for Dunkirk and Buffala Dunkirk and Buffalo und

press train, at 5 P. M. nect at Buffalo and Dun-Railroad for Cleveland

Chicago, &c. ALLUM, General Sup't.

ENT.-On and after Mon-

e Passenger Trains will run as follows: Leave New et Chambers at, and College

for Albany and Troy, con

Western Trains. Through Way Train, 12 M. & Accommodation Train

Passenger Trains at 7.15

and Poughkeepsie. Trains

at 9 A M, from Canal-at.

ITH HEADACHE AND

BODY, take the Cherry

ike it morning, noon, and

tions on the buttle, and the ved. None will long suf-they find it can be so

on going to bed, they may

thousands who are thus

in these cases, many find

ego its use when the ne-

Speakers this remedy is

ies, it removes all hoarse

Monderfully increases the

ch relieved, and often

Pectoral. But there are

yield entirely to no med-

ill cure them, if they can

cured by taking Cherry

ent doses. The uncom

relieved. metic of antimony, to be

nent doses of the Cherry the disease. If taken in

e broken up and soon cured

removed by this remeay.

any serious consequen-

without the Cherry Pec-

reported here of patients

its healing power on these

pleasant symptoms cease.

liest stages, it should be

good physician if possi-

tle. If judiciously used,

iven in doses adapted to

nd can bear. It always

unfrequently cures those

the country, who feel and

es and present health to

the community with the

s; publicly known, who

oservation, and where its

c no longer hesitate what

organs, which are inci-

cine that can be obtain-

ithout it, and those who

Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Fork by A. B. & D. SANDS,

@ Co., and by all Drug

CONNECTICUT. etic Bridge...S. S. Griswold. Seriord & N. L...P. L. Berry. RHODE ISLAND.

wn...Wm. A. Weeden

lala. Thomas R. Green.

floorough. David Clawson Market. H. V. Dunham.

PENNSYLVANIA.

rossingville, Benj. Stelle. Seros. Hiram W. Babcock. Sery. Abram Burger. VIRGINIA.

reck. Wm. Keepe

B. Run. Wm. F. Randolph.]

Alew B. D. Davia

Milton . Jeptha F. Randelph

Mis Cak. . Zebulon Bee.

OHIO.

2 Campbell Worth. H. W. Randolph. 3

rmington. Dennis Saunders

the Recorder.

he disease.

een noticed where whole

on the throat and lunge,

Way Stations. I. LEE, Vice-President.

er Kallrond. ×

5.30 P M.

er Pectoral.

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

VOL. XI.—NO. 36.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855

WHOLE NO. 556.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

#### "SWEAR NOT."

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---

In a late number of the Sabbath Recorder, I find an article headed as above, which is evidently intended to ridicule the answer to the three questions propounded in a former number of the same paper. In answering to answer "S. B." on any other consideration

Mr. B. says that the first form of oath given by L. Jones is acknowledged as a sin; "therefore so much is gained without argument." part of his article, I think all that read it will readily admit that it is gained without arguchurch meetings, proves his lack of common says, "For the laws of our land recognize no Sabbath but Sunday, and subject us to a fine for laboring on the first day of the week." I don't know what particular locality, or how much territory, he includes in the phrase our land; but I know that the Seventh-day Baptists as a society have known for many years, that the laws of the State of New York the week; and I would refer friend B. to the sons observing the same as a Sabbath are exempt from serving as jurors or appearing as witnesses, and from the service of all civil processes, or appearing to answer to or defend any suit, on that day; and the same Statute declares, that all proceedings had not? Let us suppose a case, and see how against them on that day shall be utterly void. A copy of this Statute was published in the Sabbath Recorder, and was known and read of all men and some women throughout the Seventh day Baptist denomination. A still later Statute declares, that if any person knowingly and maliciously shall serve any civil process, or cause any to be issued and made returnable on the seventh day of the week, or procure any cause to be adjourned to be tried on that day, against any person observing the same as a Sabbath, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both.

Mr. B. refers me to Heb. 9: 3, and 7: 21 to prove that all judicial aaths and affirmations are forbidden by direct precept of Christ, would ask, how the first passage quoted has any reference to the subject? and if Heb. 7: 21 does not prove the validity of an oath? things to be seen of men, and to have his guest. It reminds you that "the common St. Paul says, "Those priests were made charity published in the newspaper, or if it people heard Him gladly." "Is you well?" without an oath, but this with an oath;" by so much (that is, by an oath) was Jesus made the surety of a better testament. When any law or precept suits Mr. B.'s notion of things, and tried to get a little of the best of a bar- in a word, the old, heart breaking story of then it is right; but when it contradicts his gain, and sometimes put a little shade to the Christ crucified. When interested, they hang evinced the same kind of disposition, for on one thing, and again another verb something

reports, slander, depositing money or goods pledge, on the ground that they were Christto keep (called in our law bailment,) also of lians; and, as Mr. B. says, "by virtue of their recognized as law, where the Bible is ac- the state of society have been at this day? knowledged to be a divine revelation. They And if oath-taking in courts of justice were are the only code of laws sent down from abolished, so that character had no protection, heaven to man Our laws are a copy of what would be the state of society twenty them. The penalty in some cases differs a years hence? knowing what was in man, very wisely provided laws and rules of conduct for him, and
his head, yethe honored the law, and instructdirected Moses to appoint indeed to pay tribute;

Atmough ne was a general thing, not the rich of this world,
his head, yethe honored the law, and instructbut the humble and the weak.

Moses was

Well, sir, replied one of the parties conbut the humble and the mighty,
able alarm of his people he hanged the whole
fraternity of them in his kitchen, and left them
and yourself bear witness to the spread of
and the vast swells, and catch the solemn

the moral law says thou shalt not kill. Well, him. He was crucified by mob law, and in Northampton. Dr. Morrison, who trans- and liberties of his country. But he went judicial law says, he that sheddeth man's blood,

those questions, I merely gave my views of Jews forbade the preaching of the Gospel? considered by a majority of the readers of the propriety and necessity of judicial oaths | Read the whole book of Acts, and you will the Sabbath Recorder. Notwithstanding what or affirmations. I did not wish or expect to not find it once intimated. But you will find, may be said by the advocates of a higher law, engage in any debate. Nor would I attempt on every occasion where any of the Apostles the seventh-day people are acknowledged to except by the advice of Solomon, in Prov. they could not find any thing by which they majority will never become anti-renters, mobtles told too much truth for them, and expos- moral and judicial laws given to Moses. If any thing is gained, in this or any other ful oath to kill Paul; they had agreed to mob nay are sufficient for all legal communications? ment. Now the man that does not know the the country. The same mob law is still reland she in turn should ask him the same ques-It arrays itself against every good man that such a marriage as would satisfy the church information in the next sentence, when he has the moral courage to stand up and expose or would they consider him living in adultery high places; or, in other words, wicked spirits over by an individual who was neither an against any secret combination, or in the least of the peace or judge of any court; would a expose any wicked practice, and see how soon man that was too good to be sworn as a withis character will be assailed; see what an ness be satisfied with such a marriage? Once amount of envy. malice, and deadly hatred, more-suppose Mr. B. was taking a deed of will be gathered together, not only by that society, or individual, but all the allied powers will appear in formidable array to punish that was under oath, so that the same might guaranteed to them the privilege of la- the offender. So we see, that men have been be recorded. boring and traveling on the first day of very much alike in all ages of the worldsome good, and others not so good. And it is Revised Statutes of the State of New York, good to take an oath before a civil magistrate. passed May, 1839, in which the seventh day It has always been considered that the better and science. Those who go through their of the week is recognized as a Sabbath of the man, the better his evidence. But if there studies without it, have at least double work rest by divine commandment; and all per- are any that have become too good to testify to do, and in the end not an equal product. under oath, they ought to be publicly known. Mr. B. says, "I can see no possible neces

sity or reason for the Christian to take an oath.

Suppose it was the law that Christians were not required to take an oath, how would courts of justice determine who should and who should short it might be. Say Mr. B. is called as a witness. The court says, Mr. B., come forward and qualify. Says Mr. B., I am qualified. How? says the court. Says Mr. B., I am a Christian. Says the defendant, I don't believe it, I object to his testifying until sworn. Says the court, Mr. B., how can you make it appear, that you are a Christian? Here Mr. B. perhaps would propose to tell his experience, which might occupy one hour. The defendant still objects. The court next calls the neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. B., and asks if they have perfect confidence in Mr. B.'s integrity, stability, and love of truth, to believe him without first being sworn; and a majority of them should decide against him. It would now be time for Mr. B. to rebut their statements—to enumerate his good deeds tell how he had fasted and prayed how much he had given to the poor, how much to charitable institutions, how liberal he had been to the preachers of the gospel, and thank the court should then put him on his cross-exam- calculated for these poor sons of Africa. To had been done so privately that his left hand could not know what his right hand was doing; times pinched a little in weight and measure, friends. They need simple, home illustrations; able light than was honest, or been a little was the messenger of life. I have never held mean about something else. And after wasting two hours in this way, the court would I conclude, by Mr. B.'s article, that he have to say, Stand aside, Mr. B., you are imthinks the ten commandments are the whole peached by your own statements and those of and all the law that remains in force of the your neighbors. The next witness comes on laws delivered to the Israelites through Moses, I the stand, and claims to be a Christian, and God's representative. But I trust that if ever the same manœuvre is to be gone through the cloud of ignorance clears away, and lets with. What an exhibition this would be in a in the sunshine of reason, he will be able to court room; and when would a case be tried see, that the laws delivered to Moses were | Was it not in great wisdom that the Lord inmoral, judicial, and ceremonial. Nobody structed Moses to have in judicial proceedings pretends that the ceremonial laws are now in an oath of the Lord between them, which force, or that we have any thing to do with should be an end of all strife? And is not them. But that the judicial laws are in force the present law and practice a continuation and binding, no man of sense would deny. of the law of Moses, and a good one too? In the first place, God gave the moral law, Here the witness comes forward, and the offiwritten on tables of stone. He then gave the cer says, You believe in a Supreme Being, judicial law, which, we are told, was written and rewards and punishments. Ans, Yes. on parchment, and preserved in a similar Well, in view of all this, you sincerely prommanner as they are in books at present. In ise and say, in confidence, that what you shall the 20th chapter of Exodus, immediately such here state as witness shall be the truth, the them. He had procured the services of a ceeding the moral law (or commandments) is whole truth, and nothing more; this you rather eminent Methodist preacher for their the judicial law—the law of murder, man- promise. I ask what shorter or better method slaughter, man-stealing, theft, trespass, seduc- could be devised to put an end to all strife. tion, incest, blasphemy, false witness, wrest- Once more-suppose that all that professed ing of judgment, raising and receiving of false religion had refused to sign the temperance

trifle, but they are after all substantially the Did Christ ever condemn the law? Did same. The Lord, foreseeing the times, and he refuse to pay tribute? Although he was

by man shall his blood be shed. This is re- see the force of that assertion, that business was a herd-boy in Aberdeenshire. Dr. Adam sible to save them, and by a course of conduct peated in the book of Numbers, and the rea transactions, national and individual, could Clarke was the child of Irish cotters. John unknown to military tactics, he succeeded in son given for executing the murderer: For not be done, and perjured persons brought to Foster was a weaver; Andrew Fuller was a destroying his enemies without slaying any blood it defileth the land, and the land cannot justice, without swearing by oaths. I wonder farm-servant. William Jay, of Bath, was a one of them, and in transforming the most be cleansed of the blood shed in it but by the if he sees how any person could be tried and herdsman; and the present Archbishop of inveterate foes into the most admiring and state-prisoned for the crime of perjury, before York is the son of a draper. Mr. B. refers us to what the Apostles said, they were ever put under oath. In my an-We ought to obey God rather than men." swer to Eld. Griswold's questions, I gave Does he really think that any body is so igno- what I understood to be a common sense rant as to believe that the judicial law of the view of the subject, and I trust it will be so

were beaten or imprisoned, it was without be an enlightened and well-informed people; law, or any authority. The book says that and if I do not mistake their characters, the might accuse them. The fact was, the Apos. ites, or advocates of any higher law than the

ed their wickedness, and all the law they had Mr. B. says, yea and nay are sufficient for to punish or imprison them, was mob law. all Christian communication. That is not dis-Forty of them combined, and took an unlaw- puted. But how can he prove that yea and him. The chief captain being apprised of that, Suppose Mr. B. was about getting married, ordered 470 armed men to take Paul at the and should say to his intended wife, Will you sorted to, by wicked combinations of men. tion, and he should say, Yea; would this be secret wickedness, spiritual wickedness in And again, suppose the ceremony was said in the church. Let any man say anything ordained minister of the gospel nor a justice L. Jones.

#### HOW TO STUDY.

Religion is the only gate to true learning While in the enjoyment of religion, a person's mind will become enlarged to take in every thing useful; he will be separated from every thing which can hinder his studies, darken or debase his mind. Learning and science come from God, because he is the fountain of all knowledge. Properly speaking, these things belong to man; God created them, not for himself-not for angels-but for man; and he fulfills not the design of his Creator, who does to the utmost of his circumstances and power. God helps those who try to help themselves; therefore, first be reconciled to Him, and then learn His sciences. ALARIC WILLIAMS. BROOKFIELD, N. Y., Jan. 1855.

## PREACHING TO SLAVES.

The following is an extract from the report of the Rev. H. B. Whipple, of St. Augustine, Florida, communicated to the Spirit of Mis-

"The slave has a deep interest in Mission ary labor. He is naturally religious, and the 'Me glad to see you." "Is you gwine to more delightful services than these; there is earnestness in listening, devout responses in prayer, and sweetest singing of old hymns to African melodies. I have witnessed many touching instances of piety among slaves; they always bring an offering to Holy Communion, and are ready to obey the truth."

