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

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

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VOL. XI.—NO. 30.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 4, 1855.

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The Sabbath Recarder.

GEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE.

Copied by request from an article by David N. Lord, editor of the Theological and Literary Journal, entitled "Genesis, and the Geological Theory of the Age of the Earth."

How is it that, at a period when unusual efforts have been made for the religious in struction of the young and the general diffusion of sacred knowledge, a distrust of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures and doubt of their authenticity has sprung up and gained a wide diffusion among the classes who have enjoyed, in a large degree, the means of an enlightened and religious education? Of the fact there is no room for doubt. It is so conspicuous as to attract the notice of observers in every direction, and excite surprise and alarm. It cannot be regarded as resulting from the exertions that are made by the avowedly infidel to propagate their sentiments, as their influence is chiefly expended on those of a different circle. It springs undoubtedly from doctrines that are taught them by persons of their own sphere, and that enter as elements into the system of popular education, and doctrines that, instead of being openly hostile to revelation, are masked under the form of facts or truths of natural science, metaphysics, or some other branch of knowledge that is not directly connected with religion. It were easy to verify this by a multitude of proofs, but it cannot be necessary. It is known to all familiar with the subject, that speculations respecting the structure of the universe, the nature of the mind, the causes of perception, the laws of life, the principles of language, and other kindred subjects, are vanced by physiologists, chemists, professors of the several branches of natural philosophy, and writers on the higher metaphysics, that contravene the teachings of revelation, and naturally lead those who adopt them to doubt its divine origin. This fact renders it peculcated by which they may be counteracted.

is to be devoted. age of the world, holds, we believe, a conspicuous place; and from the title and air with which it is invested of an inductive science from the great number of interesting and extraordinary facts that are alleged as demonstrating it, and from the acquiescence and sanction it receives from men of learning and worth, is one of the most imposing and seductive. Geologists have not confined themselves to the discovery and description of the great facts of the science;—that the crust generally of the continents and islands has of plants and animals; that it consists of a series of different rocky and earthy beds, in many places very numerous and of great depth, which have either been deposited from the ocean or thrown up from beneath; that many of them are interspersed with the relics of other rocks, and of plants, shells, the bones of fish, and the skeletons of land quadrupeds, a large share of which are of species and genera that no longer exist; and that subsequently to their formation, most of them have been evidence, and its interpretation is committed raised into new positions, contorted, dislocated, and broken into fragments; but they have, on the ground of these facts, framed lowed to stand on its own basis, and the phitheories respecting the causes of which they losopher to follow the investigations of physition, and to the just instruction of his creatures. their materials were derived, that have led out any dread of evil consequences."—Disthem to conclusions that conflict with the inspired account given in Genesis of the crea-Proceeding on the assumption that they are the product of forces like those that are now giving birth to somewhat similar ef fects, as on volcanic mountains, at the mouths of rivers, and on the shores of seas, they have inferred that their deposition must have occupied a period immensely larger than that which is assigned to the earth by the Mosaic record. If they are the result, they reason, of the chemical and mechanical forces that are now in activity, and operating with only their present intensity, instead of being the work of but six thousand years, they must have required an almost inconceivable duration they must have been the growth of an incalculable round of ages. And thence, unfortunately, mistaking that conclusion from mere hypothesis for a scientific induction from those facts, and elevating it to the rank of demonstrated truth, they have exhibited geology as contradicting the Scriptural history of the creation, and prepared the way for the inference that that history is not true, and cannot therefore have proceeded from God For that conclusion is the logical consequence of their theory. It is incredible, they themselves admit, that the truths of science should be at war with the teachings of a divine revelation. It is impossible that God should make a communication to us through one medium which he contradicts and confutes in has inscribed a record, which announces in . . . Those who embrace this opinion will,

Thus a writer in a foreign journal, in vindicating their theory, says :-

"Geology is accused of inculcating views with respect to the formation of the planet we inhabit, irreconcilable with those statements Genesis.

"We have always thought the wisest and most consistent course for divines to pursue with regard to this delicate question, would inspiration of the sacred volume on all facts latitude in regard to those portions which relate to natural phenomena, with which these facts are in no wise concerned. It seems reasonable to expect that a book, intended for our moral guidance, should be exempt from error wherever we are to look in it for the regulation of our conduct; but that the deity, have withheld any extraordinary assistance from such portions as relate to natural phenomena, in which man has no vital concern. Indeed, any revelation on such points as those would have been not only superfluous, but subversive of some of the great ends for which the book of nature has been unfolded, which appears to have been intended to awaken our appetite for inquiry, to afford a fit and healthy impart glimpses of the great designs of the Creator in the system of the universe. Granting this to be the case, there seems an a often made the medium of promulgating tion was specially intended, as the question whether the moon has inhabitants or is endowed with an atmosphere."-Literary Gazette, 1834, p. 770.

The irreconcilableness of the history of the creation in Genesis with the views of geologists, is thus exhibited as so clear and indisiarly important that the false principle by putable that no safe course is left to divines which they thus become the instruments of but to admit that those portions of "the sacred undermining the authority of the Scriptures volume which relate to natural phenomena" should be pointed out, and the means indilare not inspired, nor free from error, and that there is an intrinsic improbability, from the It is to such a purpose that the present article nature of the subject, that "the writings of Moses should contain any precise information Among the various speculations that are respecting such events. As "natural pheno fraught with that mischievous influence, the mena" include not only the effects produced theory of modern geology in respect to the by the omnipotent fiat in the six days of the creation, but all that were observable by the senses, and the theophanies, therefore, miraculous works and historical events recorded in the Scriptures; this sweeping doctrine, which surrenders all that the most eager infidel could ask, would not have been advanced had not its author felt the most unhesitating cenviction that the narrative of the creation in Genesis cannot be conciliated with his views of the facts of geology.

Professor Sedgwick, a clergyman of the establishment and a distinguished geologist, received its present form since the creation indicates in an equally emphatic manner his conviction that it is wholly impracticable to harmonize the sacred record with the doctrines of the science. He says :-

> "The only way of escape from all difficulties pressing upon the question of cosmogony, is to consider the old strata of the earth as monuments of a date long anterior to the existence of man and to the times contemplated in the moral records of his creation. The Bible is then left to rest upon its own appropriate to the learning and good sense of the critic and the commentator; while geology is alcal truth wherever they may lead him, with- To exclude it, was to place them under an course on the Studies of the University of or distrusting him, and prepare the way for

No terms could show more decisively that the history the Bible gives of the creation is felt to be wholly irreconcilable with his geo logical theory. If coincident with each other f not in the most palpable collision, why, in order to escape pressing difficulties, assume n direct contravention of the fact, that the Bible utters nothing on the subject of the earth's creation?

Though the conviction of these writers of the impossibility of reconciling those two views of the creation, is, in our judgment, legitimate, and had better be acknowledged than disguised, a great number of geologists recoil from it, and the startling and self-contradictious methods proposed by them for evading the abandonment, with which it is felt to be fraught, of the inspiration of the Scriptures, and maintain, some on one supposition and some on another, that the sacred narrative and the geological theory are consistent with each other.

The principal hypotheses which have been advanced for the purpose of reconciling them are stated in the following manner by the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, England, a clergyman of the establishment, and an eminent

"We may, perhaps, without real violence

be from God. That Hebrew writer, it is said, ligent Creator, he may pass, sub silentio, out authority. may have been ignorant of the date of crea- some intermediate state, whose ruins formed tion; God cannot. Moses may have deliber- the chaotic mass he proceeds to describe, and

These expedients, however, have only

served to show in a more decisive manner the impracticability of their conciliation. Thus the assumption that the word day, in the narrative of the successive acts of the creation, which may be gathered from the book of instead of signifying the time of a revolution of the earth on its axis, denotes a vast indefinite period of cycles, or centuries, is in direct contradiction to the passage itself, which defines each of the six days as consisting of an be that of maintaining, to the full extent, the evening and morning; i. e. the period of a complete revolution of the earth on its axis. involving the history, prospects, and moral "And God divided the light from the darkcondition of man; but allowing a greater ness; and God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night; and the evening and the morning"—which were the darkness and light of twenty-four hours-" were the first day."-Chap. i. 4, 5. This is confirmed also by the announcement at the institution of the law at Sinai, that "in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all who does not interfere unnecessarily, should that in them is."-Exodus xx. 11. As we have thus the explicit testimony of the Most High himself that the days of the creation were ordinary days, to assign to the word so totally different and unnatural a meaning, is to contravene his own definition and use of it. It is, in fact, nothing less than to impeach the veracity of his declaration in one passage, in order to save his word from a charge of falsehood in another. So self-confuting a device, exercise for our reasoning faculties, and to instead of answering its purpose, could only serve to impress those who carefully scrutinized it with a profounder feeling of the conshould contain any precise information on such an expedient for their conciliation. Acwas soon seen to be untenable, and is now,

> The other expedient—the assumption that the creation of the heavens and earth in the in motion. beginning, announced in the first verse, was not included in the first of the six days' work, variance with the representation in v. 4, 5, that the darkness, which was divided from the day-which must have embraced that of the whole space between the first creative fiat and the production of light—was called night, and formed part of the first day. It is also in direct contradiction to the declaration of the Almighty at Sinai, that "in six days he made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is;" in which the creation of the heavens and earth is as specifically assigned to the six God, and you can do something worthy of days, as the plants, fish, fowls, and beasts are, with which the earth and sea were peopled. It is, like the former, accordingly, nothing else than an attempt to bring this passage into harmony with the theory of geology, by impeaching the veracity of the other; or to clear the word of God from the charge of falsehood est attainment of life is to use this world withby transferring that charge to himself!

Apart from this consideration, also, the supposition of such an omission is unnatural and improbable. If such a vast interval, and occupied by such a stupendous series of creative acts, intervened between the flat which called the heavens and earth into existence, and the six days of the Mosaic creation, why lence, and frame the narrative so as necessadate and history of the earth? If, as geology of those creations, the recital of them in the history in Genesis, so far from unimportant, unavoidable necessity either of misconceiving their being betrayed into the most fatal errors. For, as the sole creation in our system which he claims is that of the six days, includthat they were not in fact his? But it is for God! wholly unlike his procedure, and incompatible with his perfections, thus to place them under a seeming logical necessity of doubting that he is the author of his own works. The supposition of such an omission in the narrative he has given of the creation, is thus in every relation wholly improbable.

These considerations, then,-which are hereafter to be confirmed by others equally

[To be continued.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

The autumn leaves! the autumn leaves! They fall and die in the mournful blast! And a strange wild thought my heart conceives In their ghost-like echoes of the past. 'T was thus they fell in years agone-Thus they will fall as time rolls on. And ever thus man's spirit grieves O'er withered hopes, like autumn leaves.

The cold wind sweeps the barren fields, And whistles through the withered grass, The humid earth no fragrance yields, And days grow chiller as they pass. Thus human hearts grow chill with years, Thus human joys are damped in tears, And man distrusts what long deceives, And reads his fate in autumn leaves.

The autumn leaves are sere and dead! The autumn fields are bare and chill! Their fragrance gone, their verdure fled, But beauty hangs about them still. Thus may we, as we pass away, In virtue hide the heart's decay, And find in faith what faith believes-A gentle fall-like autumn leaves. The autumn leaves! the autumn leaves! They wither, die, and pass away, And mournfully my fancy weaves, But pen cannot transcribe the lay. Soon, soon alike the winter cloud Will spread for them and us the shroud; And peace to him whose heart receives The lesson taught by falling leaves.

"GO WORK TO-DAY."

List thee, Christian! The voice of the Master is not drowned by the din of business trariety of the two representations, and of The claims of religion are not abated by your priori improbability that the writings of Moses their hopeless perplexity who could rely on hurry, and stress of occupation. The still small voice that bids you to be at work to day such subjects as these; for the condition of cordingly, though advanced with much confi. for God is peremptory. What though you the globe before the creation of man is clearly dence, and for a time accepted by many, it are pressed with care. Religious duty is care's great cure. What though the car of we believe, generally rejected by geologists. business drags heavily? it is by prayer and heavenly hope that the wheels are to be kept

Go to work to day in the vineyard. God has need of you now. When your convebut took place at the distance of innumerable nience serves, he will have done with you ages, and that, in the interval between that He will not accept the service of your leisure was a series of creations and destructions of realized in the subjection of the 'change to over her children and grand-children is such, street to the sanctuary. worth that can flousish only as weeds do in a desolate and untilled field? What is that principle worth that cannot withstand the least pressure of worldly solicitation?

Go work to-day. Now, when labor will be a cross; now, when your example will be valuable; now, when the world should know your principles; now, when the mass are trying to serve God and Mammon, go work for your vows. What does the cause of Christ need more than examples of that religion which makes a place for the prayer meeting and the lecture in every week's calendar, and which shuts the door of the closet upon the world, until God is worshiped? The greatout abusing it—to attend manfully to every claim of business, to breast with heroism every storm of commercial embarrassment-to do one's best in whatever circumstances may develop, and at the same time, to live out the Christian, by a course of daily usefulness. To be at the same time a good business man and a warm hearted disciple-to care for should the Most High, in professedly giving every interest of religion amidst all secular a history of his work, pass them in total si- cares—to lay a stone on Zion's walls with every accession of worldly fortune, this is true rily to mislead his creatures in respect to the Christianity. Nor will any principles of living ensure men from the snares of covetousness, asserts, the strata form an indubitable record and the deep pit of commercial dishonesty, except those simple rules of living which the in our city, especially if they should take i Gospel prescribes for all times.

