VOL. XI.—NO. 40.

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Hawcatuck. S. P. Stillman.

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NEW JERSEY.
Marlborough., David Clawson
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Lost Creek. Wm. Kennedy. G.B. Run. Wm. P. Randolp

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Milton: , Joseph Goodrich, Utkes: , Z. Campbell, Walworth, , H. W. Randolph, ; ILLINOIS.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 15, 1855.

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

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

WHOLE NO. 560.

The Sabbath Recorder.

TRACT OPERATIONS. Continued from the Recorder of March 1st.

The Snowhill Society is larger, and more efficient in its operations generally, than that at Ephrata; yet the same causes are operating there as at Ephrata, and with like discouraging results. While at Ephrata but few understand English, most of those at understand preaching in it, and I think they usually have their preaching in English. At Ephrata the preaching, and all the other exercises of social and public worship, are commonly in German.

At Snowhill I found that considerable feeling existed in reference to the monastic element in their Society. Indeed, I ascertained that the propriety or impropriety of fostering and perpetuating that feature of the German Seventh-day Baptist denomination, had become a question of sufficient importance among them to agitate powerfully the whole body. I should think the impression was pretty prevalent among them, that the monastic element can not long exist in the bodythat the causes which once gave it strength, and the circumstances which once justified it, perhaps, or rendered it politic, have nearly ceased to operate. There are, as a matter of course, those who are desirous that the monasinstances, then, individuals especially interested in its continuance should exhibit some indiscretion, and too much feeling in its favor, the evening with him in his study. On partit need not surprise any one. I thought I met with a case or two of the kind. If I misjudged the matter, it may have been because I did not understand the particular circumstances of the case minutely enough to appreciate properly the manifestations of feeling alluded to.

much kindness and Christian hospitality, as those Ephrata had done. They made appointments for me to preach, and came out in good numbers to hear me. They made, Cause, which will be reported in the proper place. Also they presented me, at Snowhill, two larger and more ancient volumes of music than that received at Ephrata from Paul Ritter. I mention the name of the donor of that book here, because I see that I omitted to do so in my previous article. The donors of the music books received at Snowhill, were Catharine Slack and Abram Burger. That presented by the latter was written in 1747. These books are rare and interesting specimens in the line of penmanship and musical While I was visiting these Societies, I was

constantly in company with the relatives and early acquaintances of Dr. Wm. M. Fahnestock. They made many inquiries about him and his family. Having lately visited and the interest he took in their affairs. I made up my mind to call on Dr. F. on my return, and communicate the many kind remembrances intrusted to me for him and his family. But I will not attempt to describe my deep sorrow, when, on my return to Philadelphia, I was informed by Mr. Potter that Dr. Fahnestock was dead. Mr. P. said that Dr. F. was in his office a few mornings before, and left to attend to some business, and be ing office in the second story of a building in South-second street, and that on coming out, and when at the top of the second flight of first flight, having nothing to check the dreadful force of his fall with but his cane and umbrella, neither of which availed any thing for the foot of the stairs, broken, fit emblems of his own shivered frame and useful life, broken off in the midst. It appeared that Dr. F. about half an hour, before he was observed by any one who rendered him any aid, or attempted to relieve him. He was quite insenhospital, where he died. But his case having Recorder, I will not enlarge upon it. Under circumstances so afflictive to his family, I thought it my duty to call and let them know addition to what I had distributed when there Gutgesell, at No. 19 South-tenth street. I found Mr. and Mrs. G. very agreeable people,

with some apparent interest. Seeing a notice in the papers, that there was to be a debate in Franklin Hall, on First Nor was there any thing in the ceremony to

to those present. I had previously arranged of duty. to give a lecture in another part of the same building the same evening; but the weather being very unfavorable, and becoming still worse till the hour for my lecture came, there was no audience to speak to. In distributing tracts one day, I came in contact with one of the leading disputants on the negative at the Snowhill are sufficiently acquainted with it to debate mentioned above. We had a long and interesting conversation on religious subjects, in the course of which he presented a variety of complaints against the churches. and especially the ministry. I made the best defense I honestly could for them, but was obliged to confess myself unable to clear them charged them; such as making money the basis of church privileges, to the exclusion of the poor, and connivance at popular corruptions, the road to high titles and large salaries. I gave this man some tracts and left him, im pressed myself with this thought, How little do the secluded and exclusive herd of religionists know of or appreciate their errors, and the untold evils which flow from them; for the reason, that they have mistaken for virtue and piety, that stupid course of refusing to hear any views or representations of their principles or practices except such as are

held up by those of their sect. While in the city, I made the acquaintance of the Rev. Dr. Belcher, author of a work on the various religions extant, lately published by J. E. Potter, Philadelphia. The Doctor tic feature should be perpetuated. If, in some is an Englishman, and pretty familiar with the history of the Seventh-day Baptists in England. He had not seen our tracts on the Sabbath. I took tea at his house, and spent ing, I presented him with a volume of tracts which he seemed pleased to obtain, and in-

> Having closed up my operations in Philadelphia, I left, December 28th, and called at Bordentown to see Dr. Fahnestock's family. How great the change! How sad the confamily, with all that was necessary to complete the bright circle, in the same apartments, now, sorrow, sighs, and sadness, strike the attention, and oppress the heart. Crushnow widowed mother of those two weeping daughters, the two remaining strands of that triple cord which had bound her to life. Now, like the frost stricken rush, borne down by the storm-blast, she lies prostrate, and trembling in every nerve, and sleepless, ex cept by the use of opiates prescribed by a voice unfamiliar at the side of her sick bed At the hour when the Doctor had been accustomed to attend family worship, Mrs. F. had the family called into her room, and invited me to lead their devotions. What instructive chapters do such passages in human life compose! How forcibly do they present the blessings of religion! The next day I left recently transpired.

Sabbath and other topics among the German Seventh-day Baptists, and supplied such with tracts as wished them, a large part of my him, I was happy to tell them of his welfare, labor was scattering tracts in the principal towns on the route, namely, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, and other places, as I own. They are such as man could never had opportunity. I placed a volume of tracts on the reading-room table at the American Hotel, Philadelphia, presented one to the Athenæum Library, another to the Sunday Mercury, one to the United States Hotel at Harrisburg, one to the Lancaster City Exchange Hotel, one to the Independent Whig, and one to J. Michael's Hotel. These three last named were all at Lancaster. I gave one volume to a colored man I met in the ready to leave for home in the next train of cars between Lancaster and Philadelphia. cars for New York—that he went to a print- He appeared to be quite intelligent, and a good deal interested in the subject, as I also For the sake of order and connection, these