On this the Church Herald, Vicksburg,

Miss., remarks:— "All blacks of course are not alike, any more than all whites. We do not doubt, therefore, that 'the old, heart-breaking story' of the crucifixion is effective in awakening religious feeling in many or most of them. But we remember that a friend of ours in Wilkinson County in this State, once related to us a circumstance that illustrates the degree of old Fetish and Obeah, in a word, gened the 'religious leader' on the plantation-

directed Moses to appoint judges to try mated the son of a poor Levite—Gideon was a dangling in evidence of their inability to save Protestant Christianity. But as my abonnes sounds of eternity; and happy he, who, sailters of difference, and marked out the course When Christ was arraigned before Pilate, thrasher—David was a shepherd boy—Amos themselves or those who had put their trust are constantly sending me information, which, ing down the stream, has an eye to behold the I deny there being any precept or example to law. No; he did not claim that it was an and unlearned." The reformer, Zwingle, King George is a most enlightened and hu-henceforth not be at liberty to print, it will be amid the swelling of Jordan; yea, whose be found, from that chapter to the end of the book of Revelations, that in the least dimin the book of Revelations, that in the least diminishes the force of that law, or in any way in sheat the force of that law, or in any way in the force of that law, or in any way in the force of that law or in any way in the force of the population, instigated by the force of the population, instigated by the force of the population of the

lated the Bible into the Chinese language, forth to war as a disciple of the Prince of Mr. B. says, in conclusion, that he fails to was a last-maker in Newcastle. Dr. Minnie peace, not to destroy men's lives, but if pos-

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. THE RAIN.

I've been sitting by the window. Holding converse with the rain, Listening to its dreamy music, As it falls upon the pane; All of earthly care forgetting As I listened to the rain-Listened to its dreamy music, Calling from the window pane; Gently calling to my spirit; Gently, yet with earnest tone; Speaking of the world above us, Whence the crystal drops had flown; Telling of the airy portals, Formed within the "upper deep," Where the Storm-king waves his sceptre, Causing all the clouds to weep; Telling of the time when earth-bound How it sought to soar on high-Sought to soar, and, reaching heaven, Kiss the sunbeams in the sky; How it rose in graceful beauty, Gathered in a vapor wreath,-Rose while smiling hills and valleys, Lay in calm repose beneath. Then the drops came falling faster Down upon the window pane, And all dre mingly I listened, Till it told me that in heaven, It awoke all bright and fair. Fair enough to be a jewel In the purest casket there; Then to earth again descended. In a cool, refreshing shower, Laving all the withered verdure, Falling on each dying flower-On the lilly in the valley, And the wild-rose on the hill-

Then the rain-drops ceased their falling-Ceased the falling of the rain-And the last drops taught this lesson, As they fell upon the pane: Child of earth, unfurl thy pinions Bathe thy soul in founts above; Backward turn, and scatter round thee,

On the daisy in the meadow,

And the violet by the rill.

Blessings hou hast sought above. THE KING OF TONGA ISLAND.

Among the many interesting speeches made t the anniversary of the Wesleyan Mission ary Society at Exeter Hall, London, was one by the Rev. Robert Young, who had recently returned from a visit to the Wesleyan missions in Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zeal and, Tonga, Feejee, and Ceylon. The account he gave of his visit was thrilling. Ev not cultivate his mind in all useful knowledge erywhere, he said, he had beheld scenes of moral beauty, and everywhere he had heard songs of joy and holy triumph. Of his visit to Tonga he thus spoke:-

"Their King George is a most remarkable man, and I suppose I shall be expected to give some account of him. On my arrival at Tonga, I immediately paid my respects to him, and hearing that he had a desire to visit Australia, I at once offered him passage in the John Wesley. He accepted the offer, but said he must provision the ship. I refused, stating that I was quite sure, from the high estimate which the missionary committee had formed of his character, they would be delighted to know that I had the means of offer-Lord that he was not as other men. And the plain. practical teaching of our church is well was all very well, and looking at me very ing him that accommodation. He said that ination, and ask him if he had not done these them the missionary is always a welcome You are in a strange land, and you must be kind enough to obey the will of its king." I of course submitted, and he provisioned the John Wesley. He sent on board five and a preach?" "We is trying for de kingdom of half tons of yams, fifteen cwt. of pork, upand continue and ask him if he had not some. Heben," are the welcomes of many swarthy wards of two thousand cocoa nuts, and about six hundred fowls. It certainly was a kingly on the words of the speaker, as though he the day following our landing he sent me my dinner to the mission house, and it was wel cooked. And what do you think that dinner consisted of? Six large puddings, four capa cious baskets of tallow, and two large baked hogs. Whatever others may be disposed to do, it is evident that King George has no disposition to stop the supplies.

He is also a most decided and exemplary Christian. I had the privilege of being with him for nearly two months, and during that period I never heard a foolish word drop from his lips, nor did I see anything in his spirit or deportment inconsistent with the most entire devotedness as a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. He is a local preacher, and I heard him preach in Feejee a most interesting, powerful, and effective sermon.

On his arrival at Sydney he attended the years ago he gave to Mr. Rabone, a missionary in the Friendly Islands, an idol god which he and his family had been accustomed to the Procureur Imperial. worship-that the idol god had been preservbenefit, and after his sermon was ended, ask- ed by Mr. Rabone, who being at the mission in Sydney, showed this to the king, and remen, I am instructed to forbid your publishan old black woman-how she liked Parson quested him to take it with him to the meeting. ing in the newspapers you edit any information -. 'Don't like him,' was the answer; King George did so, and on the platform he leading people to suppose that Protestantism 'he don't preach the Debbil.' 'Why,' said held the idol up and said, 'This is the thing is gaining ground.' most of the three succeeding chapters; all of most solemn obligation to keep sober," &c., do for Niggers. If you want to do 'em good and then the other, each of which was minus two joints of the little finger, he said, 'My father cut off these fingers and offered them THE POOR OF THIS WORLD.—God's ways in sacrifice to this very thing.' The thrill that district calls among them a regularly ordained are not as the ways of men. They often seem went through the congregation on his making minister of the gospel, surely then we may inexplicable to the human mind. None are this statement was indeed most wonderful. state the fact.' more so than those which concern his choice But the king had been amply revenged upon as to the objects of his favor. He selects, as his idol gods. On his embracing Christianity graph.

ardent friends. One of the rebel ringleaders came to me, and with tears in his eyes, said, 'O, sir, the king has slain all our hearts.'

I visited the tree under which the king sat to receive his rebel subjects-they approached with fear and trembling, knowing that they had forfeited their lives to the law. of their country-they expected to die. But as they came, King George magnanimously said, 'Live.' In a transport of joy and wonder, they began to thank the king for his offend so good a God, nor to grieve his Holy clemency. But he said to them, 'Thank Jehovah, whose lotu (religion) has enforced me thus to act. If it had not been for Jehovah's lotu, every man among you would have perded with the plague of sin, and some have this ished.' They now desired to attend family plague sore running upon them, and I myself worship with the king, and he had it perform. am tainted with the same disease, so as while ed in his camp, and for the first time did they I live here, I can be in no place, nor in any combow the knee at the foot of the great Jehovah. pany, but I am still in danger of being infect-King George returned from the conflict not ed, or infecting others; and if this world doth with his garments rolled in blood, or with his hate me because I endeavor to follow goodhead covered with the execrations of widows ness, how will it rejoice if my foot do but and orphans, but richly laden with the bless. slip? ings of those that were ready to perish. His extraordinary conduct has made a powerful impression in that part of the world, and it where before the Lord on earth, but one devil seems to have utterly confounced both Pagan. or other is at my right hand, and I must of ism and Popery."

## CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION OF HABIT.

The omnipotence of habit receives illustration from what happened to a constant reader of the London Times. So addicted to it was he, and so dependent upon it for all the news, as to refuse intelligence from any other source; and to this fountain he persisted in applying personally. Nobody was suffered to read its broad and stately columns in his stead on his account. No information was acceptable, even in that select source of light and knowl. edge, which did not shine through his own

This gentleman fell sick, and was confined to his bed. The stream of intelligence, thereself, and would not permit any one else to do it for him. As his illness happened to be of a bad kind, and as obstinate as himself, he may easily be conceived to be in a tight place. For two whole years he was without any hint from the external world. His only mental sustenance was such as he had collected and laid up, squirrel like, in former days. He subsisted as bears do, on his old fat; but it was getting pretty well used up, one may believe, when, though he was carefully attended by doctors-we forget of what opathy, for he was rich—he was given over—as cured, at the end of the time mentioned. No sooner was permission granted for the indulgence of his appetite for the Times, than he fell with incredible ardor to the perusal of that paper, beginning where he had left off two years

We shall not stop to relate what alternations of joy and sorrow, of satisfaction and chagrin, played by turns over his still pallid countenance, as he rushed with eager curios ity, not through a fable, but the real and stir ring history of his country and the world at large, during a space filled with the most agitating events that ever, perhaps, occurred i Europe, namely, the two years preceding the downfall of Napoleon. But when he came to the battle of Waterloo, his interest grew perfectly intense, and at the victory for England and the allies, which terminated forever that battle and the struggle in which his country had been engaged so long, he was thrown into a paroxysm of exultation. He rose up and vociferated a hundred huzzas with all his might; nothing could appease him, and a sudden loss of voice was only able to stop his clamor, and allay somewhat the violence of his excitement. It was, it may be well supposed, a trial of no small magnitude to satisfy the longings of his pent-up curiosity for so long a period, and to come to the knowledge of the state of his country's affairs in the space of a few days, which no person had dared to whisper to him before.

What a strength of habit was displayed by this eccentric person! But upon a nice inspection of himself, every person will ascertain, perhaps to his surprise, that some habit-it may be more than one—rules equally despotically in his own bosom. [Dr. Olin's Greece.

## PROTESTANT PRESS IN PARIS.

I shall just tell you a little anecdote re specting the unfortunate gazettes or periodimissionary meeting. It appears that some cals which represent in Paris the Protestant interest. Recently the editors of those papers -three in number-were summoned before

'Gentlemen,' said the magistrate, when the first civilities had been exchanged; 'Gentle-

ouilding 🕷 a church, can we not 'No: not a single allusion.'

'No; not the hundredth part of a para-

### I DESIRE TO DIE.

The following reasons for desiring to die, were written by Mrs. Jane Ratcliffe, an eminent Christian lady, who died at Chester, two hundred and eighty years ago:

I desire to die, because I want, while I live here, the glorious presence of God, which I love and long for, and that sweet fellowship of the angels and saints, who would be glad of me, as I am of them, and would entertain me with unwearied delight.

I desire to die, because, while I live, I shall want the perfection of my nature, and be as an estranged and banished person, from my Father's house.

I desire to die, because I would not live to Spirit; for his loving kindness is better than life itself.

I desire to die, because this world is infect-

I desire to die, because of the devil's malignant and incessant assaults. I can stand nonecessity enter into conflict with them, and their temptations, and be buffeted and gored by them, which is a thousand fold worse than

I desire to die, because by death I shall rest from the hard labors of this life. I desire to die, because nothing in this world can give me solid and durable content-

I fear not death, because it is but the separation of the body from the soul.

I fear not death, because death is such an enemy as has often been vanquished, and because I am armed for it, and the weapons of my warfare are mighty through God, and I am assured of victory.

I do not fear death for the pain of it, for I fore, from that journal, and he had no other, in life as I shall find in death, and death will am persuaded I have endured as great pains cure me of all sorts of pains; and because Christ died a terrible and accursed death that any kind of death might be blessed to me; and that God, who had greatly loved me in life, will not neglect me in death; but his Spirit will succor and strengthen me all the time of the combat.

I do not fear death for any loss, for I shall but lose my body by it, and that is but a prison to my soul, an old rotten house or ragged garment; nay, I shall not lose that neither, for I shall have it restored again at my Saviour's second coming, made much better than it now is; for this vile body shall be like the body of Christ, and by death I shall obtain a far better life.

## TALKING AND DOING.

When Dr. Chalmers was executing his plan of establishing parochial schools in connection with St. John's parish, in Glasgow, a site, which belonged to the college, was selected for the first school to be erected. Dr. Chalmers called on Dr. Taylor, the head of the College, in order to purchase this site. He expressed his hope of obtaining it on reasonable terms, in consequence of the novelty and importance of the undertaking.

"The undertaking," said Dr. Taylor, "is an important one; but it is not a new one. We have been talking for twenty years of establishing parochial schools in Glasgow."

"Yes," said Dr. Chalmers; "but how many more years do you intend to talk about it? Now we are going to do the thing, and not to talk about it; and so you must even let the price be as moderate as possible, seeing weare going to take the labor of talking and projecting entirely out of your hands."

There is a great difference between talking and doing, though all men do not seem to be aware of it. In this case above alluded to. more was accomplished by the latter in six months than the former in twenty years.

## LIFE A VOYAGE

A writer, whose name is unknown to us. says: I love to contemplate this life, this world, and all my passage through it; and to compare it to the ocean, and to the mariner urging his way across its troubled and ever varying waters; and then to consider heaven as being faintly shadowed by the port or haven where reside the dearest friends or kindred of the voyager, and where his heart and best affections are continually flying, and where he fain would himself be. O'my blessed Jesus,

#### By faith I see that land, That port of endless rest;

and every glimpse I am able to catch through the mists and clouds of frail mortality, only serves to endear that land to my soul, and to make me still more desirous to be gone. hiring, borrowing, &c., which occupy the most of the three succeeding chapters : all of most solemn obligation to keep sober," &c., do for Niggers If you want to do 'om good which is far. a sinful world, to be with Christ, which is far better. I will then endeavor to expand the wings of faith, and to urge on my course homeward, still trusting

## That I shall reach the heavenly shore Where sins and pair distress no more.

LIFE Excursion.—"A solemn thing this ishes the force of that law, or in any way intimates that any portion of the judicial law delivered to Moses was ever abolished. The judicial law was given to enforce the moral law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and punish a breach of it. For example, law to condemn law and powers that exists and powers th the midst of her; she shall not be moved."

# Publishing Boclety T, NEW YORK.

Recorder.

year, will be liable to ents.
by scknowledged in the (il arrearages are paid and remittances should rucest., New York.

jake Periodicale. make Periodicals.

It whom a Periodical single receives the paper, of the receives the paper, of the receives the paper, of the receives the receive

indertion ( 600)

rde be Berr isit

New York, February 15, 1855.

JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) T. E. BABCOCK (T. E. B.)

#### STATE OF THE DEAD.

It is held, by some, that the dead lie dormant till the resurrection of the body. If it is meant, by this, that they go out of existence or suffer annihilation, at death, we reply that if this be so, then the resurrection is not resurrection, but a new creation; for a resur rection means a nising again—implying, evi dently, that the being who comes up from the grave has existed before, and is not a new conscious being. But if a person's existence comes to a full end when he dies, then the person that comes up in the resurrection is not the same conscious being that once merited reward or punishment. Where, then, would be the justice of rewarding or punishing him? True, it is possible that Almighty Power might make a new conscious being. that should suppose itself to remember things done in a former state, before it had any existence; but as it would be a false apprehension, and not a real memory of what was done before, it would lay no just foundation for the recompenses of vice or virtue.