Go work to-day. Seek out some humble worldliness. Call in some umpire who shall put down the false and ruinous claims of

Have a religion which can live and be honored abroad as well as at home; in busy ng the fiat by which the heavens and the seasons as in dull times; on rainy Sundays as earth were called into existence, if there were on fair ones; in the afternoon as in the morn- and which was a daily exercise through other previous creations equally important, ing; when prosperity fans, as when adversity college. A fine comment upon love of letters what could suggest itself so naturally as the baffles your progress. Seek a cure of your truly! reason that they were not claimed by him, as religious distempers by going to work to-day N. Y. Observer.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

A correspondent residing in Louisville

Kentucky, writes to us as follows: "Permit a constant reader of your excellent journal to communicate a small item to your well- too old to think of learning Latin. stored columns, and one which I assure you, at the time it occurred, appeared to me as he commenced his studies in polite literature. decisive and emphatic,—sufficiently show that very distinctly of a generous nature. A thinly Yet he became one of the three great masters teaching him, than in any other of her works; the expedients by which it has been supposed and poorly clad little girl, apparently about of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch and it is just the part in which we least attend that the narrative in Genesis is brought into six years of age, was wending her way from being the other two. There are many among to her. There are not many other works in harmony with the doctrines of geology, so far market with a basket of beans. As she was from answering that end, only serve to demon- passing along the street on which my office strate that their reconciliation is impossible. happens to be located, her basket—which The theory of the existence of the earth was very old and dilapidated—gave way, and and its races through innumerable ages, is her beans rolled out on the pavement. She thus in direct antagonism with that part of set her basket down, and commenced gatherthe Mosaic record which defines the peling up her lost treasures; but just so fast as riod of the creation, and if held to be true, she would restore them to the basket would renders the conclusion natural and unavoid- they again coze out from the crannies, and able, that that record is not. And such, it is again find their way to the pavement. The men begin to think of laying their seniors on morning and evening mist for dew. And in the latest the seniors of laying their seniors on morning and evening mist for dew. And in the latest the late to the inspired writer, regard the periods of well known, is the result to which it carries poor child persisted in this useless labor for a the shelf when they have reached sixty years But we know, they assert, that the the creation recorded by Moses, and ex- great numbers of those to whom it is taught. long time, during which hundreds of unsyme of age. How different the present estimate day of our lives, when Nature is not producgreat volume of nature, the vast monuments pressed under the term of days, not to have of the material world. proceeded from his designated ordinary days of twenty four hours. Of the material world world by a popular lecturer, pathizing and uncaring people had passed her put upon experience from that which character ing scene after scene, picture after picture, put upon experience from that which character ing scene after scene, picture after picture, put upon experience from that which character ing scene after scene, picture after picture, put upon experience from that which character ing scene after scene, picture after picture, put upon experience from that which character ing scene after scene, picture after picture, put upon experience from that which character in the picture after picture. of the material world, proceeded from his designated ordinary days of twenty-four hours, and on those indestructible tablets by the periods of definite but considerable length, and exhibited as a truth that is demonstrated without notice, although the poor little thing terized a certain period of the Grecian regions after glory, and working still upon such by the strata of the earth, there it will be was sobbing at her useless labor as if her little public, when a man was not allowed to open exquisite and constant principles of the most has inscribed a record, which announces in . . . Those who embrace this opinion will, the most unequivocal and emphatic terms of course, assign the formation of the second-that the earth and its organized and living ary strata in great part at least to those days.

Those who embrace this opinion will, found it has left the impression very generally heart would break. Not so, however, a kind-his mouth in cases of political meetings, who is all done for us, and intended for our perthat the earth and its organized and living ary strata, in great part at least, to those days races, with the exception of man, instead of having heen authority of language but a few years before his death, placed, however far from other sources of in
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language but a few years before his death, placed, however far from relates, only some six thousand years ago, But "it does not seem inconsistent with and speciously taught for many years, in books, better nature, at once comprehended the five, thirty and forty years of age, are obliged stantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can had at that epoch existed through myriads the authority of the sacred historian to sup- in laboratories, in lyceums, in popular lec- cause of the little one's distress, and suggests to apply to'a feacher to translate a business be seen and known but by few; it is not inand millions of ages. And contemplated thus, pose that, after recording in the first sentence tures and sermons, that it has become a very ed the requisite assistance. Kindly approachthe inference is inevitable that the contradic of Genesis the fundamental fact of the original common impression with the young that the ling the friendless child, he southed her by a might be learned in the tenth part of the time midst of them; he injures them by his pretory testimony of Moses is false, and cannot formation of all things by the will of an intelnewspaper from his pocket, he spread it in the bottom and around the sides of the old basket, ately framed a fiction; it is impossible that out of which, according to his further narra- Evil temper very frequently exhibits itself in with the child's assistance, restored her beans That the supposed physical record thus universe was educed. Upon this supposition, Men cannot bear to see those whom they her way home, not only with her eyes dried contravenes the sacred history, is fully admit- the former world, whose remains we explore, deem not more deserving than themselves ad- of their tears, but with a living consciousness, ted and asserted, not merely by those geolomay have belonged to this intermediate æra." vanced to a higher position. And hence not ever after to be remembered, that the Bible

rence, gentlemen, the like of which I would fain believe occurs hourly in our goodly city; sophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftibut do you know that little act has caused me eth year. How many among us of thirty, to think much more of that physician's heart forty, and fifty, who read nothing but newsthan had I seen his name paraded in the papers, for the want of a tas'e for natural newspapers, set opposite to a thousand dollar philosophy! But they are too old to learn. subscription to some public charity!" [Home Journal.

GEN. HARRISON'S WIDOW AND FAMILY

We have none of us forgotten that day of

sadness and of gloom, when death struck down, after one brief month's residence at the capitol, the lamented Harrison. It may not be known to many of your readers, that the widow still survives him. She is living in retirement at the old mansion from which the nation summoned her husband in 1840. Advanced in life, and in feeble health, she is calmly and peacefully waiting her summons to occupy a place by the side of her companion, in the family vault, and a better home, we trust, with him in heaven. For many years she has been a member of the Presbyterian church at North Bend, greatly beloved by all the members of this church, and by all who know her, for her consistent piety, her godly example, and the deep interest she takes in every good work. It is no exaggeration to affirm, that she is indeed and in truth a mother in Israel. Benevolent to the full extent of her means, plain and neat in her attire, and though brought up in the midst of affluence (her father having been the richest man in Ohio,) yet deeming it not beneath her to superintend the affairs of a numerous house-Since the death of her husband, she has lived in retirement, in that once beloved and still cherished home, over which death has cast so deep a gloom. In feeble health she is rarely seen, except by her most particular friends. If she is seen away from home, which has now become rare, it is only to visit the house of God. As a mother, we would like to hold up her example before the eyes of all the mothers in the nation; and it and the creation narrated by Moses, there hours. Religion's great aim and triumph are is for this especially we write. Her influence vegetable and animal races—is equally at the closet, of the bank to the Bible, of the and has long been such, as only a consistently ying mother can exert. By them, she is held in the highest veneration. In early life she taught them daily to peruse the word of God, and made them the object of constant prayer. And even when grown to manhood, they were accustomed to come into her room and sit down by her side, and daily

read the Bible. Where, we ask, is the mother, who has sown in tears, who has failed to reap in joy? Where is the mother to be found, who has labored and prayed, and lived as well as labored in Christian meekness and faith, who has failed to receive a glorious reward? The only surviving son (now a member of Congress) is a devoted Christian, and an exemplary elder in the church. A daughter some time since de ceased, was one of the most levely Christians the world has ever seen. Another daughter, still living, is professedly walking with God. past two years, have made a public profession a negative religion.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

The following well authenticated facts will illustrate the principle that man is never too

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. This would ook ridiculous for some of the rich old men into their head to thrum a guitar under a lady's window, which Socrates did not do, but only labor of love. It may save you from falling. | learned upon some instrument of his time, not Invite some interruption of your excessive a guitar, for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper o learn the Greek language. Many of our young men, at thirty and forty, have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter college,

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty commenced the study of the Latin. Many of our young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think that nisi prius, ficri facias, &c., are English expressions; and if you tell them that a knowledge of the Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their profession, they would reply that they are

Boccacio was thirty-five years of age when educated to a taste for literature, but now they

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them

because they are too old to learn.

in new studies.

Franklin did not fully commence his philo

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered, that indeed he began it late, but that he should, therefore, master it the sooner. This agrees with our theory, that healthy old age gives a man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one half his years.

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age, returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college-learned men have ever looked into their classics since their graduation?

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study and struck out into an entirely new pursuit, either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with, the biography of distinguished men, will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent wil say, I am too old to study.

WORTHY OF THOUGHT.

A short time ago, says a pastor, I tried to make my people see under what embarrassment many professors would find themselves, on arriving at heaven. I supposed that a crowd of glorified spirits would gather around the new comer, to learn what was doing for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, but that many would be as ignorant of these matters, as they were of what was passing in the moon. "But were there no papers published to give you information on this sub-

"Yes, but we did not feel interested enough o take them."

"Had you no monthly concert, where inelligence was communicated, and prayer offered for the conversion of the world?"

"Such a meeting was held, almost at our loor, but we were never in the habit of attending it."

Could Christians only look at this matter now as they will see it in the light of eternity, believe that our monthly concerts would be our most crowded meetings, and the annual receipts of the Board would soon reach half a [Journal of Missions.

NEGATIVE RELIGION.

In these latter days of ease from persecuion, a profession of religion may be made, and a decent outside may be preserved, without much cost. There is one class of prefessors, and that by no means a small one, made up of those who have received a religious education, have been trained up to an outward conformity to the precepts of the gospel, who abstain from the open follies and corruptions Six grand-children, within the space of the of the world, but remain quite satisfied with

They do not defraud their neighbor. They do not neglect the poor and needy. They do not run a round of galety and folly, They are not drunkards.

They are not swearers. They do not bring up their children without ome regard to religion.

They do not cast off the fear of God. They do not love him.

They do not experience his love shed broad in the heart. They do not enjoy vital, heart-felt religion.

They do not give God their hearts. They do not delight themselves in him, They do not esteem his word more than heir necessary food.

They do not love the habitation of his house, and the place where his honor dwelleth though they attend it.

They do not enjoy the peace of God, which asseth all understanding. They are not the temples of the Holy Ghost.

They are not habitations of God through

They have not passed from death unto life. Reader, are you a Negative Christian?

THE UNAPPRECIATED SKY.

It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. It is the part of Creation in which Nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man, more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him, and us, ten years younger than Boccacio, who are which some more material or essential purpose dying of ennui, and regret that they were not than the mere pleasing of men, is not answered by every part of their organization; but a very essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered, if, once in three days, or there about, a great, ugly, black rainwhen he was between fifty and sixty years of cloud, were brought up over the blue, and age. After this time he became the most every thing well watered, and so all left blue learned antiquarian and lawyer. Our young again till next time, with perhaps a film of letter written in the French language, which tended that man should live always in the required for the study of the Dutch; and all sence; he ceases to feel them, if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of it is, it is not too bright nor too good for one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs human nature's daily food. Sometimes genof his own times; a singular exertion, noticed tle, sometimes capricious, sometimes swill; by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most never the same for two moments together; remarkable instances of the progress of age almost human in its passions, spiritual in tenderness; almost Divine in its infinity, its gists who are avowedly sceptical, but by many — Outlines of the Geology of England and only private discontent, but detraction and ill story of the 'Good Samaritan' was not alone was unacquainted with Latin and Greek until the mortal is essential.

Wales. Introd. pp. lix., lx.

offices. Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, appeal to what is mortal in us is as distinct as

in to whom a Periodical is the receives the paper, for subscribed for it, or, has in such a case is not to Derson with whom the first that he does not wis her that he office her that he does not the papers, or gives notice did in the office.

New York, January 4, 1855.

Editors-GEO. P. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. I Occasional Editorial Contributors: WM. B. MAXSON (W. B. M N. V. HULL (N. V. H.) A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.) T. E. BABCOCK (T. E. B.)
J. M. ALLEN (*)

portant effect of the Christian religion has deadly than Romanism or Mormonism." been to mitigate the horrors of war. We are willing that this opinion should be entertained, for we believe there is good foundation for it. But who can contemplate the atrocities of the conflict now waged in the Old World, without

ically, reset and will be overthrown.

Men are not always, and every where, in a struggled for freedom and equality, they have gains nothing for himself, he nevertheless gains something for humanity at large. If the Pole fails to break the crushing yoke of a tyrant, and suffers in consequence yet greater severity of oppression, he does not fail to awaken the sympathy of mankind, nor to give a new impulse to other nations in the direction of freedom. Mankind at large always gain something, not withstanding the disappointment, for a time of such isolated portions as pointment of these is but temporary, however, because in proportion as humanity at large is the gainer, the final benefit of all its portions is rendered certain.

would fain extinguish every spark of liberty divine goodness. Let every thing that hath that kindles among the nations, and that aims breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord. to enslave Turkey, only that its own despotism may be rendered eternally secure. The conflict is, therefore, virtually, a modified form in which the free spirit that burns in every human breast resists the encroachments of injustice. And it is certain, that it cannot be long protracted, without assuming the more decided and unequivocal form of a struggle between oppressed mankind and their wicked oppressors.

Whether this conflict will issue in the overthrow of Turkoy, or the humbling of Russia: whether it will involve the Allied Powers in general ruin, or result in the supremacy of their arms; or whether it will be protracted, till all the contending Powers are reduced to inefficiency, and perhaps completely prostrated, new forms of government rising out of their ruins—are questions which no mortal can probably solve. But let the result in these respects be what it may, we are sure that there will be a final gain to oppressed humanity, and that God, who makes the wrath of man to praise Him, will be glorified in bringing the nations into a state of preparation for that freedom which is their natural right.