things should have been introduced before, foot slipped, and he fell to the bottom of the feet, which I saw performed while at Snow- after. hill. It took place at a private house, in the evening after the Sabbath, in connection with the administration of the Lord's Supper. The meeting being convened, the emblems of that purpose, as they were found with him at | Christ's body and blood, with the communion service (of which the cups are wood, turned in the shape of large wine glasses) being duly arranged on the table, the exercises were commenced by singing, prayer, and reading lay at the foot of the stairs where he fell, the Scriptures. Next, the leading minister presented an argument in vindication of feetwashing. That being done, the ministers, (two in number,) took off their coats, and sible when taken up, and was removed to the girded themselves with towels, in the form of a long apron tied round the waist with strings. been already laid before the readers of the containing water, being brought, the male members took off their boots, or shoes, and stockings, and one after another either coming to the tub, or it being placed before them, put their feet into the water, when the leading done, the men dressed their feet again, and the ministers laid aside the towels, put on on my way out,) I remained several days to their coats, and resumed their seats. Then deep profound, incapable of life. "Without dispose of them. With a design to economise, a new supply of water being furnished, a form," it could have had no fixed shape! The I took board in a private boarding house, couple of the elderly sisters took clean towels necessary inference is, that it was in a soft, kept by a Catholic family, by the name of and girded themselves in the same manner as fluid, impregnable state. In this state, "the the ministers had done, and proceeded to wash the feet of the female members, in the way they had done the males. While these and presented them a volume of Sabbath exercises were going on, I observed that of God ever go forth upon an useless mission? Tracts, which they politely received and read there were a few individuals present (young Let the holy writers answer, (Psalm 104: 30,) persons) who were disposed to treat them in "Thou sendest forth thy Spirit; they are

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to mankind?" I went to the Hall to see Indeed, though I am not convinced that feet- and infused into it the salts, acids, and other how the thing was managed. Becoming in- washing is, or ever was, a church ordinance, chemical properties necessary to vitality. terested in the subject, and there seeming to I am willing to admit that there was somebe a lack of speakers, I took a part with the thing deeply impressive in the rite as peraffirmative in favor of the Reformation. formed at Snowhill, for it was evident those When the debate closed, I distributed tracts | engaged in it, acted under a firm conviction L. CRANDALL.

FOOTPRINTS OF JEHOVAH IN THE AGES OF REVELATION—NO. 3.

The First Day. The history of creation is essential to the

foundation of a successful system of religion An unknown God once had an altar and a sacrifice; but it was a limited, local observance of brief duration. The worship of we know not what, we know not whom, finds no sympathies in the human heart; it calls for of some serious wrongs, with which he no love; it awakens no fear. Worship, to be sincere and effective, must be associated with a knowledge of existing realities. Such is Jehovah, the God of Revelation; and such is the system of religion which revelation enjoins. The origin and order of all that exists in nature, is in revelation attributed to an infinite Intelligence-a Being who produced them by the volition of his own omnipotent, omniscient will! That Being is Jehovah of the Hebrew Scriptures. He who made all things, reveals so much of the process as he sees fit, and no more; and upon that revelation which he has made claims the homage of man as his Creator, and reproves all who affect to know the secrets he has not disclosed, either by his works or his words! "Hast thou not known—hast thou not heard that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? There is no searching of his understanding." Isaiah 40: 28. To Job thousands of useful purposes for man, and vited me to call upon him when I came to (Chap. 38th) he said, "Who is this that dark eneth counsel by words without knowledge? Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare, if thou hast understanding." That sublime appeal of Jehovah The Society at Snowhill treated me, with trast! Where, a few weeks before, I had to his servant Job contains questions no man spent an evening in the society of a cheerful can answer, and ought to put the blush of humility upon every man who has attempted to correct the cosmogony of revelation. The made appear to me arrogant and impious.

> Moses' call to his work, as the divinely austatements are to be received in a correspond. after. ing manner. He does not write as an inductive philosopher; it was not his calling; product of Moses' philosophy than of our liever in revelation. have imagined, unless they had first been communicated by a Being who existed prior to the existence of man. What can be more arrogant, than to assume to know what was, and how it was produced, before man existedand that, too, in opposition to, or contravention of what He has said who made all things? Moses not only said what God did, but what God said on the occasion! This is not written upon rocks, nor in stars; and unless Moses received it from Jehovah, he must have been the most arrogant, hypocritical pretender the world ever saw, or he has out-philosopher-

But waving our assumption of his divine mission-if Moses has not given the true cosmogony of earth, who has? How many theories have geologists broached? If two independent, original geologists, have hit upon exactly the same theory, I have yet to learn who they are! But Moses, and near forty other sacred writers, stretching through thousands of years, have never varied in their statements, allusions, or inferences, from the cosmogony first given; and the reason is, that cosmogony contains the ineffaceable footprints A vessel of convenient size, that is, a tub, of Jehovah, the author of that cosmogony, and of creation itself. Although nature could never have taught the history of its own origin and order, its present condition and order harmonizes with every proposition of Mosaic

At first, the earth was chaotic-a dark and Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." For what purpose? Did the Spirit created; and thou renewest the face of the earth." Doubtless it was at this period that Reformation in England been of any benefit were predisposed to trifle with serious things. magnetic forces requisite to solidity and order; 12; Matt. 4: 18-22.

"O Spirit, . . . Thou from the first Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread, Dove-like, sattest brooding on the vast abyss, And mad'st it pregnant!"

All the subsequent acts of creation appear to have been consequent upon this impregnating of the Spirit of God, for they all follow at the word of Jehovah. He spake and it was done; he commanded and it stood fast. No ages of transition were requisite to bring forth the forms that exist upon earth; no chance amalgams to produce life; no progress from the molusca to the crustaceous, or onward to the quadruped; all that God did was complete after its kind. This I believe is allowed to be the meaning of the sacred testimony, "And God saw that it was good."

"And God said let there be light, and there was light." One of the skeptical objections brought against the Mosaic history of creation, is the account of the creation of light before the creation of the sun; because the sun is now the great luminary of day. But every peasant in the world has the means at command to show that light can be made to exist without the aid of the sun. Let him take his flint and his steel, his friction wood, or his phosphorescent match, and he can make light in the darkest cavern; indeed, every magnetic and igneous substance possesses the property of making light independent of the solar beams, and electrical and mechanical force is sufficient to bring it forth. It is ill adapted to vegetable life, but the mosaic account speaks only of its existence before vegetation was called for, and it still subserves doubtless it was in these respects that "God saw the light, that it was good."

were as easy to light one hemisphere of the Drunkenness;' he left his dinner, and put light his cabin in the darkest night.

"And God called the light day, and the works of the Lord are great, and it is proper darkness he called night." In this account too, some donations in money to the Tract ing bereavement had entirely prostrated the for those who take pleasure therein to search of the first day we have facts related which them out; but to assume that nature teaches | no philosophy could have taught. Light withmore scientifically the very facts Jehovah has out the sun! Divided from the darkness, to revealed, then does that revelation he has make the alternations of time, day and night before the solar rays reach the earth, and before there was an atmosphere to receive thorized instructor of Israel, may claim our them! And according with facts observable attention at another time. I only assume in nature, the rotation of the first day, subhere, that he is such, and through them the serves some of the highest and most useful instructor of the world. If he be such, his purposes of life, which we shall notice here-

Here, then, are the footprints of Jehovah in the Records of Revelation, obvious to all that house of mourning, not unbenefited, he writes as a religious teacher, and proceeds the observers of the power and order of crethough saddened by reflection on what had in method just as we parents are obliged to ation. The voice of nature perfectly harmon do with an uninformed child; he states the izes with the words of revelation, and all Though I preached on the subject of the facts as they existed, and events as they oc- bespeak the omniscient and the omnipotent curred. And they are such facts and events God. So far as light extends, and day sucas the philosophy of nature never teaches, ceeds to night, the power and truth of Jehoand cannot teach. They are no more the vah are coetaneously seen by the reverent be-

WHAT IS MEANT BY FOLLOWING JESUS.