But if by a "dormant" state is meant, not a full end of existence, but merely a state of inactivity, or sleep, we would first ask the a capacity of being recompensed according to its works? Reason at once answers, that He has not. For if, by creation, man is invested with powers which enable him to love and blaspheming him. But to suppose that the Creator furnished him with such powers, and yet implanted, in connection with them, no capacity of being recompensed according to the use that he might make of them, is to suppose the Infinitely Wise God to have been guilty of a great oversight, not to say a most all youth. This cannot be until the church ed. It must teach not only by "Greenland's egregious blunder.

Now suppose a man of great piety to have toiled and labored, through great self-denial and sorrow, to accomplish some good for his ness and justice with regard to that righteous of a higher, a religious law. The only true the press, the school. Academic groves and man? Or, suppose a man of great wicked- and sure foundation of perpetuity in the state ness to blaspheme and insult his Maker, and is virtue, and this virtue must of necessity be commit all possible outrages against his neight the natural outgrowth of the religion of that to her cause. The pleading of the lawyer bors; and the suddenly to make away with nation. In this republic, the Christian is the himself by knife, or shalter, or poison; does national religion, and the church is its ex-God therefore lose the power of punishing ponent, its representative, its heralder, and such wickedness according to the course of preserver; hence the church becomes the exnature? Yet, if the soul goes to sleep, when the body dies, the designed rewards and pun ishments of divine justice are as effectually disappointed as if the soul went into a state church, so may we expect to find our nation. must be thoroughly educated, deeply, proof annihilation. For the dormant or sleeping state of the soul is a state without perception or consciousness. From this state it cannot to her moral sway, the state will not have to in the halls of science. They must drink awake by any power of its own. For it govern. The law of force will not have to deep from the fountains of knowledge. They cannot reasonably be supposed, that this dor- be applied when the higher law of the church must submit to stern and long-continued menmancy is analogous to the ordinary sleep is sufficient. The governmental duties of the tal and moral discipline. which we to describe night, from which we awake state are either prohibitory or regulatorywith perfect regularity, by reason of a law of our nature. For if it were in accordance with fixed or natural law, that the soul should awake from this state, there would be-not one general and simultaneous resurrection of the human family, but—a multitude of different resurrections. That is, Adam, and all those who died about the same time that he did, having fulfilled the law which laid them to sleep, would rise first. Then those who died some time later would rise. These would be followed by those who died still later; and so on, till time should for the full and perfect development of either end. But there would be this difficulty, that What God hath thus joined in mutual relanot having got their nap out, would not awake to be the hand maid of religion, but we would to be either rewarded or punished. They rather say, that what the eye is to the body of nature would Adam not awake till after some thousands of years, others in half that time, others in a still shorter period, and so dormant state but a few days, or hours?

from the dormant state by any power of its | the way of life never enters the soul, faith is own. It can never awake, to be rewarded never there to lisp forth its sublime strains is not a thing which takes place according to the spirit, robbed of its former knowledge, above supposed, reward or punish according power to knowledge. Knowledge, on the is cut off before it is possible for him to re- holy motive power. Religious sentiment unceive any recompense in this life, cannot be enlightened, is blind, superstitious, bigoted, er and outraging his neighbors, kills himself, ranks of sin as of holiness. cannot be punished till a miracle has raised

virtue, and punished for vice, in this respect, that the performance of virtuous actions is followed by happiness to himself, and the misery. This is the way in which the Creat-

pense utterly impossible. of vice and virtue according to the course of without its taking place at all, why is it reto this question, but for the present we deem ordered, not to render it possible for God to contempt by every Protestant, recompense his creatures, but in order that soul and body may be rewarded together.

#### THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL

1. The spirit of the church must be infused into the family institution, and control and preparatory to that, for the church militant. Christ must be here. The altar and the people mercy seat must be here. The cherubim and subdued them to herself.

fellow creatures. Suppose that, just as he offensive, obnoxious union of church and literature and baptize our philosophy into its brings about his end, and before he can pos- state, but in that higher, spiritual, and at the pure spirit. Science must be christianized, sibly have received any recompense in this same time more practical sense of the Christ- art must be christianized, politics must be life, some wicked person suddenly puts an ian carrying his religion into all the relations christianized, society must be christianized. end to his cartlely existence. Does such a and activities of life, acknowledging at all In order to do this, the church must have wicked act prevent all God's rewarding good- times and in all places the presence and power not only the preacher, but also the teacher ponent and guardian of the nation's virtueconsequently of a nation's liberties. It is the erty, and a judgment to come. nation's great moral instructor. As is the As far as the principles taught by the church foundly educated. Christian youth must be govern man, as far as man becomes subject trained early and long. They must tarry long prohibiting the evil and regulating the good. In as far as the church accomplishes its mission and removes evil, by its moral and renovating power, the state will not have to re strain it by its arbitrary power.

3. The School must be subject to its in fluence, must be guided by its principles The relation existing between these is more intimate and important, if possible, than be tween the others.

Religion and knowledge must not be

divorced. They are essential to each other those who died just before the end of time, tions, let no man sever. Science is often said would lie till all was over. For by what law what the ear is to the tongue, so is knowledge liquors, ale, beer, native wine and cider exto the religious element of our natures. Without the eye, the body gropes in darknesswithout knowledge our religious aspirations on, till at last some would have been in the grope in worse than Egyptian darkness. If intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, to minors, the ear never listens to sound, the tongue is We say, then, that the soul cannot awake voiceless and silent—so if the knowledge of or punished, except by a miracle. But if it or if the ear has lost its hearing, the tongue of getting drunk. Penalty as before. require a miracle to bring this about, then it soon forgets its accustomed accents—likewise the course of nature. And so we come to soon forgets, in its idiocy, its accustomed dethe conclusion, that God cannot, in the cases | votions. Religion furnishes the great motive to the course of nature. The good man who other hand, gives light and guidance to this recompensed without a miracle; and the Knowledge without the religious element is wicked man who, after blaspheming his Mak- a servile slave, working as readily in the and pay costs of suit.

Education without being deeply imbued him from the sleeping state. And what is with the religious element, is education unto other, he shall be liable to any third person, this but saying, that God has created man death. There is no neutral ground. Death without a capacity of being rewarded, or or life will ever be mixed in the fountain from punished, according to his works? For if which our spirits drink. Those systems of He had given man such a capacity when He education that would shut out all religious created him, then this capacity would be a education, shut out the Bible, and prayer, and natural capacity; and if man possessed a all reference to the higher law, are to be jured in person or property in consequence elapsed before he could again get admission natural capacity of being rewarded or pun- shunned, are to be spurned by every Christian ished according to his works, then it would educator and philanthropist. Some institunot require, in any case, a miracle to bring tions of learning have attempted it; but they him into a state where he could be recom- have proved a failure, a curse. Some States, entitled to exemplary damages. by an excessive, abnormal democracy, are

has a natural capacity of being rewarded for and prayer, and all religious instruction, all be deemed an unlawful selling and punished Carpenter from the Low family, having been reference to the higher law, from their common schools. If the attempt succeeds, mene, mene, tekel upharsin, will be written by an uncommission of wicked ones is followed by earthly hand all along the walls of their otherwise great and glorious common school sysor recompenses his creatures according to the tem. It was the glory of the Reformation, course of nature. And reason teaches that, if it is to the praise of the Protestant, that his one is suddenly cut off, before it is possible religion and knowledge go hand in hand, his for him to be recompensed in this life, in this faith is according to and sustained by knowlnatural way, death does not place him in a ledge. Luther resurrected the Bible from its state which renders such a method of recom- long entombment, and from it educed a purer form of Christianity. The progress of this But if God can distribute the recompenses reformation has ever been identified with the progress of learning and of schools. The nature, and without any miracle at all, why, it Protestant of the present day, and in our may be asked, does He resort to a miracle for country, has bequeathed to him through the the purpose of introducing the great day of toil and sacrifice and blood of the Protestant accounts? For it is after the resurrection of the past, three great legacies—the reformthat the world is finally assembled for judg- ed church, the Christian school improved and ment, and not till then does the grand separa adapted to the multitude, and a government tion between the righteous and the wicked guaranteeing freedom of thought, speech, and take place. If men can be recompensed pre- conscience. A simple reference to history vious to this miracle of the resurrection, and will convince any one that these three great ideas of modern civilization have sprung from sorted to? We might say much in answer the Christian religion. Any attempt of learn ing to cast off its allegiance to religion, to it sufficient to say, that the resurrection is deny its parentage, should be spurned with

If these statements are true, then it follows that next to piety and all of its collateral, attendant virtues, the church needs intellectual culture. It needs a clear intellect, a strong comprehensive mind, a mind well stored with knowledge. The church will have to meet and fight its way through many and varied guide it. It has been well said by some one, foes, in all the departments of literature and question, Has God created the soul without that the family and the home is the sister of science. It must expect to stand in the high heaven, though fallen and confined to earth. places of the earth as well as the low places, It is at least the great mission of the family and there fight the battles of the Lord. It to train candidates for a home in the skies, and will have to contend with strong minds and keen minds, with error subtile, and far reachand obey his Maker, it is clear that, by these In order that the family may be an earthly ling, and Proteus shaped. It must contend same powers, he is capable of dishonoring sister of heaven, it is necessary that the spirit with duplicity and cunning, and false philosof heaven should reign in it. The spirit of ophies grown gray in the affections of the

Instruction is an essential element in the must hover here. The pure incense of re- mission of the church. It is to teach all na ligion undefiled, as a continual offering to the tions and kindreds and tongues. It is to in-Most High, should ascend from the homes of struct not only the ignorant but also the learnhas carried her conquests into these homes licy mountains," and on "India's coral strands," but also on Mars hill, in academic groves, in 2. The spirit of the church must be in- college halls, and from the chair of the unifused into the state—not in the sense of an versity. Christianity must regenerate our college halls must be consecrated to her serve ice. The pen of the writer must be devoted and the eloquence of the statesman must be baptized from on high. The farmer, the mechanic, the day laborer, need the learning of schools, that they may reason understandingly, knowingly of temperance, righteousness, lib

In order to attain these objects, the church

## NEW LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has pronounce ed the new liquor law of that State constitutional. The result is a general conformity to its requirements by liquor sellers and liquor drinkers. It seems to have been thought best, by the friends of temperance in Ohio, not to insist on the seizure and confiscation of liquors, but to punish the sale and use of them so severely as to put an end to the traffic Accordingly, they have accepted a law or which the following is a synopsis, and which is said to be working admirably:-

Section 1. Provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, by agent or otherwise, to sell in any quantity, to be drank in or about the premises where sold, any intoxicating cepted, under a penalty of \$50 fine and 30 days' imprisonment and costs of suit.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful to sell unless upon the written order of their parents, family physician, or guardian, under the same penalty as in Sec. 1.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful to sell liquor to persons intoxicated, or in the habit

Sec. 4. That all places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of the law shall be declared to be common nuisances, and shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances; and upon conviction the keeper may be fined \$100, and jugged 50 days; and before re-opening it bonds shall be given that the law shall not again be violated.

Sec. 6. That any person who shall by the sale of liquor cause the intoxication of any and compelled to pay all expense of taking care of said drunken man, and one dollar per day for the loss of his time until he gets sober

Sec. 7. That wife, parent, child, guardian. of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action for damages against the person who furnished the liquor, and if the plaintiff be a married woman, she shall be

Sec. 9. That the giving away of liquors, But we know, from experience, that man taking incipient measures to exclude the Bible or other shift or device to evade the law, shall thus passed, when a note was brought to Mr. ianity, a disgrace to the philosophy of human Railroad.

accordingly.

Sec. 10. Provides that the premises where the liquor is sold, shall be liable for all fines, costs, and damages assessed against the vender, whether he be a tenant or owning.

GLIMPSES OF DOMESTIC LIFE IN CHINA As affected by the Rebellion,

You are doubtless anxious to know how th present civil commotion affects the common Volumes would not exhaust the theme of their suffering. This would be in separable from a state of civil war any where It may have its varieties, incident to the peculiarities of this peculiar people. If so, you will as readily discover them, in illustrations from particular examples; so I shall intro duce to your notice the same characters for merly taken to illustrate these "glimpses," as possessing particular interest for you, as well The marriage of "my friend" Nemay oc

curred more than two years ago, as you were

duly informed. Her husband. Low-Chung-Yuen, was, and had been from his youth, in the employ of the Tautai, as secretary or scribe, an office inherent in his family, and so considered as secured to them for generations to come; insuring them a competency, and giving a sort of aristocratic tinge to their friendship, which could not fail to be seen and felt by the "outside barbarian" friends of their new inmate, our beloved Nemay. Her husband, she had always told us, was friendly to foreigners, and designed to make our acquaintance, but the father was obstinate, and would be greatly enraged should we presume to visit her. Once only did we meet her husband, (and that was at the house of her mother, near the close of her first year of married life, and several months previous to those irruptions which have since caused such shaking among us,) until after the capture of the city in September last. Then was "his occupation gone," swept away with the same blast that demolished the grandeur and the power of "His Excellency, the Tautai;" and poor Low-Chung-Yuen had plenty of leisure for making acquaintance with the long-neglected friends of his wife. It is strange how circumstances alter cases; but so it was, that his first visit to us was to beg permission to come, accompanied by his wife, to consult about the future, in view of the troublous prospects just opening up. It is needless say, how cordially we granted his petition, or how speedily the little feet of Nemay brought her to our house, unused as they were to such an exploit, to say nothing of that strange innovation of custom, a walk in the public streets. and that too accompanied by her husband But she braved the double ordeal, fatigue and custom, and a pleasant interview we had. ended in our promise to protect them, and their infant son, as far as in our power, and to allow them to share our retreat should we be compelled to leave the city, an alternative we confidently hoped to avoid, although our arrangements had already been made, in ac cordance with Consular advice, for leaving the city, should it finally become necessary. They also begged us to visit them at their own house, an invitation we were not slow to accept, as you will believe from the fact that before evening we had gone to our reserved quarters "down town," and in returning had ac tually made the long desired, but recently permitted visits. The hitherto unfriendly father was standing outside his gate when we came up, and stopping to make inquiries, (uncertain as to the precise house we were seeking,) for a family "surnamed Low," we were assured by a listening wag, that every body was "surnamed Low," when the old man stepping forward, pronounced our names, and entering | portions of the community, while it amuses his own door, welcomed us with all the cordiality of a patriarch and a friend. We well religious feeling among politicians and legisknew that self-interest was at the bottom;

constantly leaving. Thousands on thousands had gone; for days and weeks, we could not look abroad, or move in the streets, but our eyes were arrested by fleeing multitudes, with | following is the conclusion and pith of it: their loads of valuables, until a strange look of desolation was spread over and within our once crowded streets. Fear was on every face, and we were constantly met by the nquiry, " Are we safe?" If I chanced to go out in my sedan, my return was looked for with the greatest anxiety; and if I changed to remain longer than usual, the neighbors would become alarmed, and could only be quieted by seeing me come back. They said, "While you are at home we feel safe, but when we know you are gone, we fear there is danger, and we are troubled till you return." Understanding their feelings, we resolved to remain as long as possible, and we did so at length one day too late; for when the emergency Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any came, we had not time to inform our friends person to get drunk, and upon conviction he of our departure, or even to take with us proper supplies of clothing for ourselves The next day Mr. Carpenter returned to the city, but so far from liberating others, he was himself obliged to remain prisoner at large for two whole days, and one sad, gloomy night, a lively engagement having taken place terday, acknowledged the Christianity of that in the interval, during which our house had daring imposture of systematic licentiousness received one cannon ball, giving him warning employer, or other person, who shall be in. to seek a safer retreat. Another whole month within the city walls, and it was still quite impossible to liberate our friends. Mr. C. continued to go in at intervals, and to visit the family, and none were more friendly to him

still, we rejoiced that Providence had over-

ruled the obstinacy of man, and that this de-

We remained in the city during the month

sire of our heart had been granted us.