THE CHINESE REBEL CHIEF .- A recent number of The Macedonian contained an article relative to the Rebel Chief of China, from Rev. Mr. Dean, the Baptist Missionary at Hong Kong. Mr. Dean appears not to triumph which have been expressed in some quarters. In noticing a pamphlet by Hung Jin, who claims to be a cousin of the chief Mr. Dean says:-

"The story of Hung Jin is an interesting one: but his countrymen have so often im-

to the conclusion which forces itself upon us China, and that is, that the present chaotic state of the people calls loudly upon us to give them a pure gospel before these corrup-THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS. tions become stereotyped, and the hundreds from the hard winds and harder earthquakes of millions of that empire become confirmed to which we are liable. At the outset I had It has often been remarked, that one im- in the belief of errors more dangerous and

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Extracts from a letter of Eld. Solomon Carpenter, dated Shang-

wounds, or riddled with bullets; arms, legs, Board have just arrived, and others from other will be my prospect of paying for this house trunks, and heads of soldiers covering over Boards are expected soon. There is one without calling for help; the which I greatly acres of ground; magazines and hospitals destion, of deep interest, which, properly desire to do if possible. I have got the house destroyed, and the explosion sending souls decided, would have a mighty bearing on insured for two thousand dollars, about its into eternity by hundreds; multitudes gasping other questions; that is, whether the rising true value as houses sell in Shanghae. in the last throes of death; terror and deso- power, if it gets the reins of government, will lation spreading on every side, while every tolerate foreign missionaries of any order. active participant aims to slaughter as many And we are all profoundly ignorant of the of his fellow creatures as possible—do not designs of Tae-ping-wang on that subject. exhibit such a picture as the Prince of Peace But, as you will see from the last number of came to draw. It is the work of the Destroyer; the North China Herald, which I now send it is the triumph of Hell over fallen humanity. regularly, he has already decreed that the Recorder what we should otherwise have last case, it appears to me, there must first be We are assured, in Scripture, that God re- rulers of the people shall be their teachers. noted as bearing upon the Sabbath cause. an amicable agreement of the parties, as to strains so much of the wrath of man as will A beautiful system he has made out, according In God's mercy, however, being in some what they will submit, and the manner how not contribute to His praise, otherwise we to which there is to be a church in every circle measure lightened of our burden, we would the trial shall proceed, before any satisfactory should it is the terrible convulsions of containing twenty-five families, and the people yet recall some of the expressions of British the Old World as ominous of nothing but evil. must go to meeting, and the officers must ex- feeling bearing upon that point. But there is a God that rules, and allows pound the Scriptures, every Sabbath, or be these things to take place, only that He may degraded to the rank of the common laborer. Beer Bill, in its bearing on Sunday, was a case the more abundantly display His glory. Now, whether it will come to pass that for which excited much attention in London. Whatever evils may intervene, the final result eigners will take part in this ministry, and "The Times" had spoken with approval of will certainly be the destruction of them that bring in all the jargon of western nations, or the Beer Bill and its influence on Sunday ob- they are considered advisory only, at least by oppress mankind. Souls that are made in the be entirely excluded, no mortal can at pre-servance. But the act had only been a short image of God must not be trodden down like sent divine. But it is perhaps wisest to go period in force, until a publican adjoining was brutes. Governments that do so, systemat- upon the presumption that we shall find some- prosecuted for supplying the Times office churches complained of, understand alike the thing to do, and prepare to do it. And in- with beer on Sunday evening, when the men asmuch as it requires so much time to acquire were at work for the issue of the Monday's condition to exercise their God-given rights. the language, I hope our people will have paper. In a leader, singularly blowing hot For though their Maker has constituted them more missionaries on the ground as soon as and cold on Sunday observance, the Times equal, their proneness to abuse themselves they can bring it about. What a wonderful declared such interference intolerable. Such and one another, renders it necessary that time is the present! How big with important is the respect for Sunday! The public must they be restrained, till they shall have learned consequences are all our movements! And have all the news on Monday at breakfast, how to exercise their rights with safety to how strongly are we appealed to by the voice and the Times must have the profit of a large themselves. Hence, often, when they have of Providence to be awake to our duty! What a wonderful phenomenon we have here failed to achieve their purpose. Still, their in China! Suppose the rising Emperor should have their usual supply of beer. The law, failures are not to be looked upon as utter succeed, then, whether he be a sincere man abortions. If the Hungarian, struggling to or a deceiver, what a spectacle to have the extricate himself from Austrian despotism, Holy Scriptures every where distributed, and his officers attempting to explain them to the people! Do you think the word thus sent out would return void? Nay, verily. I must accomplish that whereunto it is sent What though the same power puts forth its dreams and its extravagant errors, at the same time that it puts forth the Bible; is that to prevent the Bible from doing its work? And may not the word of God remain after the vagaries of a poor mortal are passed away? have made the active struggle. The disap- I do rejoice that God has raised up a man to arouse this nation from its deathly slumbers and even if no foreigner will be permitted to have any part in the farther conversion of this people, I rejoice that Hong-seu-chum has set The conflict now in progress between his hand to the plough, and is not inclined to Russia and the opposing powers is not, pri- look back. We could not expect perfection marily, a conflict between an oppressive gove in such a man. Neither can we expect ernment and its down-trodden subjects. It is Chinaman to lose his nationality, and think and not the upheaving of the masses in their aspi- act just as we from the setting sun do. How rations for freedom, opposed by despotism great, how wise, how inscrutable, is the seeking to reduce the again into still deeper scheme of divine providence! The Lord degradation. It is, however, the over-reach- God omnipotent reigneth; let the earth reing, all-grasping spirit of government, that joice. How unfathomable is the depth of

> There is no doubt as to the revolutionists at Nankin and elsewhere keeping the true Sabbath, and that too for more than a year after some of them had seen publications setting forth another day as the rest-day of the fourth command.

Amen and amen.

Yes, we do rejoice in the establishment of mission by our people in the land of Palestine, and we hope and pray that the blessing of the Shepherd of Israel may rest upon it. You express a brotherly sympathy for us in the midst of danger and trouble. But our for the poor, provided with collections of trouble deserves not to be mentioned in comparison with that of thousands in this land. The dark cloud that has hung over Shanghae concerts of sacred music, with tea and coffee for a year, instead of being removed, only provided. Baillie Morrison also thought regrows darker. And it is also so with many freshment rooms ought to be opened on Sun other cities in this great and populous country. In meeting with the distressed people in the coffee, and read moral and religious books; city, I have endeavored to point them to the and the Lord Provost added, that any one Great Deliverer from sin and sorrow. The mother of my former teacher, Chung, is in however, a consideration overlooked in this distress and fear, and scarcely desires to live discussion. Those for whom more especially longer. Her mother and sister are also in the provision is sought to be made, prefer a the city. I have visited them all occasionally newspaper to either the moral or religious during the year of their trouble, and assisted book; and many of them must have somethem as I was able.

my last has been necessarily of a kind not will tea or coffee be universally received as any light which may be given in the premises, merly taken, which is doubtless the case. strictly missionary, in the ordinary use of the an equivalent for beer or spirits. The latter nor can I, from any knowledge I possess, de- But this cannot refer to false oaths, for Christ. word, but such as missionaries must someparticipate in the hopes of good from his times submit to. The time arrived when it became evidently our duty to provide a house for ourselves. But rent was enormously high; besides, scarcely any place could be had; so that renting was out of the question, the Council had determined to offer a prize what I am informed by a brother present at which is also confirmed by James, (5: 12) So I have builded a house. It is 43 by 32 of £100 for the best Essay on Sunday Ob the adoption of the Constitution. The un- "Above all things, my brethren, swear not." purpose of laying the corner stone of that feet outward measurement, with a verandah servance. Several of the speakers at the propitious indications and peculiar circum- Here again we find the verb omnumi, the same Institution. The site for the College covers posed upon the credulity of foreigners, that 6 feet wide on all sides. It has two stories, meeting expressed dread of the Crystal stances, presented to my mind in this matter, as in Heb. 4: 3 and 7: 21. Now, if the texts are arread of 30 acres, on the highest we are forced to receive his statements with the first being low, only 8 feet, the other near- Palace being opened on Sunday, and their are sufficient to prevent my attendance with in Hebrews prove any thing for the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, and their are sufficient to prevent my attendance with in Hebrews prove any thing for the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, but if true it serves to confirm to the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, and their are sufficient to prevent my attendance with in Hebrews prove any thing for the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, and their are sufficient to prevent my attendance with in Hebrews prove any thing for the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, and their are sufficient to prevent my attendance with in Hebrews prove any thing for the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, and their are sufficient to prevent my attendance with in Hebrews prove any thing for the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, and their are sufficient to prevent my attendance with in Hebrews prove any thing for the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, and their are sufficient to prevent my attendance with in Hebrews prove any thing for the use of point in the vicinity of Shamokin, afforders, and the vicinity of Shamoki some reserve; but if true, it serves to confirm by 12 feet. It contains 8 rooms and a stair-determination to resist it with all their might.

The line Wang is a way, and accommodates tolerable and solemn and judicial oaths, those of Matthew surpassing beauty and loveliness. At this beauty and accommodates tolerable and solemn and judicial oaths, those of Matthew surpassing beauty and loveliness. At this beauty and accommodates tolerable and solemn and judicial oaths, those of Matthew surpassing beauty and loveliness. At this the impression that Tae Ping Wang is a way, and accommodates tolerably comfortably Capt. Young said that every thing relating to health would permit. Should the majority of and James prove that that class of oaths are point the Hon. C. W. Hegins, of Potts.

published of him, his Christianity is little better later. Together with the lot, it has cost a and other places of public amusement would than Paganism, and his continued use of the little over \$1300, and no out-houses are yet necessarily follow. The prediction we believe sword, and his corrupted editions of the Bible, built. These, however, will cost but little, as to be near the truth; and we would have are more in accordance with the spirit of Mahommedanism than the peaceable principles of Christianity. By it we are led back material and superintended the work all the that his concern were for the maintenance of way through, as I did before. It was necesfrom any view we take of the condition of sary for the health of our families that we should have a two-storied house, and being two stories, it must be well built to be safe not learned that lumber was about one-third dearer than usual. If I had built smaller, it would not accommodate our two families, nor would it sell so well. Aside from Mr. Cun ningham's donation of \$200, and what funds I could manage to put in, I have been obliged It appears that other Boards are increasing to hire \$1000 at ten per cent. interest, and being convinced that the work of war is the the number of their missionaries in Shanghae. have given the security of a mortgage, which work of murder still? Cloven skulls; bodies Rev. Mr. Jenkins has just arrived with a relis to run two years from the 17th of August pierced through and through with lance cruit of three. Two from the Presbyterian last. I will wait a few months to see what

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

past disqualified us from recording for the have no power to direct and control; in which

Connected with the working of the New sale. The men must therefore work on Sunday night, and in order to do so, they must therefore, that interferes with the publican that supplies them, is intolerable, although a good law for every one else!

On Sunday week not a cab or omnibus rai upon the streets of Glasgow. The drivers had been brought to see that it was a breach of the Fourth Commandment-for they wrought seven days for the wages of six. In this last grievance was the greatest sin evidently; for on the masters making them an advance of wages, and promising some provision-provision not likely to last-for their getting occasionally to church, they resumed, and last Sunday the pews of the several churches were occupied by those who had been driven thither, but those of the drivers were empty as before! If Christians were really in earnest; if they valued the spiritual wellbeing of others-apart from any obligation of the Fourth Commandment and its rest of the cattle as well as that of servants, a commandment which says not a word about the day of their adoption-surely some means would be taken to see that all was not sacrificed dear to one class, in order that another class should profit. The cab drivers of Edinburgh have also banded together, and have pledged themselves to cease Sunday driving. As little do we expect permanence in their resolution as we did in the case of their brethren. The love of either Sunday or Sabbath sanctification is not in them as a class; while churchgoers and ministers would like ill to miss the

Sunday cabs from the church doors. In the Edinburgh Town Council, in October last, the Lord Provost earnestly besought attention to the fact that, as the public houses are now shut on Sunday evenings, and as in winter people cannot walk or stay out in the dark, some plan should be adopted by which heated and lighted rooms would be opened moral and religious books for their use. Professor Dick said he thought they ought to have day nights, where the poor could get tea and was at liberty to open such places. There is. thing lower than even the most secular news-

God's law, rather than in defense of a human tradition making void the law divine.

J. A. Begg

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION MATTERS

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: 15, 1854, as one of a Council appointed by ham required an oath of his servant; that the Central Association to visit the churches Laban raised a pillar, and promised not to go in Jefferson County, for the purpose of aiding | beyond it, and Jacob swore by the fear of his in a settlement of difficulties said to exist father Isaac; that Jacob swore his son Jo among Sabbath-keepers in that vicinity. The seph; that God commanded the children o time appointed for the meeting of that Council being near, and supposing that some response their God, and swear by His name; that the is expected from them, and none as yet hav- Lord sware that Moses should not go over ing met my eye, and not knowing whether | Jordan; proves nothing in justification of civil they will meet or not, I take the liberty to communicate through your paper, if you think proper, a few remarks. It does not appear, from any thing I have

seen, that the Association, in their appoint

ment, have given any specific directions to

the Council, whether they are to be governed in action by the Constitution, or are to be ad-Painful circumstances have for some time visory to a course in which the Association examination can be had, sufficient for the Council to make up judgment on whom the wrong rests. In the absence of such directions and agreement, and from what has been published on this subject, I am in doubt whether the Council can be of any use, as some. Taking this view of the appointment, I should infer that the Association, and the Constitution—that is, that the discipline of the churches is not subject to it. The answers of these churches to the letters of the Corresponding Secretary, requesting their coöper; ation, show, to my understanding, their assent such oaths or affirmations." I can see no so far as the Council shall act in accordance possible necessity or reason for the Christian with the Constitution, and did not mean to take an oath, or vainly call in question the further commit themselves at that time; me of God. By virtue of his relation, as We had the facts from his own lips. whereas, on the part of the Association, or at least some of those who have written on this subject, they see no prospect of settling this matter, unless these churches will consent to a trial outside of the Constitution-that is, to admit those excluded members to come before the Council with their testimony and pleas, on equal terms with themselves, and submit their acts of discipline to the Council, to be decided on, from the allegations, proof, or testimony adduced by both parties. In yielding to this course of action, it is asserted that the churches complained of would concede the whole ground of defense, and stand self-convicted of the most serious succession of wrongs. If this be the sentiment held by these churches, I can see no possibility of a settlement, nor any facilities offered by which the Council can report satisfactorily, to the Association on whom the wrong rests. And should the Council proceed to examine and judge from the records only, we are individually at liberty to judge whether their labore would be any better appreciated than those of a former committee on this subject, and whether, in the result, there would be any prospect of peace being restored.