Following Jesus resembles coming to Jesus, just as a long journey resembles the first stage of it. The two are similar, for every act of following is a fresh coming. They also coexist, for all who truly come, follow. Yet they can be distinguished in our minds, just as following a guide can be thought of as something more than first applying to him. When the tract of country through which we travel is difficult, dangerous, and unknown, it is essential that we secure the services of a competent person to show us the road, and assist us in it. We put confidence in him. and act on his instructions. We keep our eye stairs, (to which there was no stair rail,) his and yet I must mention the rite of washing ed all the other philosophers I ever read on him, watch his steps, and tread where he treads. We do not venture from the path he takes, nor lag behind so as to lose sight of him: but we do our best to keep near him, and willingly rid ourselves of any unnecessary luggage rather than be left behind. We have lost our way in a world of sin

There is a road through it to a world of per-

fect holiness and joy. But we cannot find this road, nor keep it when found, without guide. God himself undertakes to be our leader. In the Bible, loving and obeying him is spoken of as following. Caleb and Joshua are commended because they "wholly followed the Lord." We are told that David " followed God with all his heart:" and Elijah appealed to the Israelites, saying, "If the Lord be God, follow him!" When Jesus called his chosen disciples, he said, "Follow that I thought of them in their hour of dis- minister gave each a thorough but short rins- cosmogony; and every survey I take of it was visibly on the earth was an emblem of To such, and some of them are dear to us as of Christ, as he drew near to death spoke tress. But as I had ordered an ample supply ing, and his colleague wiped them well with of publications for distribution in the city, (in the towel with which he was girded. That divine account.

was vising on the cats was an employed them well with adds confidence and joy to my faith in that what the disciple of Christ should do always friends and acquaintances, we have a word to with great disapprobation of the phrase used after a spiritual manner. As the sinner say. We have met them. We have met them.

And the second s

LOOK ABOVE.

Wanderer o'er life's restless ocean. Weary of its wild commotion. Look above. Though thy way is dark before thee, And the clouds are gathering o'er thee-

Watcher, thy lone vigils keeping O'er the loved one, cease thy weeping, Where the stars in beauty gleaming, Words of love and duty seeming,

Mourner, in the church-yard kneeling, All thy new-born anguish feeling, Look to God; By his help thy loved one's risen From his dark and lonely prison,

Bondman, 'neath thy burden loitering, Vainly to thy brother calling, God has heard thy earnest prayer, And will bring the weary where, Tears shall cease

Lone one, friendless and forsaken. By the storms of life o'ertaken, From thy soul the chains are falling, Voices now to thee are calling,

Child of earth, in sickness pining, See'st thou not the light that's shining From above? Though from earth thy soul is fading, Fearful doubts thy spirit shading,

Hopkinton, R. I.

THE POWER OF A LITTLE BOOK.

In the Jubilee Memorial of the Religious ract Society, the following striking fact is recorded, illustrative of the beneficial effects that follow the distribution of good books. This cheap and easy method of doing good we strongly recommend:-

An old vender of tracts, when visiting

depository at Stroud, related the following fact: "As I passed through a village in Yorkshire, I asked a poor woman to buy a religious tract. She refused. I turned round "And God divided the light from the dark- and threw one in at the door, and the wind ness." Doubtless it was hemispherical as carried it under the table. The man of the the title-' The Wonderful Advantages of earth without sun, as it is for a peasant to in his pockets. After he got to his work he read it. In the evening his companions missed him at the ale-house, and when they saw him. they inquired where he was on the preceding evening. He said he had been reading a religious tract. On giving this account of himself, they all laughed, and said he was going to turn Methodist. 'His neighbors said, 'John P. was sober last night,' which quite surprised them, as this seldom occurred. But from this time he kept from the public house. and began to pay his debts. His wife told all who inquired about him, that the cause of this great change was reading a religious tract entitled. 'The Wonderful Advantages of Drunkenness,' which a poor man had thrown in at their door. After being away two years I returned to that neighborhood again.] stopped at a public house, about two miles distant from the village before named, and offered my tracts for sale. One of the persons in the room, with a dreadful oath, said I was one of those Methodists that had made their companion mad. The woman of the house said, 'Do you call him mad? then I wish you were like him, and would pay the five pounds you owe me; for he has paid me every farthing he owed me, and all in les than two years.' On entering a house about a mile further, I was informed that the tract I had thrown, two years before, into a poor man's house had made him another man. A length I arrived at the village. A woman looked very hard at me, and said, 'Are you not the man who sold me some tracts about two years ago?' I said I was. Then she said. 'You must go with me to the house where you threw the tract in, and I am quite sure the woman will not tell you to go to hell now.' As soon as I entered, the woman informed her I was the old man she so much wished to see. She cried out, 'What! that dear man who threw in the tract?' and running, she took hold of my hand, and said, 'I humbly beg your pardon for what I said: I was in a passion, and very vile and wicked. She bade me sit down to dinner, and said her

pushand would be there in a few minutes As soon as he came in, she told him who was. He took me very kindly by the hand, and said, Blessed was that hour when vou threw the tract into my house, and thrice so wicked. I was then poor and wretched; spent most of my time in the ale-house; but now, thank God! I have a house of my own, and it is my delight to talk of the goodness of that God which directed me to the reading of

MARKED BY DISEASE FOR DEATH.

The world, though pleasant in many of its aspects, is still sad in some of its events, and solemn in its remembrances. We frequently meet those in the streets and in their dwellings, who are marked by disease for death. me;" and the sons of Zebedee left their nets, The subtle enemy is preying upon their vitals, ity of losing anything permanently valuable. and Matthew rose up from the receipt of and though almost unconscious to friends becustom. They not only went to him, but re- side them, is nevertheless certain in its pro- late Rev. Dr. Simeon, long a tutor in Horton mained with him. Their conduct while he gress towards the fearful accomplishment. College, after many years spent in the service earnestly seeking salvation is said to "come in pleasant conversation. But to us the contract "When," said he, "I consider the infinite to Jesus," in like manner the after life of viction is too settled to be mistaken, that be those who are truly converted is spoken of as fore the summer with its bloom and flowers ashamed to talk of venturing on him. O "following Jesus." The disciples, grateful shall bless us, they will sleep in the grave. had I ten thousand souls, I would at this mofor the benefits they had received, delighting The scenes and friendships of life will pass ment cast them all into his hands with the in his company, and conscious of their con-tinued need of his help, followed him bodily mourners will go about the streets. The inued need of his help, followed him bodily mourners will go about the streets. The pourneyed when he journeyed, rested when he rested, listened to his teachings, and rendered him any service he might require. Just so they who have come to him for salvation, continue to trust in him; and out of its avail nothing for the dead. The passing shall compass him about. I read it in my love to him, keep near him in their thoughts, day while life lingers is the period of sympatudy his word, imitate his example, and obey thy and concern. While the world is fading old age, thank God, I know it to be true.