passed over the city wall, and entrusted to some passer by, to hand to him. It contained merely a request that he would go in at once, as our friends were in trouble. They could the old man had been taken and imprisoned chaplain project. by the rebels, for the purpose of extorting money from him. This was their common mode of raising funds, and the family were no strangers to the dreadful tortures often in flicted in such cases, nor to the fact, that death often closed the frightful scene, where the required amount of money was not forthcoming The wealthiest had suffered first, and doubtless many had suffered to death, rather than give up the treasure which might have purchased their lives. This may appear anomalous to those (if any such there be) who have not heard the frequent cases of Chinese who have sold themselves for a sum of money to die instead of some condemned criminal, an anomaly it is difficult to explain, except upon the principle of buying merit for another world or securing the means to perpetuate their honors in this, by leaving the price of their own blood a treasure in the hands of their friends. Mr. Carpenter found a rebel guard at the house, and the family on their be spared, which they were told might be, on condition of the payment of a certain sum This the family declared themselves unable to raise. What could Mr. C. do? Foreigners might not interfere. He could only exposfamily too poor to raise the ransom money, and they professed themselves willing to re ward. No faith could be put in their promisother, Low-Chung-Yuen, at our house, where

knees, begging that the old man's life might tulate. He told the guards, he believed the lease the father, if the sons would come fores; so the sons prudently kept themselves concealed, the younger at home, and the he had taken refuge. Had the old man ever been in our employ, or any wav connected with foreigners, there would have been somewhat on which to found a plea for his release, out the plea of acquaintance, or friendship even merely, would not be sufficient, and any interference on his behalf would have been considered a violation of neutrality, which England into an alliance with the Manchew could not be tolerated. It was, however, dynasty, in order to prop up the tottering confidently predicted, that the fact of Mr. C.'s idolatries of China, and the domination of naving met and conversed with the guards at the house, being a proof of their being some what under our patronage, would effectually prevent the use of violence in the old man' case. And it may have been so; for after while, upon the payment of a much smaller sum than at first demanded, the old man was restored to his liberty, of which he speedily made the best use, by effecting his escape from the beleaguered city. This he accomplished by the help of a small bribe to the guards on the wall, who, in consideration thereof, allowed him gently to pass down their rope ladders, and thus into the free air of the ing them to fine and imprisonment. The outside world. This will seem strange to Supreme Court of the State, however, issued one who does not know, that policy is the a writ of habeas corpus, on which the convicts proper term for Chinese honesty, and that were brought to Madison, the capital, to have gain is a sort of universal watchword. No the merits of their conviction and imprisonwonder, then, if it is used by the watchmen ment inquired into. It seems that they were

SHANGHAI, March, 1854.

## CHAPLAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

turn in this way of letting the oppressed go

The recent action of the Assembly of Cali fornia in relation to Chaplains, shocks some others—giving to all a glimpse of the state of lators of the new State. It seems that the Assembly of 1854 had no Chaplain. They passed a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to invite all the clergymen in Sacramento City to appear, on alternate mornof September, although our neighbors were ings, at the opening of the House, and offer gratuitous prayers. Immediately after the passage of that resolution, a letter was re- Pope, of the U.S. Topographical Corps, with ceived from a Mormon priest and read. The

"Believing it to be inconsistent with the principles of the Gospel, the practice of Jesus Christ and the economy of the government of God to sell prayers at the rate of \$12 a piece and not believing that a prayer which costs \$12 will have any more influence with the Almighty than one which is offered freely, I propose, should it meet with the approbation fourth of March next, to fill the vacancy which of the honorable members of this House, that inasmuch as God bestows His blessings "without money and without price," to offer my services to ask those blessings freely as they are given, and thereby give a slight testimo- the Assembly, he had 69 votes, being a manial of my regard for the interests of the State and community."

A motion was made and carried-38 to 14 -that this Mormon be considered one of the clergymen invited. The next day a couple Rev. J. A. Benton declines because there is

no pay. The Rev. J. Lewis Shuck says: called Mormonism. And with it, or its 'Elders,' I can have no religious affinity, sympathy, fraternity, or intercourse. I claim for Minister, I do claim for Christianity a superi- address him. ority over every other religious system on the face of this whole earth; and as to Mor-

progress, and a bold insult to the intelligence of the nineteenth century.'

The large vote, 38 to 14, in favor of inviting the Mormon, was not owing to the fact that the majority were Mormons, (there is one only. not write more; as a strict surveillance was Mr. Hunt, of San Bernardino,) nor that they kept all around the city, and no notes might were disposed for political or other reasons pass in or out, which could not be read by the to pay respect to Mormonism, but they were guard. He immediately went, and found that merely desirous of casting ridicule on the

> SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.—Mayor Wood's crusade against those who sell liquor on Sunday has proved quite successful. He is now trying to prevent the exposure and sale of goods on that day—a movement which may be consistent with the statutes, but which is by no means as generally approved as his anti-liquor-selling movement. The barbers also, acting it is said on the suggestion of Mayor Wood, are endeavoring to have their shops all closed on Sunday. The extent of their zeal, and the degree of piety which characterizes it, may be judged of from the following paragraph:

> " Some weeks since a paper was circulated, by which every one signing pledged himself to close up on that day, provided all who were engaged in the business would unite in the movement. But here was the difficulty. There were found to be many who would not consent to such an arrangement. We have, at present, a law on our statute-books. making it an offense finable with one dollar to keep such places open on Sunday; but the profits of a majority of the shops on that day are sufficient to enable them to pay this paltry fine (eyen when it is enforced, which s rarely,) without feeling it materially. To obviate this difficulty, the barbers have drafted a netition to the Legislature, to which the signatures of three-fourths of both the employing and the employed barbers in the city have been obtained, asking for an amendment o the existing law, so as to make the fine \$25, which would probably bring the few opposing members of the profession into the traces.

> PROSPECTS IN CHINA.—An English paper says that the relations of that country have assumed a serious aspect. Grave apprehensions have been excited amongst the friends of Protestant missions, by the conduct of Sir John Bowring, in his relation with the Imperial Government at Pekin. There is ground for believing that an influence, hostile to the evangelization of China, is actively at work, and that an effort may even be made to lure glad to see that the Committee of the Chinese Evangelization Society have already presented a memorial to Lord Clarendon, praying that in any revision of existing treaties, ample security may be obtained for the free exercise of the Protestant faith and worship, and the propagation of Christianity in China.

forni

acted

pied

be ar

and-

as an

bill y

exten

into, I

to the

Tenn

opinio

United

salarie

ing Ill

Distri

delive

ports

Maryl

makin

passed

· In/t

Reform

143, n

seven i

Patent

some r

vote of

In i

elected

gave n

ment b

bill wa

who ha

resoluti

present

taken u

tee, wit

priation

chase I

the pate

severui:

WHO

a Lúna

says th

importi

mind, y Combe wanted

store (o manner cite sus ed; an Tenth

him be to be e; soon pr then ins whether other in ed that goods if 764 wo \$17,000 other is Besides

The

Honor to Wisconsin.—The United States District Court for Wisconsin recently convicted Messrs. Booth and Ryecraft, of Milwaukee, on a charge of assisting in the rescue of the fugitive slave Glover—a crime subjecton the walls of a besieged town. It is also a convicted for rescuing a "fugitive from lawell known fact, that the second officer in bor;" whereas, in the indictment it was not command now in the city does many a good averred that Glover, who was rescued, was a "fugitive from labor," nor was there a particle of evidence before the Court to establish that point. It was on this ground that the State Court set them free. In granting the writ, one member of the State Court declared his conviction that the fugitive law is entirely unconstitutional; the other two reserved their opinions on that point, and granted the writ on the ground that no offense had been

> IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.—An expedition has just been sent out by the United States Government, to ascertain whether on the Llarios de Estacedo—a region through which the Pacific Railroad would have to passwater can be obtained by means of artesian wells. The expedition consists of Capt. J. a detachment of 150 United States troops. Dr. G. G. Shumard accompanies the expedition as Surgeon and Geologist.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. SEWARD.—On Secondday, Feb. 6th, WILLIAM H. SEWARD Was by the Legislature of New York elected Senator of the United States for six years from the will then occur by the expiration of his own term. In the Senate he had 18 votes, being a majority of 5 over all other candidates. In jority of 12 over all others. His election is considered a victory for freedom.

Eld. Thomas E. Babcock's post-office address is Albion, Dane Co., Wisconsin. In of indignant letters were addressed to the a business letter just received from him, he House by evangelical clergymen, stationed in says: "My health has so far given way to the Sacramento, declining the invitations. The advance of a long-seated asthma, that I felt obliged to try to do something for relief. While revolving the question as to what it "I am now precluded from accepting the should be, I received a call from the Albion invitation you have extended, from the fact of Church; and in view of the representations I. the Assembly having, by a large vote of yes- receive of the favorable influence of that climate in such cases, I have determined to try it. I start on Second-day, Feb. 12th."

Dr. EDWIN R. MAXSON has recently myself, individually, no superiority in right-tremoved from Adams Center to Geneva, N. eousness over other men; but as a Christian Y., where his correspondents are requested to

. A party of gentlemen left New York last monism itself, I regard it as a dishonor to the week for the purpose of taking part in the than Mr. Low, Senior. Two or three months one living and true God, a libel upon Christ- proceedings at the opening of the Panama

JOHN'S. SAVERY, Proprietor

Mayor's Cffice, Jan. 2, 1855.

Savery's Temperance Hotel

No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y.

KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.

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

Quartery Meeting of Rhode Island Churches.

Sixth-day evening, Feb. 23, 1855, at 7 o'clock, and continuing through Sabbath day and sunday. Opening discourse by S. S. Griswold. P. L. Berry, Com.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this

Coffice a Complaint Book under the charge of a

competent person, for the purpose of receiving and

entering all complaints of matters coming within the

urisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor

duty upon the part of any person holding office under

All the papers in this City will please copy and send

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

1854: Leave New York for Easton by steamers RED

River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M, connecting at Eliza-

bethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad.

which leave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8

For Somerville (way) by New Jersey Railroad from

New York and Elizabethport.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.

TEW YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,

THE next quarterly meeting of the Seventh-day

BELA SAWYER, Sup't.

New London, Feb. 1, 1855.

Mayor - Wood's sell liquor on Suncessful. He is now posure and sale of vement which may utes, but which is //approved as his ent. The barbers the suggestion of voring to have their ay. The extent of ee of piety which judged of from the

aper was circulated. ng pledged himself provided all who ness would unite in was the difficulty. many who would arrangement. We i our statute-books. ble with one dollar en on Sunday; but of the shops on that de them to pay this is enforced, which it materially. To barbers have draftslature, to which the s of both the embarbers in the city ng for an amendment s to make the fine y bring the few op-

fession into the traces.

An English paper f that country have . Grave apprehenamongst the friends by the conduct of Sir lation with the Impecio. There is ground uence, hostile to the is actively at work. en be made to lure with the Manchew op up the tottering lo domination of a ive inhabitants. To mittee of the Chinese ave already present-Clarendon, praying isting treaties, ample for the free exercise nd worship, and the

ity in China.

The United States onsin recently conid Ryecraft, of Milssisting in the rescue ver—a crime subjectmprisonment. The late, however, issued on which the convicts o, the capital, to have iction and imprisonseems that they were fugitive from ladictment it was not was rescued, was a or was there a partine Court to establish this ground that the ee. In granting the State Court declared igitive law is entirely er two reserved their ind granted the writ offense had been

on.—An expedition the United States n whether on the gion through which ld have to pass r means of artesian consists of Capt. J. raphical Corps, with ited States troops. mpanies the expedi-

WARD.—On Second-H. SEWARD Was by ork elected Senator aix years from the I the vacancy which piration of his own had 18 votes, being ner candidates. In votes, being a ma-His election is ABCOCK's post-office

Co., Wisconsin. In ived from him, he far given way to the anthma, that I felt thing for relief. estion as to what it ill from the Albion. e representations I duence of that clidetermined to try Feb. 12th."

xson has recently a supplication of the

iter to Geneva. N. ats are requested to

New York last of the Panadas

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress. SECOND-DAY, FEB. 5.

General Intelligence.

In the Senate, Mr. Stuart presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan. instructing their Senators and Representatives ries, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and ly repudiated the doctrine of instruction, and flatly refused either to obey or resign. The resolution was laid on the table, and the Bounty Land bill was further discussed and finally passed. This bill, which was overburdened with amendments, gives to all who served fourteen days in any war since 1790, 160 acres, deducting the number of acres pay of invalid pensioners.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate bill refunding duties on certain railroad iron was adopted. A set of resolutions denunciatory of Know-Nothingism was proposett by Mr. Witte, who asked a suspension of the rules to bring them before the House. The House refused by Yeas 104, Nays 78, (not two-thirds Yeas,) to suspend the rule, and so the resolutions lie over. The Colt Extension case was debated nearly all day. A resthe House was adopted, the reporter being interested in a claim before Congress, contrary to the rule.