Up we further light in this matter, I cannot can away my confidence, that as soon as these churches discover themselves in error in their disciplinary acts, they will make the necessary concessions, and preclude the necessity of arbiters. If I am correct in my supposition, that the discipline of the churches is not subject to be regulated or governed by the Association, then I can see no reason why the churches will not continue to hold their places in that body until a breach of the Constitution is proved against them. It may be said, that these views of the case present no remedy, but to let patience have its perfect work, till the Constitution shall be amended. If this Council is advisory only, with the limited knowledge I possess, I can see no other course for the Council to pursue, than to advise the parties to an amicable agreement to leave out all their differences to the advisors or such other persons as they may agree upon, who shall not be considered a committee of the Association, but one by the choice of the parties, amenable to them only. This truly to believe that he means all that he says, alis a singular position for a Council to be placed in-begging the parties to permit them to sit as their judges—such an one as I have no recollection of ever before being placed in. To "hear with both ears, and then judge," is the true course.

SWEAR NOT.

In a recent date of the Sabbath Recorder, find an article headed as above, in answe to questions previously offered through the Recorder. For what reasons, or from what source, these queries arose, I know not; but for myself I am not satisfied with the answer to them—neither with the premises taken as conclusions drawn. The scriptures are the source of truthful conclusions; but the fact that God promised to bless Abraham, and My name appears in your paper of June in him the families of the earth; that Abra-Israel to not go after other gods, but to fear or any other kind of oaths, unless it can first be shown, that the examples of these early fathers are confirmed by direct and universal precept, and that what was a sign, and peculiar to the children of Israel, is also binding upon all, in all times and in all ages, especially under the Christian dispensation, and that these have not been abrogated by direct precept. If examples and precepts peculiar to individuals, peoples, and times, are to be our standard, then may we justify polygamy and kindred vices from the examples of the wisest of men, and find ourselves under obligation to erect a temple for the Lord an swering all the description of Solomon's, aged mother, without the prospect of meetwith the golden candlesticks, the tables of shew bread, the altars of incense and burnt offerings, &c., and still be under the most solemn obligation to live out the whole letter of the Mosaic law.

Now, since the first form of an oath given by L. Jones is acknowledged as a sin, (and consequently forbidden by the third command,) monuments of idolatry, did he witness the so much is gained without argument; although displays of almighty power, to save the lost he afterwards concludes, that "judicial oaths and affirmations are not forbidden, and is in clined to the opinion that the humble followers of Christ are the only fit subject to take health failed, and he returned home for its child of God, he is under the most solemn obligations, and has the most important considerations for speaking the truth, under all circumstances, in the court of law and at his fire-side, in public and in private, and to speak | ployed some natives to carry her to the grave." and act in reverence to Him who judgeth for all the deeds done in the body. Where, then, is the necessity of his taking the name of God before the juror's bench, by an oath to tell the truth, more than when he calls around him his family, and imparts to them the necessary instructions to prepare them for the responsible duties of life? And if necessary in the court of justice to require thy brother to call in question the name of God before for on the opposite side of the globe. There you can believe him, why not require of him the same thing in your church meetings, when transacting business pertaining to the kingdom of Christ upon earth?

That idea, that it is right because is the law of the land, is a sentiment that vould well become a southern nallob, or a doc. or of the weary are at rest." cotton theology, but not well a truth-loving Seventh-day Baptist; for the laws of our land recognize no Sabbath but Sunday, and subiect us to a fine for laboring on the first day of the week. That passage was not well chosen to prove that we are bound to obey the unholy enactments of men as the higher power. "Let every soul be subject unto the higher power, for there is no power but of God." That my friend may have more light respecting obedience to the powers that be, I will refer him to Dan. 6: 1, 10. Again, "Then Peter and the other Apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than man." Acts 5: 29. And how am I under obligation to obey, though the laws of the land require me to break one of the commands of God? Who is truly the Higher Power? When Christ, in the sermon on the Mount, refers to the ancient sayings concerning adultery, and declares that whosoever lusteth hath already committed adultery in the heart; and again refers to the saying of old, 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' and commands to resist not evil, all believe him to mean as he says. But when he refers to the precepts of the former dispensation, and positively forbids all swearing, few are ready though it is as plain as any precept of Christ

With the text chosen by L. Jones to justify that all such swearing is forbidden by direct were present from Philadelphia, Lancaster, precept of Christ. In Heb. 9: 3 and 7: 21, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Danville, Sanbury, My remarks being based on supposition, the verb used in the Greek is a variation of principally, may possibly, by some, be con- omnumi, which is defined to swear, to take a people of Shamokin, in the interesting ceresidered as pre-judging, which is foreign from solemn oath. Now these passages were in- monies. Governor Wm. Bigler was one of The principal labor I have performed since paper, to induce them to read at all. Nor my intention, holding myself open to receive troduced to show that solemn oaths were for the guests in attendance. can be provided beforehand, and private cide on whom the wrong rests, and may pos- when speaking of the sayings of olden times houses will be found with accommodation suf-sibly be wrong in the positions taken, not (Mat. 5: 33) respecting perjury, uses a verb development and facilities of transportation to ficient to satisfy those whose object is to drink. knowing what powers the Constitution con- having a very different sense, epiorkea, de- the main road, is not surpassed by any tract At the Evangelical Alliance in October, it fers on the Association, or what original fined, to add oath to oath, to swear falsely. in the region. And having passed over a was stated by the Traveling Secretary, that rights the churches have reserved, other than Christ says, "Swear not at all," (Mat. 5: 34.) portion of it, sufficiently to give an idea of adopted the Christian creed, grossly corrupt.

ed, to promote his own selfish and political about the 7th of June and we moved into it object were once gained, they may by which the desired object and universal precept; consequently those son selected to perform the ceremony of lay. designs. And if half be true, that he has on the 7th of August—Bro. W. a few weeks the struggle "—for the opening of Museums may be consummated. Josuph Potter. | Vague suppositions concerning what Christ ing the corner stone. The Governor delivery

and James meant must fall to the ground. The use of oaths is not only forbidden by Christ, but it is plainly intimated that yea, yea, and nay, nay, are sufficient for all Chris.

tian communication. In conclusion, I would say, I fail to see the force of that assertion, that business transactions, national and individual, could not be done, or perjured persons brought to justice, without swearing by oaths.

REV. E. L. ABBOTT.

This distinguished Baptist missionary has gone to his reward. From an obituary notice in the New York Baptist Register, we copy the following sketch of his life:-

He did not complete a full course of study.

The voice of God and wailings of Pagan woe

fell upon his ear, and he could not stay

'Here am I, send me," was the response given to the voice of Jehovah through the Missionary Board at Boston., Well do we remember his touching and powerful farewell address to the students and professors [of Madison University.] To those who had chosen the West as their field of labor, he said. "You, brethren, go to meet the beast with seven heads and ten horns, but I go to contend with Pagan power in the East." And with heavenly animation did he sing, 'Yes, my native land, I love thee," &c. Sub sequently we mingled in his ordination exercises at New Woodstock. Three venerable men now gone, we believe, were there: John Peck, Alfred Bennett, and Nathaniel Kendrick. Cheerful and happy was the face of our Bro. Abbott on that occasion. Yes. though about to leave a much loved and lov-

Under the benignant smiles of an everwatchful Providence, he was permitted to leave his "native land," and reach the shores of Paganism. There he labored. There in the wild jungles of the East, and surrounded with the towering and frowning forms and and degraded. But we will not enlarge. In another world it will be seen how much he did for Christ and the heathen.

ing pastor and church, but more than all an

ing them again on earth, his countenance

beamed with joy. Others wept, but he did

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As the result of much toil and care, his restoration. He was accompanied by his two little boys, whose mother had died in a heathen land. And how trying the scenes as: sociated with the death of that wife and mother. died," said he, "away from fellow missionaries. All who stood by her death couch. except myself, were natives. After her death. I laid her out with my own hands, nailed some rough boards together for a coffin, and em-

After remaining in this country for a short time, he went again to his chosen field of labor. We saw him on the eve of departure. It was only a few hours after he had looked for the last time as he supposed upon the faces of his motherless boys. The gush of feeling had not yet wholly subsided. There was evidently a pressure at his heart. He was about to enter the moral wilderness alone-to labor around the grave of his wife, and leave the objects of paternal affection to be cared was enough in this to stir even his manly heart. But he went forth to his work, and faithfully prosecuted it, until his already shattered constitution entirely gave way. In harmony with medical advice, he again visited America-returned to die. His work on earth is doné, and he is now we trust "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where

LARGE BEQUEST.

The Philadelphia Ledger has a letter from Shemokin, Pa., which shows that there is in he world one man sensible enough to be his own executor of that portion of his estate which he/designs for benevolent objects. It seems that the Hon. Wm. E. Helfenstein, being in possession of a large body of valuable coal lands in the Shamokin region, and having a heart always open to acts calculated to ameliorate the condition of those in want determined to dedicate forever a portion of his estate for the benefit of the destitute poor of New, York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c., &c.; for the endowment of a Free College at Shamokin, and for the benefit of African Colonization.

The land to be devoted to these praise worthy objects is in two tracts, and embraces about 600 acres of the best anthracite in the State; the one tract, for the destitute poor, is said to be capable of producing 300,000 tuns per annum when properly developed, and the other tract, for the endowment of the College and African Colonization, will yield, it is estimated by competent judges, 150,000 tuns. At a low rental this quantity will bring in a revenue of upward of \$100,000 yearlywhich is more than 6 per cent. on a million and a half of dollars. One of these tracts has already been leased, and will, the coming year, be put in operation.

The day set apart for the consummation of the design of Judge Helfenstein was Friday, udicial swearing, I now propose to show, the 22d of December. A number of persons Northumberland, Traverton, and other places, to witness and participate, along with the

At 10 o'clock A. M., a procession was formed which proceeded to the land intended for the poor. It is located immediately on the south-west side of Shamokin, and for easy its immense value as a coal estate, the ground selected for the College was visited for the ist fall to the ground, not only forbidden by ly intimated that yea, sufficient for all Chris

ild say, I fail to see the that business transact ndividual, could not be mons brought to justice, S. B.

ABBOTT.

Baptist missionary has Brom an obituary notice plist Register, we copy f his life:—

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corner-stone of that the College covers on the highest Shamokin, affordrinding country of the person of the person

ed a brief but eloquent and impressive address. He deposited in the stone, the Bible, the Prayer-Book, the several newspaper publications of the Episcopal Church, and the American and the Gazette, of Sunbury. A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. procession returned to the new hotel.

THE SABBATH IN ILLINOIS.

The editor of the Sabbath Recorder will much oblige by giving the following two or three insertions in his paper :-

To the Legislature of the State of Illinois, in the Senate a House of Representatives assembled:—

Your petitioners, inhabitants of and vicinity, respectfully pray that the School Laws of this State may be so amended that all meetings for the election of officers and voting of taxes be held on some other day of the week than the Seventh, and one not observed as a Sabbath by any of the citizens of this State. And your petitioners will ever show due respect.

It is reported, that the School Laws of the State of Illinois will be modified during the approaching session of the Legislature. It is therefore respectfully proposed, that all Sabbath-keepers residing in this State copy the above petition, obtain signatures, and forward the same to their own county representatives, or some other member of the Legislature, at as early a day in the session as prac ticable. SAMUEL DAVISON, Farmington, Ill. JOHN R. BUTTS, Southampton, Ill.

RUM-BELLING ON SUNDAY.—The New York Board of Councilmen have recommended for adoption an ordinance designed to secure the enforcing of the excise laws. It makes selling liquor without a license, or selling it on the Committee of the Whole. The Army and Sunday with a license, a misdemeanor, pun- Post-Office Appropriation bills were discussishable with a fine of ten dollars, and imprisonment unless that sum is paid. Referring to the ordinance, the Tribune says :-

State law, which never was and never will be was lost. Both bills were then passed. A enforced in this city—at least not until there | bill to provide for Harbor Improvements havis a great improvement in the character and ing been called up, a debate ensued, in which habits of many of those who solemnly swear, it was stated that no less than one hundred on their induction to office, faithfully to ex- and forty bills for Internal Improvements ecute all the State and Municipal statutes, and are stayed by the President's vetoes. The then, for three hundred and sixty-five days in particular bill under notice was referred to the year, permit ten thousand violations to be the Commerce Committee. Bills were introdone in their very sight, without moving duced to provide for liver improvements, a finger to fulfill their brave oaths."

CHURCH BROTHERHOOD.—The Bishop of Western New York, in his recent address to the Convention of his diocese, thus alludes to

"The establishment of Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods as organizations in the Church, I rived at New York on Sunday afternoon last. cannot but regard as alike a needless, cumbersome, and hazardous instrumentality of from the Crimea. Affairs within and without usefulness-needless, as its objects of benevo- Sevastopol remain precisely as they were lence can be met by existing parochial agen. Occasional shots are exchanged when a mark cies faithfully applied; cumbersome, as demanding, in time, means and efforts, more linuous on either side. All field and siege than it is likely to yield; and hazardous, as operations are suspended by the heavy rains, forming a church within a church, and what which have rendered the roads impassable, may readily become a sectional, exclusive and filled the trenches of the besiegers with party organization, proving itself inimical to water. The besieged avail themselves of the real unity in the great brotherhood of Christ respite to repair works. Cholera and scarcity -that one Holy Catholic and Apostolic prevail within the city. Church with which all may well be content."