In my study his word, imitate his example, and obey thy and concern. While the world is fading old age, thank God, I know it to be true.

O, it is a blessed thing, in the midst of the day afternoon, upon the question, "Has the excite lenity in any mind unless that mind God impregnated it with those electric and exhortation, "Follow Jesus." Numbers 32: mind, and the soul is fluttering for its winged sorrows of the world, Abel, to trust in the flight, let kindness smile and spiritual advice Lord!"

be given. Let the truth be told that time is short, and that death is near. But one palliative can ease the troubled mind. This is the mercy of and hope in Christ. With this secured, death is disarmed of its terror. Consolations like the shining of the heavens, may glisten around and through the pathway to the tomb, and when the event is mourned over by surviving friends, the track of the spirit may be traced to immortality and eternal life. So may it prove with some of our friends who will leave their dwellings again for the active duties of life; and some too, whose weakened and fragile tread betokens no future of health, and no smiling prospects for earthly friendships and associations. [Christian Advocate.

CONTRAST.

Miss A. B., a native of Vermont, is a domestic in a wealthy family, with a compensation of two dollars per week. She is a member of the — church, and is a regular, serious attendant of all its services. She dresses plainly but neatly. Such is the estimate in which she is held by the lady who employs her, as faithful, good-natured, and kind to the children, that she bestows upon her gratuities sufficient for her clothing and all minor expenses. Seventy-five dollars of her every year's wages she deposits in the Savings Bank. All of the remainder she gives to objects of benevolence, in sums varying from fifty cents to five dollars. Her knowledge of the comparative importance of those objects is derived from the annual reports of societies and religious newspapers. She never allows the contribution box to pass her without a gift from her hand. Her pastor rejoices in her growing spirituality, her godly

walk, and her many prayers for his success. Miss C. D. is the daughter of a respectable mechanic who supports his family well, and slowly adds to his property. She is a member of the same church, attends public wership one-half of the day on the Sabbath, and occasionally is present at other meetings. By no persuasion could she ever be induced to take a class in the Sabbath school, or, with her excellent voice, to join the choir. She reads an untold amount of books of the lighter now; and the aurora borealis shows that it house came home, saw it, took it up, and read kind, and works with her needle only upon articles of luxury. Fond of dress, her is obliged to limit her allowance to ten dollars per month. This sum she expends wholly upon herself. When a collection is to be taken, she is generally absent from church, and when called upon by a collector, she has nothing to give. She has been a member nine years, and has never been known to contribute to all benevolent purposes the value of a dollar. Her general conduct is decorous; but she manifests no more interest in the prosperity of the church, or in the advancement of the Christian cause, than many who never professed religion. Hers is one of the many cases with which her pastor knows not what to do. She seems to think that in joining the church she completed her duty for this life, and secured her salvation for Watchman & Reflector.

THE MINISTRY AND THE PRESS.

That pastor errs egregiously who fails to give the due credit to the newspaper press, as an agent of the evils he would correct, or an instrument of the good he would accomplish. The time has come when newspapers are almost universally read. The family that takes no newspaper, is now the exception to the universal custom. And if companionship with a fellow infallibly leaves some impression on the mind, much more does the weekly visit of a friend in the shape of a newspaper, beget a regard and confidence which give him incalculable power in leading the opinions and forming the character of those who welcome his regular arrival. Probably every minister can trace various erroneous and foolish notions which he meets in some of the families of his parochial charge, directly to the newspaper they take. If so, how plain it is that the proper preventive or corrector of such evils, is a newspaper of a different character; and how can he act wisely-how can he act faithfully, if he do not do what he can to introduce such a needed antidote into such

A SLEEPING CHRISTIAN. -" The devil," says Luther, "held a great anniversary, at which his emmissaries were convened to report the results of their several missions." "I let loose the wild beasts of the desert," said one, "on a caravan of Christians, and blessed is that God who directed you to one their bones are now bleaching on the sands." "What of that," said the devil, "their souls were all saved." "I drove the east wind," said another, "against a ship freighted with Christians, and they were all drowned." What of that," said the devil, "their souls were all saved." "For ten years I tried to get a single Christian asleep," said a third, and I succeeded and left him so." "Then the devil shouted," continues Luther, " and the night stars of hell sang for joy."

> FAITH VENTURES NOTHING !- There is no risk, nothing ventured—not even the possibilby living a life of faith in Jesus Christ. The

The Subbath Recorder.

New York, March 15, 1855.

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

N. V. HULL (N. V. H.)

LEN (*)

A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.)

British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

attends prayer meetings, exhorts his brethren, and seems to love the ordinances of religion. But abroad, on the waters, he forgets to call and relishes the minister's expositions of divine truth. Who can say aught against him? But the floods come to carry him and his lumber to market, and he seems to forget that God is on the river as well as at home where island of that name on the western coast of tiveness of this duty, we have schools and colhe lives. He leaves his religion behind, finds | Scotland, established by Columba, who, with no time for prayer, forgets when Sabbath day | twelve other monks, removed in the year 563 comes, vocifer ates boisterously at his various to that place from Ireland. This convent was landing places, perhaps quarrels a little, an extensive Theological Seminary and Mis- speed the work. I look for similar inducefights a little, swears a little, drinks a little.

We might go on to enumerate other classes of persons, who are equally guilty. Indeed, we have heard of ministers of the gospel, who did not behave as well as they ought, when they happened to be where they supposed themselves unknown. But we doubt whether they ever read, with any seriousness, that passage of Scripture where one asks, "Whither shall I go from thy Spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the utterhand lead me, and thy right-hand shall hold me. If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee, but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee." Ps. 139

The religion of such persons is, evidently founded in the fear of man. They are upright, moral, church-going people at home, because they fear their neighbors will cal them to account if they are otherwise. Their moral sense is roused to activity just in proreportion to the degree in which others bear testimony to the cause of truth. If the community in which they live is highly and rigid ly virtuous, they govern themselves strictly if it is a loose community, they are loose with it. They never take the lead in any good cause, stemming the torrent of opposition they are the mere creatures of circumstances. In a heathen community they would be heathen themselves. In view of any temptation to do wrong, they do not ask what is God's judgerent. but what is man's opinion.