THIRD-DAY, FEB. 6. In the SENATE, the establishment of a United States Court in California was taken up, and some time spent in fixing the Judge's were referred, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the expulsion of W. B Chase, a reporter, was clinched by a refusal to reconsider. After some talk on the Consular Reforms Bill, the Texas Creditors' bill came up, and was talked about until the hour of adjournment.

In the SENATE, several petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law were presented; also, for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. Then the bill to estabacted upon. River and Harbor bills occupied the remainder of the session.

lic of Texas was called up, and an amendment adopted reducing the gross amount to Constantinople. On the way, they happened he appropriated from eight-and-a-half to six- to mention to the captain of the ship that their and-a-half millions. The bill- finally passed, urgent mission was to buy shoes for the troops,

FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 8.

ciprocity Treaty into effect. The bill to ceive them-consequently they could not be extend credit for duties on Railroad Iron landed! was debated awhile, when the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, bills were passed relating to the holding of the United States Courts in Tennessee and Florida; authorizing the give a summary. opinions of the Attorney-General of the Maryland, and Post Office in Baltimore; and the considerable sum in the hands of passen- "decently buried." amending the Act passed in August, 1852, gers.] making satisfaction for Military Land War-

SIXTH-DAY, FEB. 9.

The SENATE spent most of the day on private bills, of which a large number were

SABBATH-DAY, FEB. 10. presented. The Lake Improvement bill was them. taken up, but referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report specific appro- lantic and Pacific shores is effected by the

The House voted \$60,000 to build or purchase Revenue Cutters. The bill to extend on the 28th of January, causing great excite. horses. It is Oriental, but satisfactory. One the patent for Moore & Hascull's Harvesting ment in that old Spanish city, and astonishing of the men left in charge of horses at Varna Machine, was rejected. After considering several private bills, the House adjourned.

mind, yesterday called at the store of Mr. travelers bound for California. Combes, in Grand-st., and stated that he wanted to purchase the goods then in the news of the success of the revolutionary army store for shipment to the West Indies. His in Peru under Gen. Castilla, and the total manner and conversation were such as to ex- prostration of the Government party. The cite suspicions of his being mentally derang- decisive battle was fought on the 5th of Janued; and Officers Mead and Hays, of the ary. In the midst of the engagement two Tenth Ward, were called in, and conveyed battalions of the Government forces went him before Justice Wood, who caused him over to the hostile army, and soon after this for Governor, to which office he was ineligible, to be examined by a physician, and he was desertion, Gen. Echenique, with his remaining not having resided in the State a certain soon pronounced to be insane. Inquiries were troops, fled precipitately from the field. Sevthen instituted for the purpose of ascertaining eral officers of high rank on both sides were whether he had pursued a similar course with killed. Echenique succeeded in reaching heart. other mercantile firms, when it was ascertain- Lima, and at once threw himself on the proed that he had purchased \$39,440 worth of tection of the British Minister, Mr. Sullivan. goods from Messrs. Ward & Knapp; \$16,- Gen. Castilla, with his victorious army, took 764 worth of P. L. Rogers, of Fulton-st.; possession of the city of Lima, where he was Buffalo were 185,266 bbls. by Canal, 157,336 \$17,000 worth of J. Small & Co.; and various received with every demonstration of enthusiother bills—amounting to, in all, \$112,471. asm as the liberator of his country.

officers called upon Mrs. Blauville at her Pacific. to introduce without delay a bill for the latter residence in Brooklyn, and she stated that repeal of the act of 1850. Gen. Cass prompt. and she was making arrangements to have him sent to the Asylum.

#### European News.

Seven days later news from Europe was received in New York on the 9th inst., being to Jan. 27.

Almost the only intelligence of interest brought by this arrival is to be found in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in already received by them under former acts. which the conduct of the war is discussed in Mr. Bell's amendment takes in wars prior to a spirit very much the reverse of favorable to 1790. Mr. Weller's amendment increases the Government. Lord John Russell has resigned, and other changes, amounting to a total break-up of the Ministry, are talked of. From the seat of war we have nothing new.

The Vienna Conference will not meet until the middle of February.

area of hostilities increase; and in Paris it is olution to expel a reporter from the floor of a common remark that spring will see a French band shall neglect or refuse to provide for, or army marching on the Rhine.

portunity to blow it up. Sickness was on the could do. increase in the camps.

Another dispatch, which arrived at Marsalary. The bill to improve the mouth of seilles, Jan. 22, stated that the Allies had not the Mississippi was next taken up, and finally undertaken anything new in the Crimea, as adopted-30 to 17. Some improvement bills they were waiting until the Turkish army had all assembled at Eupatoria. No battle had been fought, as was reported. The beseiged had repaired and re-occupied the Quarantine fort. Gen. Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

Gen. Menchikoff is reported to have said "Our troops may rest; Generals January, February, and March will fight our battles far better than we can."

British, that Lord Raglan has been compelled him a "decent burial." The money was lish a United States District Court in Cali- to borrow 10,000 great coats from Gen. Can- taken out, and \$81 92 were expended upon fornia was taken up and talked over, but not robert. And in great haste, the other day, the "wake" and the funeral. The Democrat two agents of the British Commissariat rode gives the following "bill of items" for the to Balaklava, and taking the first ship they expenses of the "wake." could find-which chanced to be one that had In the House, the bill providing for the lain there for a considerable time, with a payment of the creditors of the late Repub- cargo from England on board, there being no one authorized to receive it—they set out for who were in a wretched condition for want. The captain, in reply, gave them the agreeable In the Senate, the Indian Appropriation information that his ship had several thousand bill was made the special order for Sabbath- cases of shoes on board for those very troops, day. A bill was reported to carry the Re- but that there was no "proper officer" to re-

## California News.

California news to Jan. 16th was received in New York on the 8th inst, of which we

United States to be printed; regulating the ble-the long-continued drouth, from which body into the ground. The liquor drunk at salaries of the Judges of the Districts; divid- the miners had suffered great interruption the "wake" cost \$42, and there was a ing Illinois and Ohio each into two Judicial and damage, has given place to profuse rains; charge for four "sympathizers," who were Districts; concerning the apprehension and and the business of gold-washing has revived, hired to make many lamentations for the dedelivery of deserters from foreign vessels in with fresh activity in every part of the placers. parted—to wail and howl over his dead body ports of the United States; providing for the The amount of gold on freight by this arrival The coffin, the carriages and the masses

In Los Angeles there has been another instance of popular insubordination. Three In the House, the Diplomatic and Consular ed to be guilty, and the people at one time a man named Nowdigate, of Kentucky, were, Reform bill was taken up and passed, yeas were about to hang Brown, but they were on the 15th of January, placed in charge of 143, nays 33. A bill for the construction of induced to desist by the assurance that he N. W. Graham, at Richmond, Virginia, for seven sloops-of-war was reported. The Colt would be hung according to law. All were the purpose of being conveyed to Kentucky, Patent Extension was then called, and after convicted. Brown and Lee had friends and by the Ohio River. Mr. Graham, however, some personal conversation, it was killed by a money, and appealed to the Supreme Court. finding the Ohio River not navigable, went Alvitre had none. They had been sentenced with the "property" into the State of Ohio, to be hung on the same day, the 12th ult., whose laws forbid the holding or transporting In the Senate, Gen. Wilson, the newly and just before that day arrived an order of such "chattels." He took the Central elected Sanator from Massachusetts, appeared, reached Los Angeles, from the Supreme Railroad cars, and would have reached his qualified and took his seat. Senator Seward Court, that proceedings should be stayed in gave notice of a River and Harbor Improve- the cases of Brown and Lee. This act caused ment bill. The Seneca Indians Bounty Land great exasperation among the native Califorbill was amended so as to include all Indians nians, who have learned that an American who had served in the armies of the Union, criminal escapes punishment much more Court. A writ was issued; the boys brought and none others. The Anti-Know Nothing readily than a Californian. Many of the into court, and after a full hearing of the mat-

The great enterprise of connecting the Atcompletion of the Panama Railroad. The locomotive. Hereafter, the delay, annoyance, says that Mr. John P. Blauville, a French and, with only four hours occupied by the importing merchant, doing business at No. 160 transit, will escape the exposure to the

Be sides these, there are doubtless other firms Our advices from the Sandwich Islands aggregate was shipped by the Canal.

that have sold large amounts to Mr. Blauville. give several additional particulars with regard At each place he represented that he wished to the death of the late King, and the effect the goods got ready for shipment on Saturday of that event on the native population. It is next; and in consequence of this, many of remarked, that the horrible orgies which were remarkable excitement upon the subject of the merchants whose stocks he had bought formerly celebrated on occasion of a royal religion among the female convicts of the out were up with their clerks all of Wednes- demise, were entirely omitted, and no inter- Maryland penitenary. Under the preaching day night getting the goods packed; and ruption was experienced of the prevailing of a stranger, who visited the institution, a others, who were not aware of his lunacy, peace and good order of the Island. The deep and serious feeling was aroused, and ment and dissemination of science and generwere probably similarly engaged last night, only approach to the antique rites was an asto use their best exertions to procure the Among the articles purchased by Mr. B. are semblage of old women in the Palace yard, contrition for past offenses and an earnest de- tion of labor-saving machinery, or the means passage of the act prohibiting the introduction \$1,200 worth of hobby-horses, all of which who gave vent to their grief by the hideous sire for forgiveness. For several days and of producing and accumulating wealth. The the fortunate seller supposed would shortly howls, which form the traditional lament for nights the struggle went on, some of them not general mind of the country seems to be

purpose; and also to procure the immediate her husband had been insane for three weeks, 2,000 of Santa Anna's army had gone over

#### Rights of Married Women.

The following bill has been submitted to the Assembly of New York, and referred to the appropriate Committee. It will probably become a law:--

or from any other cause, shall neglect or refuse husband, shall have the right, in her own day. The revival is still in progress at the collect her own earnings, and the earnings of crowded every evening with mourners, many her own minor children, and apply the same of whom have been hopefully converted. for her own support and the support and edu-Most of the nations of Europe are placing cation of such children, free from the control Churches at Hamburg, it was stated that the under a better guidance and direction—by their armies on a war footing. Opinion and interference of her husband, or of any church at Stolzenborg makes abstinence from the general freedom of industry and employ-

Sec. 2. Any married woman whose hus-Letters of Jan. 12th, from the Crimea, state | bind out such minor children and execute inthat the Flagstaff Battery had been mined by dentures of apprenticeship, in the same manthe French, who only waited a favorable op- ner, and to the same extent, as her husband

Sec. 3. Hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprentice ship, executed by the father, that the mother of such child, if she be living with her husband, shall, in writing, consent to such identure. Nor shall any appointment of a general guardian of the person of a child by the in writing, consent to such appointment.

"DECENTLY BURIED."-A person of inferi or degree recently died in Rochester. He had a trifle over \$100 in the Savings Bank So extraordinary is the want of arrange. His wife decided that this should be withment in the distribution of requisites for the drawn when he died, in order to secure to

	,	
	Mr	
	Jan. 15, 1855. To-	Dr.
	To 5 gals. whisky	
	4 gals. dark brandy, \$3	<b>\$1 8</b> 8
1	5 gais. dark brandy, \$3	12 00
1	1 gal. wine	2 00
	½ lb. tea	
1	5 lbs. crackers	38
1	o los, crackers	10
ı	10 lbs. cheese	
ı	3 lbs. tobacco	1 25
١	c 1.	48
1	6 doz. pipes	
Į	2 lbs. sperm candles	24
l	operm candles	1 50
I	Total	430.00
ĺ		\$20 63

An Irishman died in Albany, not long ago, night, who had deposited over \$500 in the Savings Bank, although he lived in great apparent indigence. No sooner was he dead, than a grand " wake " and burial was decided upon, From the mines accounts are more favora- and it cost his family over \$120 to get his accommodation of Courts in the District of reaches nearly a million and a quarter, besides amounted to a round sum. And so Pat was

> A SLAVE CASE.—We learn from the Chi men were convicted there, not long since, to was recently tried before Judge Delong, in be hung for murder. One, Alvitre, was a Guernsey County, Ohio. Two boys, aged Lee, were American born. All were believe longing to a Mr. McLee, and the younger to respectively nine and ten years, the elder bedestination safely had not the train, luckily or unluckily, broke down near Cambridge, Guernsey County. During the detention the ter, Judge Delong decided that the boys were

DEAD Horses - The Turks in the Crimea first train passed from Aspinwall to Panama have a curious way of accounting for dead the natives by the sight of a fire-breathing came down to Scutari to render up his accounts to the Commissariat officer of the deand danger of crossing the Isthmus will in a partment. The first thing he did was to that they have opened an office at No. 463 WHOLESALE MERCANTILE OPERATIONS BY great degree be avoided. Passengers will produce a large sack, which was borne into Broadway, New York, where the working-LUNATIC.—The N. Y. Tribune of Feb. 8 proceed directly from the cars to the steamer, the apartment of the functionary by two men. "Two hundred of your horses have died," said the Turk. "Behold! what I have said clothing and other articles of American pro-Water-st., who, for the past three weeks, has weather and liability to disease, which have is the truth;" and at the wave of his hand, the men tumbled out the contents of the sack on the floor, and lo! 400 horse ears, long and short, and of all sizes and shapes, were piled we learn from the Memphis Eagle, of Jan. Asa F Randolph, "Charles H Davis, SI monda report that the steamer Eliza sunk up in a heap before the eyes of the astonished

> A dispatch dated Concord, N. H., Monday, Feb. 5, 1855, says: The Rev. John Moore, pastor of the Universalist Society of this city, and the late nominee of the Know Nothings length of time, dropped dead in the street this morning, probably from an affection of the

> During the first twenty weeks of the late Canal season, the shipments of Flour from by Central Railroad, and 46,083 by Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroad, so that one-half the

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,

exhorted them to true repentance and faith. One by one they have come forward, expresspower of redeeming grace.