SUNDAY IN RHODE ISLAND IN 1647.—In the Newport Mercury we find an interesting series to take the field as early as possible. of historical articles relating to Rhode Island Under date of 1647, the writer, speaking of the "common law" of that time, says: "The tional, and that it is so framed that Austria calling for the text. For the defense it was word Sunday or Sabbath is not mentionedno day is set apart for recreation or religious observance. Faithful to their professions of going to enlist German and Swiss auxiliaries, construed to protect in worship those who religious liberty, the legislators of Rhode Island left each individual free to observe garrison duty in the Mediterranean stations, what days he pleased, or to omit the observance of any. The subject of religion was not in their opinion within the province of nation is patriotic, and voluntary contributions legislation; each individual, and each religious association, were protected in their belief, but lavish liberality. Among the latest shipments not restrained by the Government or laws

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—Another breach is expected in the Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Bond, editor of the N. Y. Christian Advocate, in noticing the opposition to the appropriations of missionary money to the preachers laboring in the slave-holding conferences, says :- "We have seen strange things in the lapse of three score years and ten, but this caps the climax of the marvelous; and though we are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, we venture to predict, that mischief is now brewing in our churchagitations, convulsions, and disruptions, such as we have never witnessed before."

Russian Soldiers.—A London letter, in the New York Commercial of 13th in reviewing the operations at the battle of Inkermann, says:-

"The personal conduct of the Russians throughout the contest was such as to create horror and disappointment, and to undeceive all who had hoped that their barbarism had been in some degree mitigated by the period which has elapsed since the career of Suwarroff. They pierced the fallen and wounded, refused quarter, and even tore off the bandages of those who, after temporary aid, had been left for the moment on the field; and these fiend-like habits seem not merely to have been the result of drink upon the common men, but to have been directly encouraged by

large and solemn congregation, gathered from that and adjoining towns. His two sons, his only surviving brother and sister, a sister of Crocker had offered to pay the price of a moment, they can render them unserviceable his deceased wife, with several more distant relatives, were present. Fourteen ministers

"THE CAROL."—In our notice last week of sists of one hundred and twenty-eight octavo pages, one hundred and fifty-six hymns, Abstract of Proceedings In Congress. THIRD-DAY, DEC. 26.

In the SENATE, memorials asking relief to be sent to Dr. Kane, were presented. No tice was given of a bill for the relief of soldiers Washburn, of Pottsville; after which the of the war of 1812. The Annual Report of the came from the House, and was referred.

In the House, the Senate resolution, reaptee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing by law the importation of foreign paupers into the United States, and report a bill at the earliest possible date. ency of a Navy Yard at New Orleans; declaring void the Minnesota charter for a Pacific Railroad; and to provide for additional pensions, were passed. A bill was introduced to cede to New York that portion of Massachusetts known as Boston Corners the bill passed without opposition. The bil granting lands to the States for railroads and education, was postponed for three weeks Another bill to amend the Land Graduation act, was brought in, and postponed for a week

FOURTH-DAY, DEC. 28. In the SENATE, petitions for Harbor Improvements in New Jersey were presented; Corners" to New York passed. Nothing

In the House, the bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean telegraph from the Mississippi to the Pacific, was referred to ed in Committee, and reported to the House. An amendment to try camels and dromedaries as means of transportation, was ruled out of order. An amendment to carry mails from "It is pretty nearly a re-enactment of the Independence to San Francisco in cosches, post roads, public buildings, and a geological survey in Kansas. Adjourned to Sabbath-

European News.

The U.S. M. steamer Atlantic, with European news to Dec. 16th, one week later, ar-

There is no news of the slightest interest presents, but the firing has ceased to be con-

It is said that if the negotiations now pending do not produce peace, Russia will call out according to the statute. It appeared that the 16 men per 1,000, equal to a million of men,

From debates in the British Parliament, i appears that the treaty with Austria is condimay, at the last moment, retire from the al- argued that the Mormons were not Protestant liance, without breach of faith. England is Dissenters, and that the law could never be and to transfer a portion of the militia to do entertained their abominable doctrines. The and, perhaps, in the Provinces of North America. The general feeling of the British for relief of the army flow in with the most is a cargo of plum puddings for Christmas.

Important Trial and Heavy Damages.

An important railroad case has recently been tried at Norwich, Conn., which occupied more than a week. The plaintiff is Crocker, a sea-faring man, who was ejected from the cars between New London and Norwich The defendant is the New London, Willi mantic and Palmer Railroad Company. The facts are as follows:-In December, 1853, Crocker wanted to go from Norwich to New London. Upon the arrival of the freighttrain, he went to the office to procure a ticket, and found the door closed, as is usual on the arrival of the freight-train. The fare is fifty cents when a ticket is bought-without ticket the charge is fifty-five cents. Crocker went aboard the cars, and when called on by the conductor for his fare, stated that he had applied to the ticket office, but, finding i closed, he had entered the cars with the intention of going to New London, though he had only fifty cents with which to pay his passage. The conductor demanded the addi tional five cents, otherwise he would be compelled to put him out of the cars. The super intendent, who was on the train, was appealed to, and confirmed the decision of the conduc tor. Several persons, employed on the train were now called upon, and assisted in thrusting Crocker out. His knee-pan was broken,

was kicked, and whether his knee-pan was Railroad Company.

English correspondent of the Christian Ob-Other resolutions to inquire into the expediwith the following account of the man:-

That prolific and most useful writer for the tempts at writing were in a local newspaper the bill from the House ceding "Boston tracts he wrote about this time marked by he died. During his spasms his agony was great originality, and a happy adaptation to awful, and his screams terrific. He was perelse of importance was done. Adjourned to the condition of the working classes. But it feetly rational when not in the spasms, and Sixth-day, when they will only meet to ad- was chiefly under the appellation of "Old requested that he might die on the lounge in Humphrey" that he became generally known the sitting room, with his head in his mother's to the reading public. The pieces to which lap. A little before his death he motioned this name was affixed appeared regularly in to his mother to sit by him; she did so, and a fugitive form in the periodicals of the Tract he put his head into her lap and soon expir-Society, and were subsequently collected into ed. He was a smart and promising lad, volumes. Other volumes he also wrote under | seventeen years of age. [Greenfield Repub. the names of "Grandfather Gregory," "Old Alan Gray," "The Old Sea Captain," "Old 'Learning to Think," "Learning to Feel," Learning to Act," and "Learning to Con-Humphrey; and, with advancing age, came returning empty to the depot. weakness and affliction. But "I never think of death," said he, "but I think of heaventhey are so connected in my view." After an illness of ten months, in the 67th year of his age, it pleased God to remove him thither.

> THE MORMONS -A case has just occurred in London, that raises a question of considera ble interest and importance-Are Mormone entitled to claim the privileges of Protestan Dissenters in that country? At the Middle sex Sessions, Andrew Hepburn, a respectable looking man, described as well educated, was indicted for a misdemeanor in having wilfully and maliciously disturbed a certain number of persons who had assembled for the purpose of religious worship in a place duly registered room was occupied by the Latter-day Saints, at Stepney, and that one of their preachers was delivering a lecture when the defendant entered, and clamorously interrupted him by magistrate gave the decision in favor of the Mormon congregation; but the press in general are much disposed to demur to the propriety of the decision.

"A Guilty Conscience Needs no Accuser."-Never was the truth of this passage of Scripture more apparent than in a case that occurred yesterday afternoon. Officer Jellison, of the North Police, Boston, was corner of Federal street, he came up to Timothy Coffee, a noted young rogue, who no sooner saw the officer than he stopped, and cried out, " If you'll let me go this time, I'll officer put his hands upon him, and, upon in- depression." quiry, ascertained that the cape he was wearng was the article referred to. It appeared that he had stolen the cape (which was of the latest style, and worth \$25,) from the store door of Richardson, Messenger & Co., corner of Court square, and, putting it upon his shoulders, had walked off with a grace that could not have been acquired in the House of Correction, where he has passed the larger portion of his life. When the officer came so suddenly upon him, he thought he had been pursued, and his consciousness of guilt caused his detection. He was taken to the station house, and before he again walks the streets, will verify the truth of that text of Holy Writ, "The way of the transgressor is Herald.

tions now going the round of the British but whether by the fall or by his efforts to get Press, and finding favor with public opinion, villain escaped, leaving his hat and pocketupon the train again, after it was in motion, are the following: A band of "navvies" book with his name marked on it, together S S Fahnestock, M Fifield. does not clearly appear. He managed, by with spade and pickax, barrow and boring with the razor. crawling, to reach a house, three-quarters of tools, to throw up intrenchments, and relieve the troops from that laborious duty, and to -that it could make no exceptions, though a a general supply of cannon-spike and hampassenger may so conduct as to justify the mers, especially for the cavalry, so that when used all diligence to obtain a ticket, but could is much canvassed. Pea-jackets are declared not, inasmuch as the office was closed. The to be no meet protection against the cutting of the gospel were there, eight of whom took dury were to inquire whether he had reason- blasts of the Crimea; sheep-skin coats with able time to obtain a ticket. If he had not, the skin outside, such as the Russian peasant the use of Sabbath Schools, the printers made tendered—namely, 50 cents. If he had time, Canadian winter. It is said that the proposus say it consists of 28 octavo pages. It con- then he was bound to pay the extra charge of ed wooden huts above the ground will not five cents. The Judge further charged, that if answer without stoves, and that the warmer A bill has passed the House of Representathe Company had any right to put Crocker plan would be to live in holes under ground, tives, to cede from Massachusetts to New Joseph Spicer, Hopkinton, R.I. out of the cars, it was for the Jury to inquire with the roof slightly above ground, in the York the 1,800 acres of prize-ring ground,

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A young man broken when he was thrust from the cars, or named Warren Moore, youngest son of Mr. when he attempted to get on again. If he Daniel Moore, of Orange, died of hydrophobia when their sleigh was overturned. The girl's Receiver, by the Supreme Court. Its liabilihad a right to remain in, he had a right to get on Tuesday, the 12th ult. Eight weeks be- neck was broken, causing her instant death; on again; and in that case, it mattered not in fore he had been bitten by a small dog belong- the man suffered a fracture of the leg, and assets ought to bring at least that sum. what way the injury was inflicted, the Coming to a man who had often worked for his was taken to a hotel in Amherstburg, where pany would be responsible for damages. If father, and had sometimes been there with its his wife is now kindly attending him, in ful-Coast Survey was ordered to be printed. the defendants acted, through their agents, master. On this occasion the dog was there fillment of her marriage vow. The bill for a Light-House on Cape Race wantenly, and were reckless of doing injury alone, and got into a quarrel with Mr. Moore's to the plaintiff, then the Jury would give dog. Warren attempted to separate them, damages, not only sufficient to compensate the when the neighbor's dog bit him in one thumb. plaintiff for his bodily injury, but sufficient, Little was thought of it, however, as no suspointing Rusus Choate and Gideon Hawley also, to protect the public from such acts of picions were then entertained that the dog Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, was negligence and wantonness hereafter. The was mad, nor did any symptoms develop Jury, after several hours deliberation, brought themselves till the Saturday before his death, aid Kansas in the construction of a railroad in in a verdict of \$8,200 damages against the when, on returning from school, he complained of feeling unwell. Next morning his illness continued, but not so as to excite par-"OLD HUMPHREY" IS DEAD.—So says the ticular attention, as he was about the house. But, as his mother passed him, while he was combing his hair before a mirror, he said to may expect one shilling and sixpence on the her that that was the last time he should do that, for he was going to die. He also proceeded to give directions as to the disposal of has left assets, from which, it is supposed, his young, known by the cognomen of Old Hum- various little matters of his to his several phrey, is no more. His real name was George friends. As no serious symptom had yet Mogridge—he was a native of Ashted, near shown itself, his parents were astonished at Birmingham—and was born in 1787. He this, for they did not think of the bite he had was trained to handiwork, but very early his received nearly eight weeks before. But he thoughts and aspirations soared above the continued to grew worse, and, in the foreordinary engagements of trade. His first at- noon, became unable to swallow, and the movement of persons in the room gave him which met with encouragement. About 1814, much distress. Medical aid was procured, he published a tract, "The Sabbath breaker but it was powerless. On Monday he had Reclaimed," which brought him into connect- spasms, which continued at intervals, with inion with the Religious Tract Society. Many crossing violence, till Tuesday morning, when

> A Novel Scene.—The ex-postmaster of Anthony," "Ephraim Holding," and other Boston sends from Germany an account of a aliases too numerous to particularize. When dinner to a railway congress, at which a locomore suited to his purpose, he adopted the motive appeared upon the table, having at: of view, embracing in its range the condition of feminine gender; hence we have "Grand- tached to it a train loaded with dishes of the things for the time being, notices of the past, and the mamma Gilbert," and "Aunt Upton." His choicest and most solid food. The succulent prospects of the future, together with hints upon pomore directly useful class of books were, train advanced slowly, in imitation of the pas- livical and domestic economy. If we view in detail senger trains upon all German roads. After the evils of life, we find that a large part of them having made the tour of the table without arise from errors and follies in financial, commercial verse." The number of separate publications stopping, in order to give a view of the good and pecuniary matters. The community is now sufn the Tract Society's catalogue of which he things with which it was freighted, the train fering severely from hard times, as they are called. was the author exceeds 150. He supplied again started, making a station in front of There is a great revulsion in trade, and stagnation in nine volumes to the "Peter Parley" series, each guest, and permitting him to fill his plate business—a great suspension of industrial operations, independent of a vast variety of articles con- according to his appetite and fancy. The and multitudes of workers are thrown out of emtributed to the monthly periodicals. Thus trains followed each other in constant succes- ployment, whose only means of support for themselves years passed away in active and useful litera. sion for two or three hours, departing every and families was their daily earnings, and our comry engagements, until he became a real Old time well loaded with comestibles, and always munity is daily saluted with the cry of suffering and

SUMMARY.