Such parameter ought not to be members of any Christian, church. A body that is designed to be the light of the world—the salt for the times. of the earth-should not hold in its communion such rotten members. It is true, it cannot be expected that a church, composed of men in the flesh, will be so decidedly pure as to hold in fellowship none but those whose piety is of the highest order. In every Christian body, there will be some so weak in the faith as to be hardly able to maintain their integrity without the most vigilant care and good nursing of those who are better established. In the primitive churches, there for the prosperity of the church. "Without were some who, because of their imperfection, were denominated "carnal"—not as denoting that they were still unrenewed, but that they were so in comparison of the more advanced. (See 1 Cor. 3: 1, 3, 4.) And the strong were always expected to lend their aid in supporting the weak. (Rom. 15: 1, Gal. 6: 1.) It is so still, and ever will be. Nevertheless, a person whose moral influence is decidedly and positively bad, should be rejected. All the benefit that a church can possibly be to one of this character, will never counteract the evil that he does to others. " Put away from yourselves that wicked person." 1 Cor. 5: 13.

We have specified a few classes of persons, whose religion seems to be limited to the time | the point," now gave himself up with equal of their abiding at home; but it must not be determination and energy to study. He carsupposed, that our remarks are intended for ried his writing apparatus with him day and one more than another. It gives us pleasure night, sleeping with it under his pillow, that latter, that he went up by a whirlwind into Old School Presbyterian connection, but yet in Cincinnati, in consequence of his complex- the Russian Court, a special ukase was proto say, that many of all the above classes are he might occupy every spare moment in im- heaven. At the transfiguration there appear to speak of this downward tendency as de-Christians in deed, as well as in name. Their proving his penmanship; and although he ed unto them, (the disciples) Moses and Elias example is, at all times, and in all places, never excelled in the art, he became a very talking with him (Jesus.) This proves clearsalutary. But we do aim directly at those good Greek and Latin scholar, and a very ly to my mind, that the soul of Moses was persons, of whatever class, denomination or acceptable lecturer to the other students, either immortal, or that he was raised from ten years ago; and that the proportion among profession, who throw off all moral restraint whom he was in the habit of frequently ad- the dead; and the apostle tells us that now is as soon as they find themselves where they dressing. fancy that they are not known. The fact is, With such a man as Alcuin for instructor, first fruit of them that slept. they are often better known than they think and such a one as Charlemagne for pupil and Again, at the crucifixion, Jesus said to the they are. It is difficult for a sinner to hide patron, the spirit of learning soon revived penitent thief that was crucified with him, his wickedness. It has such an offensive throughout Western Europe. "For several "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." smell, that it is like "dead flies in the oint- years," remarks an English writer, "Alcuin The term paradise I think must mean (to say ment of the apothecary." (Eccles. 10: 1.) may be regarded as the minister of public in- the least of it) a place of enjoyment; conse-Somebody is always on hand to bring back struction throughout Christendom." He gave quently he could not mean by it the grave; the evil report. Providence is so surely re- his attention first to the restoration of correct therefore I must conclude that he was endowtributive, that no one escapes. "Murder copies of the holy Scriptures, and also of the ed with an immortal soul, that ceased not to will out," and so will every other form of classics and the Christian fathers. The Ro- live when the body died.

sins are open beforehand, going before to judgment, yet other some they follow after with the most unerring certainty. (1 Tim. 5 24. Compare Num. 32: 23.)

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL. Historic.-Continued

The dawn of light upon the dark ages wa earlier and brighter upon the British Isles than upon the Continent. Schools and learn ing prospered there more than on the Conti The religion of some seems to be altogether nent; consequently the intellectual state was for the place where they live. The country superior. This was doubtless chiefly owing merchant, for example, is a very good man to the fact, that Christianity was very early at home; attends church, helps to support the introduced into these Islands by learned Greek ministry, perhaps is even a communicant at and Latin missionaries, and monastic schools the Lord's table. But when he goes to the established, while the progress of religion city, he visits the theatre, takes a glass of and learning was not as much interrupted in brandy at the hotel, and keeps late hours with its early stages by the irruption of barbarians very equived company. The fisherman is as upon the Continent. The advantage gainvery circumstreet in his own neighborhood; ed then, the position taken, has never been the "Macedonian cry" from the isles of the entirely lost.

the very flourishing one at Bangor. "It was | ple of Christ will not ask himself the question, upon God, has no time to read his Bible, and at first a college of Christian philosophy, or knows no difference between the Sabbath and an academy of liberal arts and learned men; other days. The lumberman is an indus- but after a time was changed into a monastery." trious, hard-working, honest man, and good At its destruction in the seventh century, by ask, Is it I?-Lord. is it I? neighbor, at home; is willing to rest on the war, it was "a building so extensive that Sabbath day, fills his seat in the house of God, there was a mile's distance from one gate of men, for missionaries. So we must; and out it to another, and it contained two thousand of this necessity grows the duty of qualifying, one hundred monks."

> convent of Iona. "It was situated on a small harvest. And corresponding to the imperasionary School, and notwithstanding its title, are the colleges and seminaries of the pre- see them not. I ask, Is it not the duty, and were sent to England, Ireland, Scotland, and and carried the light of the Gospel into Belsimilar institutions, modeled upon that of Iona, Britain, in which missionaries and ministers given by Guizot: "The learned Ælbert gave evil. Then why not educate and qualify her ous studies and sciences. To some he was her God-speed in the work of evangelizing eager to communicate the art and rules of the world. It is woman, with her naturally grammar. For others he made flow the affectionate spirit, who, with truth and the God and for the testimony which they held. the combats of jurisprudence, and those in heart. Again, in many portions of the world, the mysteries of the holy Scriptures." This

These institutions produced such men as Bede and Alcuin, and preserved a knowledge of religion and a love for learning until the

time of Wickliffe. While these schools were thus flourishing, there arose a man great not only in his own age, but great for any age-for all time ;-a man rough, generous, brave, with energy inearly education, he had the segecity, in his manhood, to see that wisdom is the handmaid of virtue, and that knowledge is power. For the benefit of his kingdom, and especially of the church he invited learned men to his court, and established a school in his imperial palace." He employed Alcuin, a distinguished scholar, divine, an Englishman, who had scriptures, I conclude that this is nothing less school at York, to take charge of this school. Alcuin had for his earliest students most of the French court, including the royal family it was, and the spirit shall return unto God even marlemagne line harlemagne,

who in his more youthful days could not write his name, but "signed his treaties with the hilt of his sword, and enforced them with

printed, became from his time, instead of them which kill the body, but are not able to since, of persons who, from purely religious to the present.

ages was the patron of schools and of learning, and that, as she emerged from the wreck ruptions she had suffered, showed herself the same patron and guardian, fostering with parental solicitude every means for the diffusion of Christian knowledge.

EDUCATION AND SPHERE OF WOMAN.