The Columbus (O.) State Journal says: A deep religious feeling exists in the Baptist Church in this city at the present time, under Section 1. Any married woman whose the preaching of Rev. Mr. Edwards, and Rev. husband, either from drunkenness, profligacy, Mr. Davis. Meetings are held every evening, which are attended by crowded audiences. to provide for her support, or for the support | Twelve persons were baptized in the Scioto and education of her children; and any mar- river on Sunday morning last, and we hear ried woman who may be deserted by her that twelve more will be immersed next Sunname, to transact business and to receive and Town-street Methodist Church; the altar is

changes several times a day as to the prospect person claiming the same, or claiming to be smoking a condition of membership. The ments, and the lightness of taxation, enabling of an early peace. As hopes of a speedy set- released from the same, by or through her matter elicited a very warm discussion, but the enlightened workers to possess and enjoy the Conference resolved as follows: That this | the fruits of their labor. These are the great assembly declares the use of tobacco to be one of the offenses specified by the Apostle who shall abandon his wife and children, may (Rom. 13:21) as belonging to Christian liberty. This declaration passed unanimously.

The editor of the newspaper in Athens who so strongly opposed Dr. Jonas King, and whose articles often endangered the life of that excellent missionary, has been seized by men invent and devise all sorts of schemes, the French, and with all his printing implements carried on board a French frigate. Dr. King is now under government protection, and his enemy is in prison.

ing for its object the collection of funds for industry, and legitimate enterprise. The pre-

an interruption for the last eight years.

#### SUMMARY.

than seven lots of runaway slaves have arriv. —these demoralizing and ruinous fluctuations. | Viously 1 ed at this terminus within a week. The first of It would be as regular as the tides, and as A number of airs, the authors of which were not these lots was composed of three men; the uniform as the seasons; with ebbs and floods, next of three men; the third of two men; the fifth of one man. All these were from natural causes, which could be calculated The expenses at the cemetery, including Kentucky. The sixth lot was composed of upon with a considerable degree of certainty. the priest's charge of \$1, were \$20 25. Mass two middle aged, stout men, who had come The establishment of these principles and at the church, undertaker's fees, etc., reached on foot from Louisiana to this place, sleeping condition of business, would conduce greatly by day, and walking toward the north star by to the prosperity of the country, the welfare

The N. Y. Tribune of Feb. 9th, says: W W. Fream, once a man of some considerable property, and about six years ago Assistant-Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, yesterday afternoon appeared, before Justice Connelly and excess, on the one hand—or of equalid and requested that he might be sent to the Penitentiary as such. The magistrate comolied with his request, and sent him to that Institution for three months. A long course desirable a condition of things? of imprudence has brought Mr. Fream to his present unfortunate situation.

The money order system comes into operation in the Canadian Post Office Department on the 1st of February. Orders will be granted for sums not exceeding ten pounds, the charge for which will be 1s. 3d. The system is limited at present to certain Post-offices, of which a list has been published.. The order will be paid only to the person whose name it bears. If he is unknown at the Post-office, age. Sister Ayars had been a great sufferer for many he must give evidence of his being the person

From a private correspondence dated Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 15, we learn that to depart and be with Christ. Precious in the sight Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt was in that city, attending to her property. She was unaccompanied by her husband, the laws of her funeral discourse the 23d chapter of Luke, and 28th verse-" Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for Sweden forbidding the presence of a Jew. me, but weep for yourselves and for your children." The correspondent adds that Jenny had so Near Shiloh, N. J., January 22d, John Bowen, aged changed in appearance, and grown so old in 65 years. He had long been a worthy member of the looks, that her oldest and most intimate friends | church at Shiloh. His sickness was protracted and did not recognize her. painful, but he bore it with Christian meekness.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855, says: The freight train on the Columbia Railroad ran off the track three free, and accordingly they were set at liberty. miles west of Schuylkill this afternoon. All the cars rolled over an embankment, broke up, and caught fire from the stoves. Their contents, consisting of flour, wheat, and domestics, were mostly consumed. Several persons employed on the train were injured.

The New York Industrial Association for the Protection of Home Industry advertise men of the city are earnestly invited to enter their names as signers of a Pledge to use

We learn from the Memphis Eagle, of Jan. J C Smith, Plainfield, N J monda report that the steamer Eliza sunk up Alva G Green, Smithville to her hurricane deck at Plum Point on Joseph J Green, Adams Center 2 00 Thursday evening. It is feared that between Roswell Clarke, "
thirty and forty lives were lost. Elizabeth Maxson, Adams thirty and forty lives were lost. Wm H Green, Alfred

Senators Douglas and Shields were recently comforted by the adoption of resolutions in the Illinois Legislature, censuring them for Matt Wells, DeRuyter advocating the repeal of the Missouri Com- Elias Rogers, promise Law. The Rock River Valley Railroad is adver- Mrs A C Nichols,'

tised for sale on the 24th of March next, at B Hall, Pittstown Four Corners 2 00 Janesville, by the trustee of the mortgage bonds—the company having failed to pay the W B Gillett, Shiloh, N J interest thereon. A P Stillman, Utica, Wis

Miss Cummings, the authoress of "The Lamplighter," is spending the winter in New David McPherson 1 00 Thomas Tomlinson York city, and, we understand, is making arrangements for publishing a new book.

Abel Davis

1 00 Orrin Vincent
1 00
Henry W Glaspey 1 00 Wm F Randolph
1 00
WILLIAM M. ROGHRS, Treasurer

The following general remarks were written for a different occasion, but seem appropriate to the present :-TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, HARD TIMES—CONSERVATIVE PROGRESS.— Our country is moving forward and increasing

be on their way to the West Indies. The bereavement among the aborigines of the eating any thing during that period—sounds mainly directed to the production and accuof weeping and praying were heard through- mulation of material things. This feeling is out the day and night, and the Warden, with so stimulated in its action, as to become in a cut, will be held in Rockville, R. I., commencing on other friends, prayed with the sufferers and multitude of instances a morbid passion, or monomania. Industry economy, and thrift, are among the domestic and moral virtues. ing faith in the merits of the Saviour, until When under the guidance of intelligence, and some twenty odd have made profession of the the restraints of the moral law, they are truly useful, laudable, and honorable; but when they lose this guidance and restraint, they become the causes of great injury to the community. It is the union of these two elements-forward movement with proper guidwill entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, ance and restraint—that constitutes what take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible we mean by "conservative progress." parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of

Wealth is produced by the labor of man upon the original elements bestowed by the pounty of Providence. It has been increased and accumulated in this country more rapidly than in most others, in consequence of the great abundance of these first elements-the greater freedom of the people and their more ready access to those elements-by their sources and main springs of progress and prosperity.

foot of Courtlandt-st. only at 5 PaM.

Returning—leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at tr15 and 9.20 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sometville (way What then are the causes of derangement, ain) at 6.35 A. M. stagnation, and adversity? They come from the morbid cravings for wealth becoming too Leave New York at 8 and 10.40 A. M., I and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9.45 A. M., 1.5 and 3.30 strong for wholesome moral restraint, and judicious guidance. Under this influence,

from petit larceny to Schuylerizing, to get possession of property without rendering a COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED proper equivalent. One of the most ready, A MUSIC AND HYMNS, for the use of Sabbathavailable, and effectual of those schemes, is Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. Comour erroneous, unregulated, and fluctuating piled by Lucius Crandall. Published by the Seventh-The "Association of Scattered Protest- debt system. We are not hostile to legitimate day Baptist Publishing Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New father be valid unless the mother of such ants," a society which has long existed, have credit, that which freilitates and assist rational York. the aid of Protestant communities insulated vailing system is not of this description. got up in the neatest style of the art. It is sold at 35 among Romish populations, held a public Those who will take the trouble to examine, cents per copy. The money should in all cases accom-

meeting recently in Geneva—the first public will find that it is not under a rational guid- pany the order. Address Geo. B. Utter, General Agent. meeting they have been able to hold in twelve ance and direction; but, on the contrary, it The following extracts from the Preface will give an has been the fruitful mother of erroneous, idea of the scope and design of the work:-A revival is in progress at the Congrega- unsound, and visionary schemes-the great This book is designed principally for Sabbath Schools. tional Church in Slatersville, R. I. Additions promoter of extravagance and excess—the Variety has been aimed at, as both pleasing and benehave been made to the church by profession, diverter of industry from its natural and ficial. By accompanying each tune with one or more at five out of the last six sacramental occasions. healthy channels. Our country suffers enor- hymns, suitable to be sung in the same music, it has Indeed, there have been cases of special re- mous loss by misdirected production and the the general wants of Sabbath Schools, and also to ligious conversion occurring without scarcely extravagant and wasteful consumption; mul- special occasions; such as the sickness of teachers or titudes in the mean time suffering for the scholars, funerals, and anniversaries. A number of want of the common necessaries of life. If pieces suitable for social and public worship, together

to be sure, but occurring from general and

lett. Deacon Enoch J. Davis, of Shiloh, N. J., to Mrs.

In Shiloh, N. J., December 9th, 1854, Mrs. Anna-S

Near Shiloh, January 25th, Mrs. HARRIET AUSTIN.

and while lingering with the consumption, trusted

W B Gillett, Wm F Randolph, B G Stillman, A I

Stillman, Joseph Goodrich, N V Hull, Charles Potter

W B Davis, J F Randolph, O Snowberger, T E Bab

cock, E R Crandall, Barton Hall, L Crandall, E R

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

with confidence in God.

Maxson, T T West, L R Babcock

Amos Stillman, Milton, Wis

G.F Lawton, Albion, Wis

T T Brandt, Phillips Creek

Charles Rowley, Wellsville

Thomas Lewis, Almond

A L Cardner,

Ethan Burdick.

Geo S Burdick.

Orrin Vincent.

Abram Allen.

Mary T. Davis, late of Walworth, Wisconsin.

our industrial, commercial, and financial sys- with a new remperance songs, have been morned.

About a dozen tunes appear for the first time in this tems were brought rigidly under the restraints work. A few of these will be found not well adapted to The Cincinnati Columbian of Jan. 29, says of the moral law, and under the guidance of be sung by Sabbath-Schools, as they are too heavy for that the Underground Railroad, for a few days, the most enlightened arrangement, it would young voices, having been composed for the choice has been doing a heavy business. No fewer be nearly free from these painful vicissitudes viously provided with music—such are Barbauld and

known to the compiler, have been harmonized for this

it before the public, being confident that it contains a variety of such pieces as persons will like to sing, and from which they will receive salutary impressions. We are perfectly aware that much of the music in this book differs in its character from what is usually inof the people, and the safety of our republican cluded in the term "Sacred, Music," and we intended institutions. Material wealth would be proit should; for, in our opinion, the varieties of music induced more rapidly; it would be distributed, cluded under this head are altogether too few. Indeed, used, and consumed, in a much more rational, there is a burdensome monotony in the music comeqitable, and just manner. We should see connection with the non-sentimental spirit of the age, (which shows itself in the almost entire disuse of minor poverty, destitution, wretchedness, and misery, music,) results in the monotony to which we refer. We on the other; but a sound, solid, wholesome, are happy to believe, however, that this evil is distinctly felt, and that musicians are beginning to employ a and durable prosperity. Who will not congreater diversity of styles of music, in their collections tribute his mite of influence to bring about so for religious purposes. Airs having a wide range upon the staff, have been preferred, mostly, as being more agreeable, and more easily committed to memory, and also as affording the best exercises in reading music, and training the voice. We shall be glad if this book i At Shiloh, N. J., January 10th, by Rev. W. B. Gillett, Mr. David E. Glaspey to Miss Julia C. Wilfound to meet the wants of those for whom it has been prepared, and in any degree diminish the evil alluded o. Whether the work is adapted to that end, others Near Shiloh, N. J., February 1, by Rev. W. B. Gil-

As more than two parts cannot generally be sung and sustained, by Sabbath Schools, we have, in a large proportion of cases, given only two parts—the Air and

## Now is the Time to Subscribe

OR the best Young People's Magazine in the Union. of the Lord is the death of his saints. Let me die ssue of the January number. The editor and pubthe death of the righteous, and let my last end be like lisher have determined to celebrate this decade in the his. Previous to her last sickness, she selected for history of their magazine, by a larger expenditure upon it of money and talent, than it has yet received, so that its patrons and all others interested may count on its being even more attractive than ever.

It is the aim of Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet hapthing of its kind in the Union." It is emphatically wife of David Austin, aged forty-eight years. She the Young People's Magazing, and filled with just the kind of reading to please and profit those between the ages of eight and sixteen. Its illustrations are numerous and of the highest order.

Each number contains 48 duodecimo pages, and the yearly volume nearly 600 pages, with 100 engravings. The January Number s the most perfect specimen of the kind ever issued

n this country, it being designed as a holiday number. t contains a great variety of amusing and instructive articles, illustrated by over 30 engravings, among which 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 guess. It is a perfect gem of art, and is furnished at an expense of upwards of

Single copies of the January (or holiday) number, 124 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 sameone dollar a year.

Great Inducements for Clubbing. 4 copies one year, 874 cents each - \$3 50

52 52

11

2 00

2 00

2 00

2 00

2 00

2 00

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

8 copies one year, 75 cents each For a Club of six or more, an extra copy will be sent to the person who forms the Club. All subscriptions must commence with the beginning of the

Form your Clubs for the New Volume in season. A specimen of the January number will be sent to any person desiring it for this purpose. To Postmasters .- Postmasters are authorized to ob tain subscribers, and are allowed 25 per cent. on all

new subscriptions, when the full price (one dollar) is paid, or a copy of the work when they forward subscriptions at the club prices. The postage on Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, when paid in advance at the subscriber's post-office, is only

six cents a year. Send on your list of names for the new yolume. with the money, addressed to

D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher

118 Nassau-st., New York

ta sticki blow grod

## Miscellaneaus.

From the very interesting letters of our former fellow-citizen, S. Wells Williams, (says the Utica Morning Herald,) we have to day dwelling houses of Simoda :-

The houses in Simoda are built merely of , pine boards, or of plaster thickly spread over a wattled wall of laths, the interstices of which are filled in with mud. In some cases these modes of construction are combinedthe front and rear being of boards or sliding pannels, and the sides of mud. When thor oughly dried, the mud is whitewashed, and the plain surface worked into round ridges, three incoes wigh, crossing each other diagonally from the roof to the ground; the ridges are then washed blue, and give the exterior a checker board look, which, though eingular, is more lively than a blue mud wall. The plaster is excellent, and these walls appear very solid and rather pretty when new-at a distance one would even think them to be stone; but after a few years, the ridges loosen, the rain insinuates itself beneath the outer coating, and the whole begins to scale and crack off, disclosing the mud and rushes, and then the tenement soon falls to pieces. Still, the progress of decay is not so rapid as one would think, if they judged only by the nature of the materials, and the walls are well protected by the projecting eaves. No bricks are used in building, nor are square tiles for floors seen; and the manner of making walls common in southern China by beating sanded clay into wooden molds is unknown.