The citizens of Williamsburg and the eastern portion of Brooklyn are about taking action for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing he construction of a Ship Canal from the Wallabout Bay, east of the Navy Yard Hospital, through a portion of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, and the Third Ward, in Williamsburg, to Newtown Creek, at a point near Troutman's Hotel. It is proposed that the Canal be constructed fifty feet wide, and of sufficient depth to admit ordinary vessels, loaded, in order that such articles as coal, wood, building materials, provisions, &c., can be landed at any point upon the Canal, thereby materially lessening the cost of those articles to the consumer.

The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror states that Lucien Ayer, of Plaistow, who, three years ago, was convicted of a State Prison offense in Rockingham County, N. H., and cleared out, being free on bail, returned to Plaistow last Sunday, and on Monday was arrested and sent to Exeter Jail. He has lately been at Eld. J. Clarke, Mr. Wm. G. Fitch to Miss Harriet the head of a wild-cat bank in Kansas, which PECE, both of the above place. has been spoken of in connection with the enterprise of that country, as an "institution flourishing under the enterprise of a distinguished son of New Hampshire!"

at the daily returns sent to the office of the the city, we were struck with two facts. The until called to erjoy that rest that remains for the generally accorded to it the merit of being "the best criminal arrests are comparatively few, and people of God. He leaves a wife, four children, and thing of its kind in the Union." It is emphatically walking down Franklin street, not thinking for trivial, disorderly offenses—and the numof his vocation of thief-catching, when, at the ber of destitute persons provided with shelter and lodging during the past twenty-four hours is very great, comprising no fewer than 325 had been subject to fits from childhood until his death. names. This speaks well for the forbearance from crime of the classes that are suffering of Dec. 24th, of fever, Mrs. Elnora Babcock, with take it back to the store where I got it." The most from the season and from commercial

The Reform Diplomatic bill now before Subsequently locating in Leonardsville, she united Congress proposes the following salaries for with the 1st Seventh day Baptist Church in Brookfield, Foreign Ministers: Great Britain, \$17,500; France and China, \$15,000; Spain, Russia, the church is deprived of a devoted member, her hus Austria, and Prussia, each \$12,000; Brazil band of a good wife, two children of an affectionate and Mexico, each \$10,000; Turkey, Peru, and a large circle of relatives and acquaintand Chili, each \$9,000; Switzerland, Rome, our loss, though irreparable, is her eternal gain. J. C. Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, In Wellsville, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 15th, of con-Denmark, Sweden, the Argentine Republic, sumption, Mrs. SARAH YORK, wife of Hiram York, New Grenada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Esq., and daughter of Nathaniel Johnston, aged 27 Guatemala and Nicaragua, each \$7,500.

A coal vender, named Scott, entered the tion, Eunice Rodman, aged 44 years. She was a worstore of John H. Springer, on Main-st., in thy member of the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Providence, on the afternoon of the 25th ult., at about 5 1 2 o'clock, to purchase some clothing, and as Mr. Springer was packing up the goods selected. Scott knocked him down and WAR Suggestions.—Among the suggest cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a severe

Three young men, named Wm. Williams, The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, main- lay down a line of rails from Balaklava to the been arrested in Cincinnati, as the robbers of James W Brown REV. E. L. Abbott were attended at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a passage and offered to pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a pay the required fare at New Woodstock N. Y. Dec. 20th. by a pay t has been brought to Cincinnati by the Marshal

The citizens of Sandusky, O., held a meet. David R Potter, Almond ing on Saturday evening, 23d ult., and resolv. Bradford Champlin, Alfred ed to reimburse R. M. Sloane, Esq, for the Ezra P Crandall amount of the judgment rendered against Lucy Carpenter, N Lebanon Spa 2 00 there was a trespass from the beginning, for, wears, buckskin mittens, fur boots and caps, Court, for an alledged violation of the Fugihim, at the late term of the U. S. District Philander Carpenter this new collection of music and hymns for right to go to New London at the price perience of the severifies of a Russian or tive Law. A committee was appointed to

The State of New York is to be enlarged. O B Wardner, Shanghae, Chine eighty-eight tunes, and six chants. In our whether only so much force was used as was same way as the Russians did last winter in known as Boston Corners. It will undoubt- Daniel Potter, Alfred next we shall probably print a list of tunes, etc. necessary to effect that object—whether he the Danubian Principalities. Tribune. edly pass the Senste without opposition.

Near Amherstburg, Canada, a few days

Thomas W. Dorr, or "Governor Dorr," of Rhode Island, whose famous "rebellion is still fresh in the memory of the public died Dec. 27th, at Providence. It is said hickory-nut shell, which flew into his throat that he had not enjoyed good health since his

Arrison, the man who has been on trial at Cincinnati for sending an infernal machine which killed a man, was convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung.

The creditors of James McHenry, it is said pound sterling.

Manchester, the great Cincinnati Broker, creditors will realize six cents on the dollar. It is said that the steamer Pacific took out 67,000 letters; the largest letter-mail ever conveyed across the Atlantic.

New York Markets-January 1, 1855. Ashes-Pots \$6 50; Pearls 7 50.

Flour and Meal-Flour 9 00 a 9 37 for common to good State, 9 25 a 9 75 for Michigan and Ohio, 11 00 a 12 00 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 6 62 a 7 75 Corn Meal 4 25 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour 4 50

Grain-Wheat 2 00 for white and Southern, 2 62 for Genesee. Rye 1 37 a 1 40. Oats 48 a 50c. for for Western mixed. Provisions-Pork 14 00 a 15 00 for new Western prime, 12 75 for old mes. Beef 6 00 a 7 00 for

country prime, 9 00 a 11 25 for country mess. Lard 10 a 201c. Butter 13 a 19c. for Ohio, 19 a 24c. for State. Cheese 10 a 103c. Lumber-16 00 a 16 50 for Eastern Spruce and

Tallow-123c, for prime city.

weekly commentary on the commercial, financial, and nisery from this cause. We read accounts of suicides from despair in consequence of this state of things-one account where a mother was informed of the death of her child from starvation, while she was giving testimony before a coroner's jury as to the suicide of her husband. Is there any remedy for these things? This inquiry shall be the subject of our weekly commentary. Is there not some essential error in our commercial and financial system? We think there is and we shall attempt to point it out, together with the natural and appropriate remedy. The great and radical error of our whole system of business, is the excess of debts. These bankruptcies, failures, revulsions in business, stagnations of productive industry, are the natural and inevitable results of this system. We have perhaps written enough for the introduction of the subject. In our next, we shall make some remarks as to the proper remedy, and the most effective manner of introducing it into general

In DeRuyter village, Dec. 24th, by Charles H Maxson, Esq, Mr. Benjamin F. Reynolds, of Otselic, In Greenmanville, Ct, Dec. 25, by Eld S. S Griswold, Mr. Charles W. Whiting to Miss Hannah J Nichols, both of Stonington, Ot.

experienced religion in the 38th year of his age, while on its being even more attractive than ever. The New York Post says: "On glancing a resident of Richland, N. Y., and soon, from "searching the Scriptures," embraced the Bible Sabbath. On pily to blend instruction with amusement; to reform settling in Illinois, he attached himself to the Church and purify the heart while it informs and elevates the Chief of Police from the various Wards of at Walworth, Wis., where he remained a shining light mind. Hence, the moral and religious press have so large circle of friends, to mourn their loss. o. P. H. the Young People's Magazine, and filled with just the In West Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 12th Sarah Clarke, in the 16th year of his age. This youth In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., on the evening of Mr. Leonard Babcock, aged 37 years. Sister Babcock experienced religion in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Lincklaen, N. Y where she remained a worthy member until death

At Potter's Hill, R. I., Sept. 23d, 1854, of consump

N.V Hull, S S Griswold, S Tyler, Joseph Potter, J R Butts, E P Crandall, Joshua Clarke, Wm White, J C Harrison, O L Davis, Charles Spicer, C Adelber Coon, Eli Forsythe, J R Champlin, C D Langworthy Joshua B Maxson, Daniel Potter, Ephraim Maxson, L M Cottrell, C H Maxson, Noyes Spicer, L M Potter,

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

J D Langworthy, Hopkinton, RI \$2 00 to vol. 11 No. 52 Samuel Allen 11 11 12 11 11 Joseph Edwards, Alfred Center 2 00

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Maria L Potter, Potter Hill, R I C A Coon, West Edmeston Maria Fifield, South Otselic

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Geo T Spicer, Providence, R I Joshua B Maxson, New Lebanon Springs

The Crystal Palace has been placed in ties are not over \$200,000, if so much, and its

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has decided the clause in the Liquor Law of that State, which authorizes the seizure and destruction of liquor, to be unconstitutional.

A boy, about 9 years old, was choked to while he was cracking the nut between his

Advices received at Boston from Messina. state that the ravages of cholera in the latter city have been most dreadful, as many as 20,-000 persons having died within a period of

Savery's Temperance Hotel

TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beehman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS.

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From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night.

A New Ballad for Yankee Doodle-by Brother Jonathan. To every body, far and near, In all this Yankee nation,

Who 'll hear my song, I'd like to give This piece of information: Chorus .- The Cabinet is just the thing For merry boys and girls, sir; There's nothing like it in the land,

That's making such a noise, sir. Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet (the name Scarce fits my jingling measure)
Is the young people's magazine,

That yields unceasing pleasure. Among its rivals. 't is the best; It beats the whole to pieces;
'T is made by "Uncle Frank," for all
His nephews and his nieces.

It treats of strange and curious things, In nature and in art sir; There's nothing wondrous in the world That here plays not its part, sir.

It tells its readers, now and then, Of famous men and women; Ol beasts and birds; of fishes, too, And of the sea they swim in;

Of travels, voyages, and deeds
Of peril, and of glory;
It chats in prose and poetry,
In fable and in story. It hunts for curiosities In near and distant places And pictures, racy, rich and rare,

Its treasury embraces.

Its riddles, puzzles and charades, numerous are to mention The time would fail me to rehearse The things that claim attention. Whoever reads its pages o'er, (There's no mistake about it,) Is sure to find, ere he's aware,

He cannot do without it. 'T is issued every month, you know: And please these facts remember: The volume now has just commenced, 'T is finished next December.

And by the way, 'twere well to note Another circumstance, sir: For one whole year, you've but to pay One dollar in advance, sir. So please the money now enclose

To Woodworth, New York City, One hundred eighteen Nassau street-And I will end my ditty. The publishers of such newspapers as receive his notice, are requested to give the foregoing ballad

(not including this notice) two or three insertionsne first insertion in their literary department. To those who comply with this request, the undersigned will send one copy of Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet for two years, or two copies for one year, at the option of the publisher respectively. D. A. WOODWORTH.

Now is the Time to Subscribe

COR the best Young People's Magazine in the Union Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, under the editorial care of Francis C. Woodworth, alias "Uncle Frank," enters upon the tenth year of its publication with the issue of the January number. The editor and publisher have determined to celebrate this decade in the history of their magazine, by a larger expenditure In Hebron, Ill., Nov. 3d, of erysipelas, Leonard upon it of money and talent, than it has yet received, SEAMAN, in the 58th year of his age. Bro. Seaman so that its patrons and all others interested may count

It is the aim of Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet hapkind of reading to please and profit those between the ous and of the highest order.

Each number contains 48 duodecimo pages, and the yearly volume nearly 600 pages, with 100 engravings. The January Number

the most perfect specimen of the kind ever issued in this country, it being designed as a holiday number. t contains a great variety of amusing and instructive is a tinted portrait of one of the "Cabinet" makers, strikingly accurate and beautifully executed, forming the frontispiece of the volume. Who the original is, we leave for our friends to guoss. It is a perfect gem of art, and is furnished at an expense of upwards of

Single copies of the Jonuary (or holiday) number. 121 cents, or four postage stamps. Do not fail to send for it, and examine it. The subscription of Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, notwithstanding the great and expensive improvements which have been made in it, remains the same-

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scriptions at the club prices. Money and post-office stamps may be sent by mail, at the risk of the publisher. The postage on Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, when aid in advance at the subscriber's post-office, is only

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52 1854: Leave New York for Easton/by steamers RED
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train) at 6.35 A. M.

rain) at 6.35 A. M.

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P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent. WILLIAM M. ROGHES, Treasurer. IP. M.

Miscellaneans.

Suggestions for Farmers.