When we consider the injunction of our blessed Saviour, "Go preach the gospel to every creature;" when we see the good resulting from the efforts of Christians to carry out this injunction; and when we still hear sea, and from the uttermost parts of the earth, Among the first institutions established was for Christian aid and sympathy; what disci-Who is to respond to those calls, and bear the the "good seed of the kingdom" to the destitute? And will not each Christian begin to

All agree that we must have men, good sending forth and sustaining men endued with Another very celebrated institution was the the Spirit of God, as laborers in the gospel leges endowed for the encouragement of intelligent and pious young men to prepare for the work. I rejoice at it; and my prayer is, God ments to the young ladies of our land to prewas hardly more monastic in its character than pare themselves for the Master's work; but I sent day. From this institution, preachers may it not be the privilege, of females to be missionaries? Why not educate intelligent Wales, and they even crossed the channel and pious young ladies, who are to be the companions of missionaries, and who would be gium and Germany. Not less than a hundred | their co-workers if equal advantages were afforded them? Is it less important that they were said to have arisen in different parts of should be missionaries? I answer, No; for woman, like man, is an intelligent and worwere also trained." The most prominent shipful being. She too has a zealous heart, among these was perhaps that of York, one and is apt to feel for the woes of others. It is of the teachers of which, and the instruction, universally acknowledged, that the influence drink to thirsty minds at the sources of vari- to use her influence properly, and then bid waves of rhetoric. He exercised these in Spirit of God, can find access to the human This must have been in the intermediate state, the songs of Adonia. Some learned from him it is only the influence of woman that can avail to sound the pipes of Castalia, and to strike any thing in dispelling darkness and heathenwith a lyric foot the summits of Parnasus. ism from the minds of those of her own sex; To others he taught the harmony of heaven, where, by usage and sacred superstition, fethe works of the sun and the moon, the five males are excluded from society, and would zones of the pole, the seven wandering stars, ever remain ignorant of the great principles the laws of the course of the stars, their ap- and glorious truths of religion, unless taught pearance and decline, the motions of the sea, them by females. Here, then, we find a the tremblings of the earth, the nature of men, sphere for woman, and one too which is well woods. He unveiled the various qualities some have moved, it is true, but that number and the combinations of numbers. He taught has been too small. Who would not drop a how to calculate with certainty the solemn tear when reading the lives of missionary poetic description, reduced to simple prose, sig- their all for Christ's sake? None, who renifies that grammar, rhetoric, jurisprudence, alize the value of a soul. We look around poetry, astronomy, natural history, mathemat- us to see women of our day, who will go and ics, chronology, and the explanation of the do likewise. Where are they? The love of passages of holy writ in favor of the doctrue, that lack of encouragement and of pro-

THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

per qualification hinders many.

I feel incompetent to do justice to this subject, but as the doctrine of non-immortality and annihilation of the wicked, is advocated to a considerable extent in this section of country, I thought I would lay before your domitable, and invincible in war, yet ardent readers a few thoughts on it, hoping it may Fifth day of February, an address was delivfor the extension of civilization, and zealous have a tendency to engage the talent of some able writer on a subject of such great im-

We read that God formed man of the dus of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul; hence I infer that he was endowed with a living principle superior to any of the ani mal creation; and, in connection with other man's dissolution, it is said by the wise man, "Then shall the dust return to the earth as who gave it;" and it seems to me that if that part which returned to God was mortal, it

must have died in connection with the body. We are taught that Enoch and Elijah were translated. Of the former it is said, that he should not see death, and was not found, because God had translated him; and of the ly. The decrease is not so marked in the boy who was recently turned out of school Christ risen from the dead, and become the

Saxon or other characters, the common form kill the soul; but rather fear him which is of writing adopted by all scholars. Many of able to destroy both soul and body in hell." the manuscripts of those times are preserved Now, if the soul and body are inseparably connected, and both die at the same time, I Thus we see that the church in the early can see no propriety in the first clause of the sented a petition to the Germanic Diet to the foregoing expression.

In another place, Jesus gives us a descripof empire, she still, notwithstanding the cor- tion of two persons, or characters, after death, and that too prior to the judgment. They are the rich man and the beggar. The rich man died and was buried, and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments. The beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. This short narrative shows conclusively to my mind, that when the body dies, the soul enters into happiness or misery, as the case may be. I am aware that many call the above case a parable to represent the Jewish and Gentile nations; and if we admit it to be so, we should bear in mind, also, that Jesus made use of matters of fact, and common occurrences, with which the people were familiar, for that purpose.

The question is asked, If the wicked go away into misery, and the righteous into happiness, when they die, what is the use of the judgment? To this I would say, for illustration, when a criminal is arrested, he is shut up in prison. However enormous his crime may be, he must wait and suffer the horrors of the prison and a guilty conscience until the time for the court to sit and investigate the matter and pass judgment accordingly. Or the other hand, a father promises his son, if he will serve him faithfully thus and so, at a certain period he will reward him with his estate, or some other great reward. The son loves the father, and cheerfully obeys his requirements, and feels in the time that he enjoys the approbation of his father; and when his labor is ended, he waits in happy anticipation of the promised reward at the time ap-

The Apostle Paul seemed to have the opinion, that when he departed this life he would be with Christ, when he says, "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." What does he gain to die? He says, "For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better." He says in another place, "Therefore we are always confident, knowing that whilst we are at home in the body, we are absent most parts of the sea; even there shall thy is thus celebrated in a poem by Alcuin, as of woman is great, whether for good or for from the Lord; we are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and the re enacting here of those scenes of conto be present with the Lord."

John, in his vision, saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of between death and the judgment; and from it we learn that soul and body do not lie dormant or unconscious in the grave; and further we learn, that white robes were given unto every one of them, and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little

If the point is established, that the soul is immortal, then we see the propriety of the expressions used in the denunciations against of beasts, and birds, and the inhabitants of adapted to her nature—a sphere in which the wicked, such as being "cast into hell, into Utica, speaks as follows of his labors and the fire that never shall be quenched; where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched;" and "shall go away into everlastreturn of Easter, and, above all, he explained heroines, such as Ann H. Judson, Sarah D. ing punishment;" "suffering the vengeance Comstock, and many others, who sacrificed of eternal fire;" and many other like expressions, which would be useless, as far as I can see, if the wicked were annihilated.

I have thus briefly noticed some of the Scriptures, was the course of study pursued God, and the desire for the salvation of souls, trine of the immortality of the soul and the in that institution—a course very extensive constrain some, it is true, but it is likewise conscious intermediate state of the dead; and if I have committed any errors, or presented any thing in an improper light, most gladly would I exchange error for truth, when con-

COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL STU DENTS.