Some of the best houses and temples have stone foundations, a few only of which are made of dressed stone. Half a dozen or more stone houses occur, faced entirely with slabs of stone, and standing detached from other buildings, and are doubtless fire-proof buildings. There are no cellars under the houses; the floors are raised on sleepers only two feet above the beaten ground, and un formly covered with straw mats stuffed with chaff or grass an inch thick. The frames are of pine, the joists four or five inches square, and held together by the flooring of the attic as well as the plates and ridge role. The houses and shops join each other on the sides, with few exceptions, leaving the front and rear open. There is no uniformity in the width of the lots, the fronts of some shops extending twenty, thirty, or more feet along the streets, while intermediate ones are mere stalls, not over ten feet wide.

thus made furnishes a covered place for arof trinkets on a movable stall, baskets of grain, effects of saleratus. or other coarse articles, to attract buyers. The entrance is on one side, and the path leads time, and the paper windows closed, or thrust the following statements and facts: aside, according to the weather; on a pleas ant day the doors are open, and in lieu of the windows, a screen is hung midway, so as to cles of earthenware, a framework with hooks, four miles from that place. and shelves to suspend iron utensils or woodforth the visiteity and virtues of their medi- attending the college at that place. cines, some of which are described as brought from Europe. The partition which separates | ionable modes of cookery, though she knew the shop from the dwelling is sometimes that rich food was generally preferred. She with the mistress as the master of the estab- procured a quantity and freely used it. The lishment. When he enters, his straw sandals warm biscuits were so full of it as not only not inconsistent with allegiance to the Governare always left on the ground as he steps on to give them a yellow or burnt appearance, the mats and squats down to look at the but also to render them bitter and nauseous goods, which are then spread out on the floor. to the taste. Many other articles were filled A foreigner has need of some thoughtfulness, with it in like manner. In endeavoring to a departure from the former doctrine of the Japanese to have his mats soiled by dirty feet, much of the article, it is said, as to render or broken through by coarse shoes.

all carried on; here the family take their slice, they would ask to be helped to some of Stanton, for the defendants, was decided meals in the day; here, on the same mats, do the 'specific gravity.' they sleep at night; receiving visitors, and After the lapse of a few months a disease dressing the children is also done here, and broke out among the students—so severe that sometimes the cooking too. Usually this lat- many believed it to be contagious. Of the ter household task is performed is the porch | whole number, thirteen were confined for in rear, or in an outhouse, so that the inmates long time, and the fourteenth was slightly af are not so much annoyed with smoke as they feeted for a few days. The house became are in Hakodadi. No arrangements for known by the name of the pest-house. Two warming the dwelling are to be found, except of the patients died-another barely escaped that of hand-braziers placed in the middle of death-and eleven finally recovered. the room with lighted charcoal, around which The individual who escaped the disease the family gather. In most of the houses wholly was Prof. Tatlock, now of the Williamsthere is a garret, reached by a ladder—a dark town College. The one who was only slightand small apartment, where some goods can ly affected was the Rev. Mr. Crawford, my be stored or servants can be lodged. There informant. The latter had no doubt-never is not a house in the town whose occupants had any—that the disease was caused solely pany, has entered into arrangements with the that time she was in the full enjoyment of all employed in removing the dirt heaps there have arranged this attic with windows and by the saleratus. I saw Prof. Tatlock subse stairways to make it a pleasant room; a few quently, who confirmed the statement of Mr. such were, however, seen near the capital, at | Crawford. It appears that he, like Mr. Kanagawa, and in its vicinity.

hipped, and covered with bluish tiling, each they seldom ever tasted. tile being about eight inches square, shaped I also saw and conversed freely with Dr. ecuted after dark; and hence the importance of her death she could hear better than old reality—showing itself to the beholder in an lively aspect, and contrasts pleasantly with caused by saleratus. the more numerous dingy, thatched roofs. The thatched roofs are made of a species of Arundo, grown and prepared for this purpose, and answering admirably as a cheap and ed by no mean or powerless enemy. The ward out into the stream, and upon which, it roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the river's brink, so as to throw its rays upon full use of herself, and could walk strong and roofs are made of a species of peculiar—but in every particular gave indicated the roofs are made of a species of the s light covering to the wooden tenements occu- bowels lost their tone, and there was great being low tide at the time, a body of work- up so straight that, when walking from me, employed for weaving plain or twilled fabrics, pied by most of the people. It is matted into muscular prostration. Blisters applied to any men, 45 in number, were engaged in I often took her for some of the younger ser- but consists chiefly in certain modes of cona compact mass eighteen inches thick, as it is part of the system were sure to be followed pile driving by means of eight ponderous vants about the premises. The next, and to structing, arranging, and operating some of makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he has never subscribed for it, or had not been the surface and the sides by observe if he had not been the surface and the surfac are neatly sheared. The ridge pole is protected by laying the thatch over a row of hoops that inclose it enough to overlan the

"monkey" hammers. Chappuis's reflector was, the parts which require to be duplicated.

"monkey" hammers. Chappuis's reflector was, the parts which require to be duplicated.

"monkey" hammers. Chappuis's reflector was used on the occasion; and the electric battery for supplying the necessary power, had not strength enough to walk, but forgot states that they have at months of the parts which require to be duplicated.

The recent report of the United Brethren battery for supplying the necessary power, had not strength enough to walk, but forgot states that they have at months of the parts which require to be duplicated.

The recent report of the United Brethren battery for supplying the necessary power, had not strength enough to walk, but forgot states that they have at months of the parts which require to be duplicated.

The recent report of the United Brethren battery for supplying the necessary power, had not strength enough to walk, but forgot states that they have at months of the parts which require to be duplicated.

The recent report of the United Brethren battery for supplying the necessary power, had not strength enough to walk, but forgot states that they have at months of the parts which require to be duplicated.

The recent report of the United Brethren battery for supplying the necessary power, had not strength enough to walk, but forgot states that they have at months of the parts which require to be duplicated.

The recent report of the United Brethren battery for supplying the necessary power, had not strength enough to walk, but forgot states that they have at months of the parts which require to be duplicated.

The recent report of the most singular sign of decline was, the most singular sign of decline was, the most singular sign of decline was, the most supplying the parts of the most supplying the parts of the most supplying the parts of the most supplying the pa are neatly sheared. The ridge pole is protected by laying the thatch over a row of
hoops that inclose it enough to overlap the
addres on both ulongs and newent the rain

| Annotation the surface and the electric that she lost the most severe was one of the most severe was used on the occasion; and the electric that she lost the all of walk, but forgot states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the occasion; and the electric that she lost the all of walk, but forgot states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the occasion; and the electric that she lost the states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the occasion; and the electric that she lost the states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the occasion; and the electric that she lost the states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the occasion; and the electric that she lost the states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the other lost the post-office, store or tavern, or other lost the states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the other lost the states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the other lost the states that they have at present 69 missions
| In short, the disease was one of the most severe was used on the other lost the states that they have at present to a post-office, store or tavern, or other lost the states that they have at present of the post-office, store or tavern, or other lost the states that they have at present of the post-office, store or tavern, or other lost the states that they have at present of the post-office, store or t where the least wind must blow the flame tirely innocuous?

resting on the houses.

the pleasure of publishing a description of the ponds, dwarfed trees, and even stone carvings. saleratus in a family was by no means uncom- as well as the noxious fumes of the ordinary down and crawl like a child; and at length containing images of penates and lares, is met | much as this in my great family.' 'How large | have heretofore been accustomed. with in most of the yards. Only a few of is your family, Madam? I inquired. 'It them are adorned with large trees, and still consists of ten persons.' 'And how much for both the opposite dwellings the luxury of to her surprise, was thirteen pounds a year. a garden.

of the various buildings in Simoda, and their habitual use of this alkali induces, both on general appearance denotes little enterprise children and adults, is one cause of that dread or wealth. The paper windows and doors, mortality which prevails among the formernot a few of them dirty and covered with but which, in summer and autumn, when other writing, or torn by children to take a peep causes co-operate, proves peculiarly alarming. inside, impart a monotonous aspect to the For my own part; I can hardly resist the ful streets. Dyers', carpenter's, blacksmiths' and conviction, that, of the 300,000 above mention stonecutters', and some other shops, have ed, who die prematurely, at least 100,000 latticed fronts, to admit more light, which are might survive, but for the effects of saleratus. elevated above the observation of persons passing by. In front of those dwellings occupied by officials, a white cotton curtain three feet wide is stretched along the whole length of the porch, having the coat of arms of the occupant painted on it in black; the names of the principal lodgers are also stuck on the door posts. Signs are mostly written on the doors, as the windows are drawn aside during in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, genethe day, but only a portion of the shops have any; lodging-houses, barbers' shops, restaurants or tea-houses, apothecaries, and a few County, before Judge Williams and a Jury, others, are almost always indicated by signs. One dealer in crockery and lacquered ware, has the sign of a celebreted medicine placed As in China, placards for medicine were the gregation of Covenanters, to recover the lot most conspicuous of all, but none are pasted upon blank walls; all are suspended in the unprotected from the ill usage of malignant spirits, every one having a written or printed charm or picture (sometimes a score or more) | death. over the door to defend the inmates from

#### The Effects of Saleratus.

same sort not being arranged together, as is it an efficient agent in the production of that Doctor Black, and those who remained in his often the case in China. The finer wares are | most alarming infantile mortality which pre- | congregation, comprising two-thirds or more kept in drawers, so that unless one is acquaint- vails. Your readers know, perhaps, that we of the body, in connection with Dr. McLeod, ed with the place, he cannot easily find the lose about 300,000 inhabitants of the United of New York, Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, goods he seeks. The eaves of the houses States every year, under ten years of age- and other ministers and congregations of the project about four feet from the front, and are and some of them know, if they have read all Covenanter Church, had departed from the not over eight feet from the ground; the porch that has been written on the subject within a true faith and doctrines in respect to the refew years, that not a few of these children lations of the Church with the Government of ranging crockery, fruits, &c., for sale, trays might have survived had it not been for the the United States and the several States, in

Some individuals have doubted the truth of my suggestions. They have seriously directly through to the rear. The wooden questioned whether seleratus is really poisonshutters of shops are all removed in the day- ous. Such individuals may be interested in

I had been lecturing in North Adams, Mass., on Diet and Regimen. At the close of the lecture the Rev. Robert Crawford came conceal the shopman and his customer from to me and inquired whether I was not fond observation, while those goods placed on the of collecting facts, and when I replied in the stand are still under his eye. A case with affirmative, he gave me a particular account latticed or wire doors, to contain the fine arti- of an incident in Williamstown, which is only

In the year 1835 an indigent female, who en ware, or a movable case of drawers, to was desirous of trying to earn an honest live departed from the true faith, and forfeited chief proportion of that timber. Cherries gine is named the McNeill, and is said to be hold silks, fine lacquered ware, for similar lihood for herself and her family by keeping their right to the Church property. Several disgoods, constitute nearly all the furniture of boarders, rented a house in Williamstown, the shops. Anotheraries' shops are hung and took about fifteen boarders. They were with gilded signs and paper placards, setting chiefly, if not wholly, young men who were

The housekeeper was ignorant of the fashthem as heavy almost as lead. The students The rear of the building is appropriated to called these puddings by the name of \*specific the family; here the domestic operations are gravity'—so that whenever they wished for a the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Marshall and Mr.

Crawford, ate very little of the food which at Westminster. The advancement of the way, but she became near-sighted, not being little smoke, and the daylight drowns every The roofs of all the best buildings are was so filled with saleratus, and the biscuits works being contingent on the state of the able to see objects at a distance. Soon after other appearance of the fire. It is only at

somewhat like a wedge; the thick side is so Sabin, one of the two principal physicians of pressing any improved lighting appliance persons generally do. The first indication of enormous mass of fire, partly hidden by a thin made, that when laid on the rafters, it laps who attended at the 'pest-house' during the afforded by scientific discovery into the ser- mental failure was that of locality, she not coating at the top, not yet consumed, and desideways over the thin edge of the adjoining sickness aforesaid, and who is still a practic- vice of such an enterprise. The experiment being able to find her way to a neighbor's corated with a number of pretty blue lights, tile in the next row, and thus forms gutters ing physician in Williamstown. He told me was tried, for the first time, last night at 6 1-2 house; yet her memory seemed perfect in proceeding from as many bright spots of \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions somewhat like the Chinese roofs. They are that, to the present day, neither he nor his c'clock, at the Surrey-side abutment of the all other respects. She recollected her burning anthracite coal. washed in alternate rows of white and blue, associate, Dr. Smith. had ever entertained a bridge. The lighting apparatus used, which friends and old acquaintances, but could not which, with the checkered walls, imparts a momentary doubt that the whole trouble was was computed to possess illuminating power find her way to their houses. I at first sup-

finding entrance. One cannot feel surprise terrible effects, can the less excessive use of tance of 2,000 feet. The experiment, we would get the idea, which seemed to delight and 212 brother converts. Their last station at the rayages fires make in Japanese towns, it, which almost everywhere prevails, be en- are glad to state, proved eminently success- her very much, and she would walk about was formed in 1853, among the Chinese in

fewer of them exhibit marks of care or taste, saleratus do you use yearly?' 'A pound will presenting in this respect an observable con- last me three weeks.' 'Well, Madam, that trast to the neatness of the houses. High is between seventeen and eighteen pounds a hedges or stone walls seperate these yards year.' She was surprised, and said that she when they are sontiguous, but the depth of did not use so much; a pound, she said, the lots is usually insufficient to allow room would last her nearly four weeks. But this,

There can be no doubt that the sub-in-There is not much variety in the structure flammation of the alimentary canal, which the WM. A. ALCOTT, M. D. AUBURN DALE, Mass., Dec. 29, 1854.

## The Covenanter Church Case.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, Jan. 26.

The interesting case arising out of the ivision that took place nearly 20 years ago on trial in the District Court of Allegheny resulted yesterday in a verdict and judgment in favor of the defendants. The suit was and meeting-house, in Pittsburgh, known as Dr. Black's Church. The Pittsburgh conwith the Rev. John Black as pastor, who continued in that station 49 years and until his

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Congregathe following respects, viz:

to vote at elections.

uries in Courts of law.

oaths of allegiance and naturalization. 4. That they were allowed to hold civil offices under the Government, and take oaths

to support the Constitution of the United States, | dens of England with three different kinds of and the several States.