From the address of Horace Greeley before the Agricultural Fair of Franklin County, Pa., we copy a few more paragraphs of general interest :-

I will say something of Fertilizers, first guarding against the misconception that I manures. I do nothing of the sort. Let every farmer make as much of these as he can, and apply every bushel of it promptly and carefully. There is nothing better than barnyard manures, so far as they go; but they do not go far enough, nor can the farmer afford to bring them from a distance; their pasturing our meadows in fall and spring, has been but one opinion expressed in rela- following, among other things, determined bulk renders their transportation too expensive. No father can afford to haul such manure the sailes by teams, if it were given le each man make all he can, ing it back to the field would be a heavy tax, let him draw it out each fall upon the nearest firm, dry land, apply a bushel of lime slaked with strong salt water to each load of muck; let it stand till spring, and then spread it (not too thinly) on his lands. It will more than repay its cost, to say nothing of the improveneighborhood by banishing fevers, and its comfort by expelling musketoes. Make all the manures you can. I don't believe a farmer was even reined by over-doing this business. But while they are excellent, I think still more are needed.

cation of needed minerals as the chief end of who was carried to that neighborhood by a manuring, and first of these minerals he con- man named Thompson, said to have been siders line Plaster of Paris, or Gypsum, is seen in Washington, D. C., as late as 1851, lime, but the sulphur which it also contains is Indian, but was sold to him as a negro. She an essential element of vegetation. It has the tran away repeatedly, telling her playmates Ammonia which would otherwise be obtained tant rights to the girl. by it, but which is forced away by the superior | After long delays by the party claiming her

I think Guano has been, or may be, so used se; that he came to Columbia with the hope far as immediate results are concerned; and face of his sister's daughter; that this girl is rye-straw—nothing else, if you have to go forty | Shelby I have now a very large growth of turnips, Lut-se, and she is as much like her mother as miles after the rye. Place a layer of straw Xenia very small one. But I think Guano too costly mother's sister. for general use, except in a cold, wet summer, than a tun of Guano.

wise have its minute allotment of phosphorus. Darby. them, have been sold off to England to enrich ed; as it was clear that among her playthree bushels to the acre. Thus our need of Chester is possession of Darby, working as a phosphate is great, and we are beginning to negro, and so considered, although called supply it. Here the exhaustion is probably "Darby's Indian." far less; but you ought to take care that The most striking testimony adduced in bones in some form should be returned to the the case was that by our distinguished, talentsoil to at least as great an extent as they are ed and scientific townsman, Dr. R. D. Gibbes.

stance to be applied to such soils as yours is races as well as I know my multiplication potash. Of course, the most convenient form table. As proof of my declaration, he was of applying it is that of wood ashes, where put upon the stand and called upon to explain keeps the meat clean. In selling, all is sold such can be bought; but it is not possible to the ethnological distinction of races. He was buy one bushel of ashes where twenty could asked to point out the characteristics of the be applied with profit. I need not advise Indian and negro, which he did very minuteany good farmer to save carefully and apply ly and fully, and in a manner to bring conjudiciously all the ashes he makes or can buy viction to the whole assembled crowd. He at any price per bushel below that of potatoes exhibited a cast of an Indian skull—an abo-—good farmers understanding this already. riginal—said to be from one in the Academy great relief to modest persons intending mar-Nor need I advise him to secure and spend of Science in Philadelphia, from a mound in riage; and also with the lodging of a certifiupon his fields every deposit of even leached Ohio. He explained all its characteristics, cate of the marriage with the Town Clerk, an experiment with artificial fertilizers on ashes; for these, though nearly exhausted of and then called up the old chief and interpre- and paying him for recording the same. corn. The soil was gravelly loam, sward, potash, contain other elements of decided ter, and showed the identity with their heads. Under this law, if a couple wish to be mar- and plowed about the 20th of May. The

says an old school farmer; "how are we to same type.

ly, keeping your crops in constant rotationty bushels of corn to the acre averages labor-

grows fifty bushels to the acre, who does not it was negro hair, crisped and wiry. make a profit on his farming. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. But save money also by increasing the size

these nuisances more expensive, as timber the half-breeds. It is to be hoped that full consist of three fields—two pastures, and all the facts published. the rest in one lot, with no cattle allowed therein at any time unless in yoke or harness. We pay far too much for the privilege of when all that is thus picked up is more than tion to it. balanced by the damage done to the ground alone. The English plan of a herdle or ing Indian, and she left Columbia next day movable fence of wire or cord (inclosing per- | with the old chief, on her way to Arkansas, carting in muck from the nearest bog or mill haps two acres) which four men can lift and to her parents and friends. Gov. Means was pond to double or treble the quantity. And remove from place to place, is well adapted so convinced that the girl was Indian that he where drawing muck to the yard and draw- to all level lands, and will be introduced was heard to say that, if the case was decided

here. We are not yet ready for stall-feeding, against her, he would buy her and set her except very near the great cities, though that free. This feeling seemed to pervade the will come in time. In one way or another community, and it is more than probable that the oppressive fence tax must be taken off the had the case been decided against her, the farmer's shoulders. Why should I, who take citizens would have freed her. care of my own stock, be required to pay an extra tax to secure my crops from the cattle ment thus effected in the healthfulness of the of my neighbors? Let each man take care

. Female Slave Proved to be an Indian, and Freed from Slavery.

Some fourteen years ago, a Mr. Darby, of Liebig, if I mistake not, regards the appli- Chester District, purchased a girl called Lucy. well known to be composed in good part of practicing law. The girl had the looks of an power of attracting and combining with Am- she was an Indian. Some three or four monia, so that the free use of Plaster about years ago, she was lodged in jail in Columbia our barns and hog-yards prevents offensive as a runaway, and advertised. Her owner odors by retaining and fixing the Ammonia came for her, and was required to show his which would otherwise fly off, and which lime | bill of sale, which was not considered altogether would expel. Hence the sowing of pastures satisfactory. Several citizens were impresswith Plaster is advisable, not merely because ed by the girl's appearance, and advised the of the value of the elements which these will jailer not to give her up, as she evidently was attract and retain from the atmosphere. Of an Indian. He applied to Governor Means two farmers living side by side, one of whom for advice, and the Governor directed him to plasters his hill-pastures, and the other does stand a suit, and let the case be decided by other spot. Be sure the birds all bleed freely. not, he who plasters will enrich his own land an appeal to evidence. Governor Manning at the expense of his neighbor's, which will also, upon coming into office, expressed an grow poorer and poorer, through the loss of interest in the trial as one involving impor-

attraction of the plastered land. I think to procure evidence, the case was tried at the plastering will pay almost anywhere; but if late term. Some three years since an old your neighbor plasters, you must, or be im- Cherokee chief visited Columbia, upon hearpoverished. The said ing that an Indian girl was in jail. He said weighed, and charged cheese and all at a I do not think so highly of Guano as many that fourteen years ago, while his tribe was on wood price. New York poultry-buyers are who have need it do, though I have realized the way from North Carolina to Arkansas, an sharp fellows, and if you stuff with corn, they good results from its use. It seems to me Indian girl, about four years old, was stolen will cut down prices. You may think you the Alcohola regetation, less potent in itself from his party; that great distress was caused than in stimulating the plants to exhaust the to her parents; that she was the child of his soil of elements which it already possessed. sister's daughter, and that her name was Lutas to leave the soil far poorer than it found it. of seeing Lut-se, and that, as soon as he laid Still, it works admirably on most lands, so eyes on her, his heart was rejoiced to see the the best kind-if air tight the better, and clean where, but for Guano, I should have had a her mother's sister's children are like her two inches deep in the bottom, and then put

when vegetation needs to be not only strength- man removed eight years ago from Arkansas, Never vary that mode. Now put straw ened but quickened. In ordinary times, a and now lives in North Carolina. He was a around so that in no place the meat and farmer can make, for sixty dollars, a heap of captain under Gen. Jackson at the battle of boards touch, and over the bodies so that the compost which will be worth more to him the Horse-shoe Bend, where he commanded next tier will not touch the lower one, and 130 warriors, and fought with much distinct so on till the box is full. Cover the top with You may have heard that our latest hobby tion. Commissions were read from several as much straw as you can press down, so as about the cities is phosphate. Let me ex- chiefs of tribes now in North Carolina, stating to nail on the lid, which must be fastened phosphate and lime. - Bones are composed of their party, about fourteen years ago. A you can ship your box by a slow line, for it go-ahead habits. mainly of lime, but they also contain phospho- commission was read of the examination of a will keep sweet just as long as it keeps cool. rus, and cannot be well formed without it. Mrs. Carter, the wife of a man who purchas- It is safest to send it by express. Mark the Every ear of corn or pint of milk must like- ed the girl from Thompson, and sold her to destination plain and full.

bones which contains it instead of being crush | evidence, and strange to say, admitted. But | the spit. ed and returned to the soil which produced it had the opposite effect of what was intend-

This is not only mine, but the opinion of But I think the most profitable foreign sub- others. He understands the anatomy of our He then compared it and their heads with that ried, they, or one of them, must go to the quantity of land allotted to each experiment "But all you recommend costs money," of Lucy, and established them all as of the Registrar, or, in case of his absence or inalis not stated. This is to be regretted. The

pay for such extensive improvements?" I He then handled a negro skull and demon- wish to be married, and give him information The unmanured plot yielded 28 bushels strated clearly the peculiarities, and showed in respect to the name, age, birth-place and per acre; that dressed with 16 loads stable fertilize the residue. Ten acres thoroughly ces in the anatomical structure of the different shall then, on payment of twenty-five cents, is- 50 1-2 bushels; 300 lbs. of superphosphate tilled, yield more and more surely, than forty parts of the body, and gave an exceedingly sue his cirtificate that the parties therein named of lime and 640 lbs. guano, 58 bushels; 320 farm too much land—everybody admits it, hair of the Caucasian Indian and negro races. Provided, that no such certificate shall be (bones decomposed by sulphuric acid.) 51 scandal to its lowest denomination. yet almost every one persists in it. Farmers He stated a very curious fact, as resulting issued, if the persons applying therefor, or bushels; 1,040 lbs. guano and 400 lbs. of seem to imagine that they don't own more from microscopical observation, that in mu- either of them, are under the control of pa- superphosphate, 74 3-4 bushels; 16 tons stable than six inches of the surface, and that they latto cross the hair of one or the other parent rents or guardians, until the Registrar or manure and 640 lbs. of superphosphate 49 1-2 will dig into the property of some one else, was present, and sometimes hairs of both, Town Clerk is certified of the consent of the bushels. if they go lower. I beg to assure them, that but never a mongrel hair; that no amalga- parents or guardians. The certificate issued

in the same head, a singular case was men- such marriage, on penalty of ten dollars. If however, allow ourselves to deduce too much that is the true course—and, whenever you tioned in my hearing by Dr. W. He stated any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Ordained from the result of a single experiment. The till at all, be sure to till thoroughly. I don't that he once attended a half-breed Indian and Minister, or regularly licensed Clergyman, believe the farmer who grows less than twen- negro, who had straight Indian hair. He joins any person in marriage without having \$50 per ton, and the 18 extra bushels cost was ill, and had his head shaved and blister- first received the certificate required above, er's wages; I am sure no man habitually ed. On his recovery, when his hair grew out, the penalty is one hundred dollars. Neither

importance in the distinction of races.

The counsel of the plaintiff proposed and of your fields, and diminishing the number of insisted on Dr. Gibbes to give the facts as to your fences. This country is covered with a the hair of grades of blood; but he said he tion as a substitute for the ordinary barnyard superfluity of fences, and every year renders had not examined by the microscope any but grows scarcer. I think an ordinary farm should investigation will be made of this sucject, and the 28th November. This was an adjourned

On the whole, the evidence set forth by Dr. Gibbes was extremely interesting, and devel-

The jury decided in favor of the girl's be-

The Poultry Trade.

The poultry trade seems to have been rather overdone this season. On the 16th of December, this year, poultry was selling in have an arrangement. New York for considerably less than at the same date last year-turkeys being 8 a 10c. per lb., geese 7 a 9c., and common fowls 5 a 8c. The following directions to those engaged in preparing for market are furnished by the N. Y. Tribune:-

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET. The first grand preparation should be to make every bird fat, for it is only such that sell quick, at a fair price. The birds should be killed in cold, dry weather, by cutting off the heads, or, in case of turkeys, cutting the veins of the throat with a sharp pen-knife, while the bird is suspended by the heels. In cutting off heads, draw the skin of the neck back, so that it will afterward stretch forward and cover the bone, where it should be tied. Be careful not to break the skin in any Don't scald them. If fat, they can be picked clean while dry. Hang them up by the feet fowls just before killing them, thinking to sell a pint of corn by the pound at the price of grant fare will be in the same proportion. money-making business as the fellow did who stole the skim-milk cheese and hid it in a bag can draw the wool over their eyes, but in the end you will pay for the cheese.

PACKING POULTRY FOR SHIPMENT.

Procure merchants' dry-goods boxes of in a tier of bodies of birds, each kind together, The chief's name is Inaluskie. The old every one of them resting upon the breast.

Be sure never to "draw" any kind of

These are sent entire. They may be packsoils which have been producing wheat for mates the girl told the truth, and to her master ed in the same way or in barrels. They are hundreds of years, and now yield more than or mistress she evidently had been taught to frequently sent loose in baskets or crates. If ever before, while our wheat-lands of fifty say otherwise. Evidence was brought for the weather is cold, that will do. They never Fears ago have given out and would not yield ward that she had for fourteen years been in should be packed, The quantity sent to this market is enormous. The Milwaukee Sentinel says that eight hundred and sixty dozen quails have been sent from that town this

Deer, if sent entire to market, are simply disemboweled. Most usually the saddle only ed to be less than in our dry, but short seasons is sent. In that case, the fore-quarters are There are but few farms in England on skinned, and the skin turned back and wrapped around the hind quarters and tied. This together-skin, meat and legs.

New Law Concerning Marriages in Connecticut.

This goes into effect January 1, 1855. It does away all publishments, which will be a

this act nor any other on our statute book, These are very curious facts, and of much says any thing about any fee for uniting persons in marriage.

Railroad Matters.

A Convention representing about thirty railroads, with over two hundred million dol lars capital, was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on meeting of others held in this city, Buffalo, &c., to arrange concert of action, and equalize tariffs of charges, and other things of general oped some facts I never heard before. There interest to all the companies. We find the

> Discontinuance of the employment of run ners to solicit passengers, and to discounten ance the employment of such by all roads and steamboat lines, and not to allow any commission, directly or indirectly, for procuring passengers.

No free pass will be given to any freighter and no return pass to any owner or driver of cattle. Attendants of stock will be carried on the train with the animals, and on no other.