At the Concert of Prayer for Colleges, held in one of the Boston Churches, on the last ered by Rev. Mr. Tarbox, Secretary of the American Education Society, which embodied very important and solemn statistics in reference to the present condition of the Colleges and Theological Seminaries of the country According to his statement, as reported in the Puritan Recorder, there has been a gradual but steady increase in the number of college students. The aggregate number in the New England colleges has increased, since 1840 been both student and head instructor in the than immortality. And again, in reference to from about 2,000 to 2,500. But things are quite different in the theological seminaries. In 1840, there were 322 theological students at the seminaries in New England. This ear there are only 190. Andover, in 1840, had 150 students, and now, although the most prosperous of any, it has but 100. The same is true throughout the country. Auburn Theological Seminary is not in operation. The Theological Department of the Western Reserve College is suspended. Lane Seminary is educating a much less number than formermanding the most serious inquiry and reflection. He said there was a smaller number of pious young men in the colleges now, than them having the ministry in view, was at the same time diminished. He attributed this unpropitious change, in part, to an erroneous sentiment in the churches respecting the obligation resting upon pious students in the choice of a profession. Our colleges should be regarded more as religious institutions, established and sustained for the church, and should be made more frequently and generally the subject of prayer.

fributive, that no one escapes. "Murder copies of the holy Scriptures, and also of the will out," and so will every other form of wickedness. And though only some men's man characters, in which books are now less that a very numerous Society was formed here some time. African blood in his veins, and about the same character or sacred music; and, with an immortal soul, that ceased not to from Stuttgard (Wurtemberg,) or Nov. 18th, of Indian. The boy has fair skin, a high Roview, she has, we are informed, stipulated that says: It may be remembered, that a very numerous Society was formed here some time. African blood in his veins, and about the same character or sacred music; and, with an immortal soul, that ceased not to from Stuttgard (Wurtemberg,) of Indian. The boy has fair skin, a high Roview, she has, we are informed, stipulated that says: It may be remembered, that a very numerous Society was formed here some time. African blood in his veins, and about the same character or sacred music; and, with an immortal soul, that ceased not to from Stuttgard (Wurtemberg,) of Indian. The boy has fair skin, a high Roview, she has, we are informed, stipulated that says: It may be remembered, that a very numerous Society was formed here some time. African blood in his veins, and about the same character or sacred music; and, with a sum of the character or sacred music; and, with a same character or sacred music; and the character or sacred music

motives, propose to emigrate to Palestine. This Society denominated itself, "The Society for the Gathering together of God's People in the Holy Land." It has just prefollowing effect: "The Society prays the Diet to ask the German States to address a demand to Sultan Abdul Medjid, requiring, 1st, a grant of land in Palestine, upon which the Society may found a colony; 2d, that the Society may have the right to administer the civil and religious affairs of this colony, according to their own ideas, that is, conformably to the word of God; 3d, that the person and property of the colonists may be protected against any arbitrary proceedings on the part of the Ottoman authorities, and against all oppressive taxes; 4th, that the colonists may be exempted from military service; and 5th, that all the colonists may have equal rights, whether they have been formerly Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Turks, or any other religion."

THE BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY. The next anniversary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society is to be held in Brooklyn, and not at Chicago as previously intimated The question where it should be held has been much discussed of late in the Baptist papers because at that meeting it is expected that the subject of having rooms in the new building of the American and Foreign Bible Society will be considered and finally acted upon Just now some of the benevolent institutions of the Baptist denomination seem to be endangered by partizan feeling. The American and Foreign Bible Society and the Bible Union stand in an attitude of hostility; and the Home Mission Society is threatened with the organization of a rival institution if it occupies rooms in connection with the Ameri can and Foreign Bible Society. This makes the question to be determined at the forthcoming anniversary one of great importance. The Baptists of Chicago-at least, those who belong to the First Church—are inclined to keep out of the controversy; and to prevent the unsealing of this fountain of bitter waters at the West, they recently adopted the following resolution in relation to the meeting of the Home Mission Society with them:-

Resolved, That we are unwilling that the harmony which happily exists among us in this city and in the West generally, should be endangered, and that our denomination and our holy religion itself should be covered with reproach in the eyes of this community, by tention which have been witnessed on other | Fletcher and Charles P. Norton, the proprieanniversary occasions, and we accordingly tor of "Norton's Literary Gazette," in regard Society, as much as we love this Society, and | Fletcher. The facts are these: Dr. Judson should otherwise rejoice to entertain it, and | died in 1850, leaving his wife, well known decline to entertain or open our house to the other Societies named, until such time as the children, with no other provision for their difficulties between their Boards shall have been definitely and amicably settled.

GLIMPSES OF AN EDITOR'S WORK.—The New York Baptist Register, after having been published more than thirty years at Utica, was recently removed to New York City, and united with the New York Recorder. Alexander M. Beebe, the veteran editor of anxiety during his thirty years connection with the paper :-

"For many, aye, for very many years, this humble journal has been a constant associate, by night and by day, in sickness and in health, at home and abroad, wherever we have roam. ed, in whatever company we may have fallen. on the land or on the water, it has never been separated from our companionship. Even in the silent watches of the night, it has lain in our bosom, and shared in our anxious regard. Had it only a tongue to tell all that has passed in our secret communings, what a tale is could unfold of deep solicitude, of elated hopes, of depressing fears, and mental labors that trenched upon repose! What distress on account of the propagation of error-what nature of Christ's kingdom, to restore peace mary furnish any adequate idea of the character and diversity of editorial labors."

CLOSING THE CANAL LOCKS ON SUNDAY. The subject of stopping business on the Canals by closing the locks on Sunday, is again before the Legislature of New York. A bill was offered by Senator Halsey for this purpose, and referred to the committee on Charitable Institutions. The Committee have reported back the bill for consideration by the Senate, accompanied by the following reso-

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That hereafter all official duties of Canal Officers of this State shall cease on Sundays, between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.—The Cincinnati Times gives the genealogy of the mulatto ion. It is as follows:—

"The great-grandfather was a full blooded white man, and a Methodist clergyman in the exception of converts added to the colony. State of Indiana, where he died. The father. David E. Graham, was a Baptist clergyman Moravians to every indignity and cruelty, in Athens County, Ohio, where he preached such as flogging, imprisonment, etc. to several white congregations. The wife of Allen E. Graham was half Indian and half mother's side—the grandfather, one eighth to revisit England in her professional capacit African and the rest white. The grandmother ty. From religious scruples she has deterhad no African blood at all in her veins, but mined never more to appear before the public had a small portion of Indian blood. The under any circumstances which could be com-Indian blood, but is of fair complexion. The resolved that all her future exhibitions before MOVEMENT TOWARD JERUSALEM.—A letter boy Graham has one thirty-second part of the public shall partake, more or less, of the own Stuffgerd (Wurter & Nov. 18th African blood in his yeins, and about the same character of sacred music; and, with this

DEATH OF A VETERAN PREACHER—English papers, recently received, report the death, on the 2d of February, of the venerable Rev. G. Fletcher, at the age of one hundred and eight years. He was born February 2d, 1747, at Clarbrouf, in Nottinghamshire \From six years of age he had been brought up in the tenets of Wesleyism, and remained a member of that body till his death. He spent 83 years of his life in active pursuits. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and followed Abercrombie into Egypt, where he gained the esteem and respect of his officers. He then entered the West India Dock Com. pany's service, where he continued 36 years, when he retired on their bounty, still presery. ling, up to within six months of his decease that astonishing activity of mind and body for which he was so remarkable, often traveling great distances by rail, and pursuing his holy calling, preaching two or three times a day regardless of personal inconvenience, for the objects of charity and benevolence.

A Successful Missionary.—The London Missionary Society have had for twenty years a mission at Salem, (India,) in the Madras Presidency, in a district containing 1,200,000 inhabitants, superintended by a single Euro. pean missionary. Notwithstanding this inadequate agency, more than five hundred persons have embraced Christianity. About three hundred are now receiving Christian instruction, in six or seven adjacent villages, Several of the young men have been instruct ed in various handicrafts. The mission-house, two school-houses, and several other buildings, were erected chiefly by the hands of these young converts; also a church, 70 feet long by 46 wide, the first ever raised in this part of India by Christian workmen, and at half the estimate of heathen builders.

