named will furnish my American Almanac gratis, to all who ask for it, wherein are full particoars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Prepaced by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDI etail by RUSHTON, CLARK & Co, and by all Druggist everywhere.



ed, examined, separated, and aga in mailed for The hickory will bear a strong clay soil, their appropriate offices.

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