Covenant Church, and therefore, that the much so, that the trees which he planted have road for the purpose of undergoing some re-Pittsburgh congregation and its pastor had supplied the navy of Great Britain with its pairs, which is worth preserving. The entinguished divines of the Covenanter Church, Templars, who brought them from the East; It was originally imported from Liverpool, among whom were Dr. John Neal McLeod, of New York, and Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, in Kent by the Knights of St. John of Jerusa- Grosvenor, celebrated as locomotive manuwere in attendance, and examined as witness-

nia, and that membership in that Church was his deeds. He died in 1652. ments and performance of civil rights or duties of electors, jutors, public officers or naturalized citizens; 2d, That even if there had been gregation. The case, which was conducted interest by every student of nature:by Messrs. Jones, Black and Williams, for upon the second point in favor of the defendants. The court instructed the Jury that the plaintiffs had shown no right in themselves conclusive of the action, it was unnecessary to consider the question of faith and doctrine, and that their verdict should be in favor of the defendants. Upon this instruction, the verdict was immediately rendered by the Jury, without leaving the box.

Practical Application of the Electric Light.

The London Times says that Dr. Watson. of the Electric Power Light and Color Com-

are stretched along the ridge of some of the do so. But so it is with almost every abuse. ceeding the lustre of the brightest moonlight; few moments, before all idea of walking tiled roofs in Simoda, to prevent birds from I have seldom, if ever, met with a person who but resembling the moon's mild and cheerful would be gone, and she would have to be would confess to the error of tight-lacing- radiance. The workmen seemed to be taught over again. At length she became In the rear yards attached to a large num though I have met with thousands who knew greatly facilitated in their various occupations of unwilling to try to walk unless she had hold ber of the dwellings, are outhouses, and that such an abuse prevailed all around them. by its aid; and, we should think that after something; take her by the arm and she would sometimes, as in the lodging houses, additional I was recently taken to task by a venerable once tasting the advantage of so superior an walk, and walk well, but just as soon as you sleeping-rooms. Kitchen gardens are not house-keeper of this Commonwealth, for say- illuminating agent, they would be very loth would let her go, she would stop, and if no unfrequently seen, and more rarely fancy fish ing that the use of ten or twelve pounds of to have to revert to the "darkness visible" further aid was afforded her, she would get A family shrine, made like a miniature house, mon. 'Why,' said she, 'I do not use so duck lamps, filled with naptha, to which they became so fearful that she refused to walk al-

#### Fortune Telling.

Wm. C. Gower, a Sergeant of Police, in an affidavit sworn to before the Mayor of New York, gives a curious account of an ir terview which he had with a certain Madame Henry, No. 263 Broadway. He says that he told her that, understanding she told fortunes ne had come to consult her in relation to valuable watch which had been stolen from him, and wished to learns if his suspicions in relation to its whereabouts were well founded. She answered, that she could not tell who the person was that stole it, but that she could tell the color of that person's hair, and whether he would get his watch again. Her charges were from \$1 to \$5, but she would allow him three wishes for fifty cents. He agreed to take the wishes. She then went to a closet and took out a book with a massive iron key and the only change that I recollect of was confined in it by a piece of red tape. She directed him to stand up and hold one side of coldness increased for two days, when she the key with his right forefinger, and to wish became as cold almost as a dead person. aloud, and she said if the book turned around Her breathing began at length to shorten, he would get his wish. The book was held and grew shorter and shorter till she ceased between them according to directions; the to breathe. Death closed in upon her like sergeant wished for his watch, and Madame going into a soft, sweet sleep, and for two laid her hand on her breast, rolled up her minutes it was difficult to tell whether she rally known as Covenan ers, which has been eyes and exclaimed, "Almighty God, do tell was breathing or not. There was no contorwhether that young man who stands before tion, no struggle, no twisting of the muscles, me will again get his watch." She then but after death she might have still been muttered over something to herself, and the taken, on a slight examination, to have been book moved slightly, which Madame said in a deep sleep. So passed away Phillisbrought by the Trustees of the Pittsburgh was an indication of hope. Then she on a high pole, and the more to attract atten- and Allegheny Congregation of Covenanters told him, when he went home, to take tion, has written the name in foreign letters. against the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Con. a piece of paper and put into it a pinch of salt, a small piece of bread, and a little Congress.—The Montpelier Green Mountain lard, to fold it up, and in the evening, when Freeman, in its Washington correspondence, alone, to throw it into the fire, saying: "This shops. However, no dwelling or shop is left gregation was founded about the year 1800, far thief who stole my watch, may he have pains in his heart, in his liver, and in his lungs, until he brings back my watch." The thief could then have no rest, she said, until he brought back the watch. The Sergeant the House of Representatives, but was disaption was founded in September, 1835, with received very flattering answers to the second pointed. And I am bound to say, that I have the Rev. Mr. Sproul as its pastor, the members and third wishes. He paid her the fifty cents, seen more dignity and comparatively more consisting chiefly of persons who, until the and she then gave him her card, saying that real ability in the Legislature, at Montpelier, division that took place at the organization of when his watch came back he must come and than can be found in the present House. the general Synod in August, 1833, had been give her a present. The ungrateful Sergeant, Sire: In a former number of this paper, I members of the Pittsburgh Congregation. however, complains of Madame as a disorder-The snops succeed each other without any alluded to the use of saleratus in modern This suit was brought in 1852, against the ly person; alleges that she swindled him out on success the House, but with very indifferregular order as to their contents, those of the cookery. I have not hesitated to pronounce Pittsburgh Congregation, on the ground that of four shillings, and prays that she may be ent success. Two or three members appear. Pectoral, until it suldues the disease. If taken in a content of the cookery. arrested, which is to be done.

#### Introduction of Plants into England.

dener to Charles II. Sir Walter Raleigh here, that there are not even a half dozen introduced the potato. Sir Anthony Ashley, members who can secure the undivided attenthe ancestor of Lord Shaftesbury, first planted tion of the House for the short period of sixty cabbages in this country, and a cabbage ap- | consecutive seconds. During my whole stay, pears at his feet on his monument. Sir I was unable to ascertain what the legitimate Richard Weston brought over clover grass business before the House really was; it was 1. That church members were permitted from Flanders in 1645. Figs were planted to me, "confusion worse confounded." in Henry VIII.'s reign, at Lambeth, by Car- | The Senate came nearer to my notion of 2. That they were permitted to sit upon dinal Pole; and it is said the identical trees that a deliberate assembly should be. Unlike are yet remaining. Spelman, who erected the the House, business is transacted in the Sen-3. That they were allowed to take the first paper-mill at Dartsford in 1590, brought ate without noise and uproar. To each memover the first two lime trees, which he planted | ber alike is respectful attention paid while at Dartford, and which are still growing there. speaking, and "order reigns supreme over Thomas Lord Cromwell enriched the gar- all." plums. It was Evelyn, whose patriotism was The plaintiffs claimed that these acts were not exceeded by his learning, who largely contains a notice of a locomotive engine, now contrary to the faith and doctrines of the propagated the noble oak in this country; so at the machine shop of the C. and P. Railwere first planted in Kent by the Knights the pioneer locomotive in the United States. and the first mulberry trees were also planted England, by Messrs. Rogers, Ketchum & diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, lem. Aubrey says Sir Richard Weston facturers at Paterson, N. J., at a cost of upbrought the first clover grass, about 1645, out | ward of \$6,000, and was originally used by The defendants claimed, 1st, That the prin- of Brabant or Flanders. The introduction them as a pattern, and although vastly behind affections of the pulmonary organs, which are inciciples of the Covenant Church were not hostile of turnips, and also of sainfoin, is also attribut- the splendid locomotives at the present day, closed, but more usually open; and a cus- had heard of saleratus, and that by many to the Constitution of the United States, nor ed to him, and his memory is still revered by tomer has, generally speaking, as much to do cooks it was freely used. Accordingly, she to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylva- every inhabitant of Surrey acquainted with in style and strength. After being used as a

## Death from Old Age. From the Nashville Medical Journal.

The following account of death from old in this particular, as it is an annoyance to a make light puddings, however, she used so Church, the plaintiffs thereby acquired no age, by the distinguished divine, Dr. A. L. P. Erie Railroad, by Messrs. Atkinson & Stidright to the property of the Pittsburgh Con- Green, of Nashville, will be read with great ger, of Carrollton, O., for five hundred and

> I promised you that I would furnish you with some of the facts connected with the last days of Aunt Phillis, an old negro woman of mine, who died last fall. Aunt Phillis wa at the time of her death, at the lowest estimate, 111 years, old, and the probability is to the property in dispute; that this being that she was several years older. For 50 years she has enjoyed uninterrupted health, and, as far as I have been, able to learn, she progress for the erection of the new bridge objected. Her sight failed not in the usual the day-time, and not notice it, as there is but tide, they have consequently often to be pros- this her hearing declined, but up to the time night that the danger presents itself in its equal to that of 72 Argand burners, or of posed that this was owing to defective sight, made in looms for weaving seamless bags, by The nature of the disease was somewhat nearly 1,000 wax candles, was stationed on but on examination found it was in her mind. George Copeland, of Lewiston, Me., who has

together, and continued to sit up during the day, but had to be put to bed and taken up like a child. After a while she became unwilling to get up altogether, and continued to lie until she died. All this time she seemed to be in good health, took her regular meals, and her stomach and bowels were uniformly in good condition. I often examined her the best I could, and she had no pains, no sickness, no aches of any kind, and from her own account, and from all that I was able to learn, she was in good health and all the while in fine spirits. The intellect and the mind seemed to be perfectly good, only that she did not

seem to know where she was all the time. At length one of the children said to me that Aunt Phillis was getting cold, and on examining her I found it even so; the extremities were cold-still she took her regular meals, and did not complain of anything that she slept a little more than usual. The the only natural death I ever witnessed.

A VERMONTER'S OPINION OF THE PRESENT has the following:-

I have visited the House of Representatives several times while Congress was in session I had expected to find a dignified body in While I was present, a member from some ed to be listening to his remarks, but the greater portion were busy walking about, talking and laughing, some were lolling listlessly in their seats reading, and some were Pine apples were first grown by Rose, gar- apparently sleeping. It is a notorious fact

AN OLD SETTLER.— The Cleveland Herald was then regarded as the ne plus ultra, both pattern for some time, the McNeill commenced running on the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, between Jersey City and Paterson, in the year 1828. For years she was considered quite a wonder. She was recently purchased of the New York and fifty dollars, and is to be used on the "Carroll Branch R. R." a short road of ten and a half Alden. Rowse Babcock. miles between Carrollton and Oneida. As she commenced running on the shores of the Atlantic, and is still in good preservation, it would not require a great stretch of the imagination to believe that the snort of her whistle might yet be heard on the shores of

Unquenchable Fire.—Four years ago, Independence. J. P. Livermon was never sick in her life, except at the birth (says a Pottsville paper) what is now called Linckland, Daniel C. Burdick. VIRGINIA. of her children. For thirty years of her life, the old breaker, at Thomas & Beatty's mine, and down to within three years of her death, caught fire from an explosion. The fire was she did not seem to undergo the slightest communicated to the "dirt heaps" around, change in her appearance—time exercising where it has been secretly burning ever since. but little power over her. The first sign of It made its appearance again, about five decay was that of sight, which took place weeks ago, in the immediate vicinity of the about three years before her death; up to new breaker, and men were and are still Government authorities for applying this her senses; and at 104 years would have that being the only method practicable to West Edmeston. E. Maxson. novel agency in aid of the operations now in married an old negro man of 75, if I had not insure safety. A stranger might pass it in Watson. Halsey Stillman. West Genesee. E.I. Maxson.

A very excellent improvement has been

ful in accomplishing its object. The light the yard and porches until some person would Mongolia. A large number of these stations for a square of 16 lines or less-one insertion. upon such straw coverings, which, like a tinder | Many tell us they do not use it to excess, diffused over the working stage was of an tell her she had walked enough—but she defray their own expenses, and for the rest box, would ignite at the first spark. Wires though they are well aware that many others intense and yet agreeable brilliancy, far ex- would no sooner take her seat, and sit for a only \$9,000 per annum are required.

New York and Eric Railroad. ON and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further further notice, Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., New York, asfollows: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in ermediale stations.

Rockland Passenger at 2.30 Ft. M. (from foot of Chambers st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermedi ate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and interediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffala Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and ntermediate 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 Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

Hudson River Railroad. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, 1854, the Passenger Trains will run ilaily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave New York from the station corner Chambers st, and College

7 00 A M-Express Train for Albany and Troy, con. necting with Northern and Western Trains. 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 nd 10.30 A M For Peekskill at 3, 4 and 5.30 P M.

For Tarrytown at 1 and 8 P M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains top at all the Way Stations. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A M, from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

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

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President

sweat during the night. 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 readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find by 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 hemselves unwilling to lorego its use when the necessity 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 house ness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

Asthma is generally much relieved, and often vholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can

Bronchitis, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry ectoral 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

The Influenza is speedily removed by this remedy, families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors without the Cherry Pec-

toral, 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 pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease. taken under the advice of a good physician if possible, 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 sel iom fail to subdue the disease.

Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to country abounds in persons, publicly known, who is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous dent to our climate. 'And not only in formidable at-Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, etc., and for children, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtainhave 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.

## Local Agents for the Recorder.

CONNECTICUT. Adams. . Charles Potter. t Hopkinton..C. M. Lewis. 2d Hopkinton. Charles Spice 3d Hopkinton. P. S. Crandall. amestown..Wm. A. Weeden awcatuck . S. P. Stillman. NEW JERSEY. arlborough.. David Clawson New Market .. H. V. Dunham. sinfield..E. B. Titsworth. PENNSYLVANIA. ossingville . . Ben i. Stelle ost Creek..Wm. Kennedy. B. Run. Wm. F. Randolp Vhite Oak .. Zebulon Bes. Montra. Eli Forsythe. WISCONSIN. ILLINOIS. Farmington .. Dennis Saunder uthampton. J. R. Butts.

some

, the

and that the N pari of

exh

earn ship as the all or dog and fect to the

#### The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society

NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK.

not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are poid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders andremittances should

e directed, post-paid, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York

Liabilities of those who take Periodicals. The laws declare that any person to whom a Periodical

For each additional square, two-thirds the above, 181

six months,

Rates of Advertising. each subsequent insertion,