The Convention also resolved that no general pass ought to issue after January 1, by any Company, except to the President, Superintendent, principal Ticket, or Passage and Freight Agents, and Lost Baggage Masters, of roads with which connecting roads

No pass of one road shall be used by the holder to obtain a pass, by courtesy, of andirections printed on them.

tion of the Convention, that the whole system | heavy fall. &c. to be abolished.

Coupon Tickets are recommended, with over \$100 value, except by agreement, and thargy. for extra pay. The road selling the tickets not to be responsible for losses on any other

Emigrant passenger fares are fixed at \$11

passenger. To Cincinnati, \$10. The roads that send the emigrants forward salt completely staid the blood. receive ten per cent, out of receipts for extra expenses, and five-elevenths of the total, after | part with strong brine for an hour, then bind

deducting the ten per cent. For shorter or longer distances, the emi-

passengers will be received by any of the ed, wash the mouth with brine; if the teeth roads, except those regularly issued from the be covered with tartar, wash them twice a offices of the companies.

First class passenger fares, upon either of In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, the four great routes to the West, have been and drink it twice a day until cured. established as follows:

\$14 65 Bellefontaine Cleveland 13 00 Dayton, via Xenia 18 00 Dayton, via Galian Detroit 15 00 and Bellefontaine 18 00 Grape Culture and Wine Manufacture in Ohio. Chicago 22 00 Indianapolis Dayton, via Sandusky 18 00 Cincinnati 18 50 Tole to 16 40 Louisv'e, U 8 M Line 20 50 and interesting article on the grape culture

Improvement of Permanent Meadows.

From the constantly increasing price of hay, farmers are beginning to give the subject of the improvement of grass land and permanent meadows their earnest attention, and we confidently look forward to the speedy introduction of under-draining, irrigating, and topdressing permanent meadows to an extent plain it. Phosphate is a combination of that a girl named Lut-se was stolen from one with hoops. If you are sure of cold weather altogether improbable but for our well-known

The practice of under-draining meadows will appear ridiculous to some who have never witnessed the great improvement in the quality and quantity of the hay produced by it Now we around New York have been feed. In this she stated that, learning from her poultry, particularly turkeys and chickens, for Under-draining lies at the very foundation of ing cattle and selling milk and beef until we children that the girl said she was an Indian, the New York market. It makes ten to all improvement of meadows. Irrigation and have eventually exhausted the soil of phospho- she called her up and questioned her about it, twenty-five per cent. difference in favor of top-dressing are comparatively useless on any rus. Every ox or cow sold off to the city has when she said "No," she was not Indian, but the former. Other markets require that meadow surcharged nine months of the year taken away some phosphorus, and the her mother was negro. This was offered as these birds should be already prepared for with stagnant water. There are hundreds of thousands of acres which now produce nothing but coarse, innutritious herbage, which by under-draining would become the most profitable land on the farm. And much of such land is so situated that it could be irrigated with very little trouble or expense. A dam on a natural stream, and cutting a few artificial ditches are in many situations all that are necessary to irrigate a large meadow. The English farmers are far behind those of several countries of Europe in irrigation, but they are very far in advance of American Agriculturists, while, from their moist climate, the advantages of irrigation would be supposwhich there is not a permanent meadow more or less artificially watered. And the immense quantity of fodder produced on these lands materially helps to keep up and increase the fertility of the upland portions of the Rural New Yorker.

Guano and Superphosphate for Corn.

The American Agriculturist publishes, from an anonymous correspondent, the results of bility, to the Clerk of the town, in which they fertilizers and crop are calculated to the acre.

The effect of an application of a good superthey can go down two feet without encroach mated hair existed, that as often the mulatto by the Registrar or Town Clerk, shall be a phospate of lime on Indian corn, is what we much. I believe every acre worth plowing much. I believe every acre worth plowing should be drained, but I believe every much is now cultivated which never should be plow, and except perhaps once in ten years, in order to seed it with grass afresh. Let the farmer word, except perhaps once in ten years, or more, keep it nearly all in grass and wood; Take up but a few acres at one word.

Liabilities of the Peace, have long desired to see, as much for scientific set, was told he had better return to his microscope revealed that the hair of the microscope revealed that the hair of the should be desired to see, as much for scientific white race was, when transversely divided, said town, qualified under the laws of this ments lead us to hope that superphosphate at the microscope revealed that the hair of the microscope revealed that the hair of the should be plowing oval, that of the Indian circular, and that of the Indian circular, and that of the grames are sent to a post-time, step, or taken by thepsets in whom they who that was, he replied, "Massa Chusetts!"

The person who the superphosphate at one dollar who will hold on to his hundred acres or more, keep it nearly all in grass and wood; the fortimber, though a slow, is a very sure crop.

Take up but a few acres at case and two of all are sent to place of said marriage, with the firm of the perioded white set the paper, or makes use of the peace, the paper and the creation to have the paper, or makes use of the peace, the paper and the creation to have the paper, or makes use of the peace of the peace, the paper and the creation to have the paper. In the perioded if the microscope revealed that the perioded it to he are some the paper, or makes use of the peace of the pe ing on the rights of others. But of what each had straight hair as kinky. He stated that license for any Judge, Justice of the Peace, have long desired to see, as much for scientific. more, keep it nearly all in grass and wood; tube, while in the negro it was in the epi- his signature to the same, and return the cer- ton. Five hundred lbs. of superphosphate in nine millions of dollars. for timber, though a slow, is a very sure crop. dermis or scales covering the shaft of the hair tificate, so indorsed, to the Registrar of the late and increase of 18 An obituary very eulogistic on a lady, says:

In corroboration of his statement that hath town in which it was issued, during the should get therefore; an extra "She was married twenty-four years, and in "I was issued, during the Statement that hath town in which it was issued, during the Statement that hath town in which it was issued, during the Statement that hath town in which it was issued, during the Statement that hath town in which it was issued, during the Statement that hath town in which it was issued. Take up but a few acres at once, cultivate it In corroboration of his statement that both town in which it was issued, during the first bushels. We should get, therefore; an extra "She was married twenty-four years, and in

cost of the superphosphate here, however, is \$12.50, or 70 cents per bushel. The 690 lbs. of guano give an increase of 22 1-2 bushels At \$50 per ton, therefore, 77 cents worth of guano gives an extra bushel of corn. The experimenter thinks that this will pay. Of course it depends on the price of corn.

Assuming that the experiments are correct t becomes an interesting inquiry as to what particular ingredients of the manures the increase of corn is due. The superphosphate of lime used contained say two per cent. of ammonia and 18 per cent. soluble phosphate Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. ed 16 per cent. of ammonia and 25 per cent. of phosphate of lime, a considerable portion of which would be soluble. Now, in the above experiment the superphosphate gives as much daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave New increase as the guano, or in other words, two Plant from the station corner Chambers st. and College per cent. of ammonia and a certain quantity of phosphate of lime. It follows, therefore, necting with Northern and Western Trains. that the increase must be attributed principally to the phosphate of lime.

Oh, for accurate experiments to determine whether this is so or not. Why can not some friend of scientific agriculture apply sulphate of ammonia on one acre of corn. and pure superphosphate of lime on another, sulphate of lime on another, and a mixture of the three in definite proportions on others, and deter- for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teasnoon full of salt is a certain cure. In the sweat during the night. violent internal aching, termed cholic, add a teaspoon full of salt to a pint of cold waterother road. Such passes shall have such drink it and go to bed-it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, It was resolved, as the deliberate convic- a person almost dead from receiving a very which breaks them of their rest at night, will find by

of free passes, except as above, ought speedily In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remains to allow of swallowing; one for each road, upon which shall be print-if not, the head must be sponged with cold ed. not over eighty pounds of baggage allowed | water until the sense return, when salt will to one passenger, and no responsibility for completely restore the patient from the le-

In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured if wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are from Boston or New York to Chicago, and possible. In many cases of severe bleeding \$2 50 per cwt. of baggage over 80 lbs. each at the lnngs, and when other remedies failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoons full of In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the

on some salt with a rag.

the part and renewed two or three times, will season, it will not fail to cure. After January 1, no tickets for emigrant relieve in most cases. If the gums he affect by the use of Cherry Pectoral. day with salt and water.

Salt will expel worms, if used in food at a

moderate degree, and aids digestion; but salt \$16 50 meat is injurious if used much. [Scien. Am.

The Cincinnati Gazette contains a long

14 75 Louisv'e, Ohio & Miss 21 00 and wine manufacture in that vicinity. It 17 70 Louisv'e, Indianap'lis 21 00 appears that in 1846 there were 83 vineyards For settled Consumption in its worst form, the in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, containing Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to 248 acres under cultivation, and 114 bearing, and although the crop the preceding year was but a partial one, 240,000 gallons was the yield. In 1852, 1200 ac es were in cultivation, 750 bearing; the annual yield was supposed to be 500,000 gallons, and the value of sparkling wine alone \$175,000. A bushel of grapes will make from 3 to 3 1-2 gallons of juice. Mr. Buchanan commenced planting his vineyard in 1843; in 1850, from three acres he realized, beside the cuttings, 1640 gallons wine. In 1853 he obtained from five acres 4326 gallons, or 847 gallons per acre. In particular spots there have been obtained antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous 800 gallons from an acre, but 650 gallons is affections of the pulmonary organs, which are inciconsidered a large yield. The demand for dent to our climate. And not only in formidable at Catawba wine is far ahead of the supply, and Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, etc., and for children, it is the quality is constantly being improved, both the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtainby the cultivators and those who prepare it ed. No family should be without it, and those who

> Extinguishing Fires By STEAM.—The Peoria Press has the following account of the method by which Messrs. Fridley & Lincoln, furniture makers of that place, extinguished

a fire recently in their factory:-"The main building of their establishment is three stories high. The engine used in Adams. Charles Potter.

Adams. Charles Potter.

Alden. Rowse Babcock.

Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy,

Hiram P. Burdick.

W. Hull, rear. The fire was caused by the burning of Alfred Center. N. V. Hull, some lumber which had been placed on the Akron. Samuel Hunt. boiler to dry for the use of the workmen en-Berlin. John Whittord.
Brookfield. Andrew Babcock gaged in making chairs and other furniture. When first discovered by Mr. Fridley the BeRuyter. B. G. Stillman. State Bridge. John Parmalee. Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, engine-room, and were rapidly fastening upon engine-room, and were rapidly fastening upon Hounsfield. Wm. Green. the main building. Seeing the imminence of Independence. J. P. Livermore Hebron. Hiram W. Babcock. the danger, and believing the fire engines Lineklaen. Daniel C. Burdick. VIRGINIA. would not arrive in time, he concluded by Newport. Abel Stillman. Nile. E. R. Clarke. way of experiment, to try the efficacy of a Petersburg. Hamilton Clarke. rather novel 'annihilator.' Finding there Portville. Albert B. Crandall. Preston. J. C. Maxson. Was a good 'head of steam,' after 'clearing Richburgh. John B. Cottrell. the coast,' he opened the safety valve, and let it 'rip.' And 'rip' it did. Knocking a hole through the roof of the engine room, and filling the building with vapor, the steam lit- Stephentown. J. B. Maxson. Verona. Albert Babcock. erally followed the rushing flames to the roof West Edmeston. E Maxson. of the main edifice, and suddenly and com. Watson. Halsey Stillman. West Genesee. E.I. Maxson. pletely subdued the fiery foe. When our active firemen arrived on the ground, they found the work had been effectually done,"

The schoolmaster was at a celebration on By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society the Fourth, and gave the following mathema-Cut your farm into halves, sell one of them, by comparison the marked difference between residence of each of the parties. The Regis- manure, 35 1-2 bushels; 500 lbs. superphos- tical toast:—The fair daughters of America and use the proceeds to drain, subsoil, and them. He explained the prominent differentrar, or Town Clerk, as the case may be, phate of lime, 46 bushels; 690 lbs. guano, -may they add virtue to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable acacres half-fertilized and badly-tilled. We all interesting account of the distinction in the have complied with the provisions of this act, lbs. of guano and 640 lbs. of dissolved bones, time by sociability and economy, and reduce complishment by sweetness of temper, divide

It is regarded by some as not a little remarkable that in Massachusetts, a State where the means of education so much abound, a be directed, post-paid, to majority of the neonle should after all turn Gro. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce st., New York. out Know Nothings! .

thoroughly, and lay it down to grass frequent- white and negro hair were sometimes found week of the calendar month next succeeding | bushel-of corn for 42 cents. We must not, all that time never once banged the door."

New York and Eric Railroad.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further further notice, Trains will leave the pier foot of Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo.

Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all termediate stations. 😏 🥫 Rockland Passenger at 2.30 P. M. (from foot of

Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermedia Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and inter

Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. 🦠

On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dun kirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland

Hudson River Railroad.

ATINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, 1854, the Passenger Trains will run

7 00 A M—Express Train for Albany and Troy, con-9.00 A M-Mail Train Through Way Train, 12 M 4.45 P M-Express Train. Accommodation Train

For Poughkeepsie: Way Passenger Trains at 7.15

For Peekskill at 3, 4 and 5.30 P M. For Tarrytown at 1 and 8 P M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains

stop at all the Way Stations. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A M, from Canal-st.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND L SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, in

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For a Cold and Cough, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the he-

cessity for it has ceased. To Singers and Public Speakers this remedy is nvaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hourse. ness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the

power and flexibility of the voice. Asthma is generally much relieved, and often some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cared

Bronchitis, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

For Croup, give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry In toothache, warm salt and water held to Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in

> The Influenza is speedily removed by this remedy, Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequen-

> ces, while their neighbors without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease. Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from Liver Complaints by this remedy, so many that

there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease taken under the advice of a good physician if possiole, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will

seldom fail to subdue the diseaso. what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what tacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of have used it never will.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS. retail by Rushton, Clark & Co., and by all Drug gists, everywhere.

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