Revivals.—We learn that a pleasant re. vival is progressing in the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Pawcatuck, R. I. Seven persons were baptized there on Sabbath, the 17th ult., ten on the 24th ult., and twelve on the 3d inst., most of whom joined the church. Three additions to the church had been made by letter-one from a Seventh-day Baptist Church, one from a First day Baptist Church and one from a Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Scott, also, a revival is in progress, and some sixty or seventy persons have made a profession of

LIFE OF DR. JUDSON.—There was an im. portant case week before last in the Superior Court in New York, between Edward H. withdraw our invitation to the Home Mission to a life of Dr. Judson published by Mr. as "Fanny Forrester," and a large family of support than an income of less than a thousand dollars a year. A life of Dr. Judson was commenced by Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union. The torms of various publishers were procured—among others those of Mr. Fletcher. Mrs. Judson decided upon Phillips, Sampson & Co., and looked to the sale of the book for an increase of income. The work was hardly finished before Mr. Fletcher, a New York publisher, employed some one to write another life, to be sold at a reduced price. Mr. Norton was involved in the affair by publishing a letter from Dr. Wayland to Mr. Fletcher, intimating that if he issued such a book he would be the means of depriving Mrs. Judson of subsistence, whereupon Mr. Fletcher brought a suit against Mr. Norton for libel. The case excited great interest, and terminated in favor of the defendant. [Independent.

> TREASURES THAT CANNOT BE REPLACED. The house of Col. Benton, in Washington, was recently destroyed by fire. To a friend who inquired if it was insured, he said:-

"No, it was not insured; but I care nothing about that; insurance could not have saved all that I considered valuable—the bed on efforts to meet and expose it—what earnest which my wife died, on which I sleep; her labors to rectify misapprehensions and mis-clothes, which were in a trunk sitting at the takes among true disciples, in regard to the head of it; the articles which she prized most, around it—the last things I saw at night, and where unhappy dissensions have crept in, and the first in the morning—and the papers in to promote healthful activity in Zion, and a the adjoining room, many of which cannot be universal interest in behalf of a perishing supplied. But what I shall most feel; more world. Nor would this comprehensive sum- than I now do; will be the loss of the memorials of my wife, whose body, still above ground, it will be my first care to remove to St. Louis when released from Congress, to be buried in the place in which I had collected the remains of my dead; my mother, children, grand-children, sister; to take the place by their side which she and I had marked out

On

set.

Ator about neck the second of the second of

RUSSIAN CRUELTY.—Information has been received in England, (of the correctness of which, however, there is some doubt,) that, in consequence of the refusal by the Moravians in the Crimea to take up arms, 300 of them have been hanged by the Russian authorities. It seems the colony of the Moravians in the Crimea hold opinions with regard to the unlawfulness of war precisely analogous to the principles maintained by the members of the Society of Friends in this country. During the lifetime of the Emperor Alexander and his mother, Mary Feodorowna, when Elizabeth Fry, William Allen, and other influential mulgated, exempting the Moravian colony in the Crimea from military service, with the The military authorities have subjected the

. The London Morning Advertiser says that white blood, making the grand-parents on the Jenny Lind has entered into an engagement mother of the boy is about one sixteenth Af. strued into giving her sanction to theatrical rican blood, and about the same amount of or operatic performances. She has further

MIONARY.—The London ve had for twenty years a India,) in the Madras ict containing 1,200,000 ended by a single Eurootwithstanding this inadthan five hundred per-A Christianity, About low receiving Christian seven adjacent villages. men have been instruct. its. The mission-house. d several other buildings. the hands of these young 1. 70 feet long by 46 ised in this part of India and at half the esti-

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son. There was an im. efore last in the Superior between Edward H. P. Norton, the prop raty Gazette," in regard dson published by Mr. are these: Dr. Judson his wife, well known "and a large family of her provision for their me of les than a thou-A life of Dr. Judson Dr. Wayland, of Brown suspices of the American Inion. The terms of were procured—among Eletcher, Mrs. Judson Sampson & Co., and he book for an increase rk was hardly finished a New York publisher, to write another life, to price. Mr. Norton was by publishing a letter Mr. Flotcher, intimating a book he would be the Mrs. Judson of subsist-Fletcher brought a in for libel. The case at, and terminated in Ludependent.

CANNOT BE REPLACED .-Benton in Washington. d by fire. To a friend insured, he said:ured; but I care nothing

could not have saved d valuable—the bed on on which I sleep; her n a trunk sitting at the which she prized most, ings I saw at night, and ing—and the papers in hany of which cannot be I shall most feel; more be the loss of the memohose body, still above first care to remove to ed from Congress, to be end; my mother childister: to take the place ie and I had marked out

Information has been of the correctness of is some doubt,) that, in iosal by the Moravians up arms, 300 of them the Russian authorities. the Moravians in the with regard to the un-cisely analogous to the by the members of the this country. During peror Alexander and lorowna, when Elisaon, and other influential erms of intimacy with pecial ukase was pro-he Moravian colony in ary service, with the added to the colony. have subjected the ndignity and crueky,

pament, etc. Advertiser says that linto an engagement recommendation of the profession of the public set which could be contained to the public set with the public s She has further ure exhibitions before more or less, of the said: and with this said, stipulated that said Hall: Jenny d two children.

General, Intelligence.

The New Post Office Bill.

The Washington Globe furnishes the fol

Everything is to be prepared after July, and the postage to California is to be ten cents instead of six.

The bill provides that, in lieu of the rates now established by law, there shall, after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter, be charged for every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For a double letter the charge is to be double, for a treble ruple these rates.

are to or from a foreign country, the postage stop for the night. Feeling very much fa- lotte Wright brought a suit against Langford is to be prepaid, except upon letters and tigued, one of them, Kanahan, immediately re- R. Brown for breach of marriage-promise. packages addressed to officers of the Govern- tired to rest. About an hour afterward, The case was tried and the plaintiff recovered

Postmaster General may require postmasters As soon as he touched the bed he found it aggravated character, we think the Jury but to place postage stamps upon all prepaid let- was wet. He lit a candle, and discovered did their duty. This trifling with young ters upon which such stamps may not have that the bed was covered with blood, and ladies' affections is a non-paying business, been placed by the writers. All drop letters, upon looking under it, discovered the body of and should be suspended. or letters placed in any post-office not for his companion. While looking at the body, transmission through the mail, but for delivery he heard footsteps on the stairs. He extinonly, are to be charged with postage at the guished the candle, drew his bowie knife, and rate of one cent each, and all letters which stationed himself behind the door. In a few are hereafter advertised as remaining over, moments three men entered, one having a or uncalled for, in any post-office, are to be candle and a bloody axe in his hands, and the charged with one cent each, in addition to others clubs. He sprang upon them suddenas other postages now are.

allowed to sell any postage stamps or stamp made his statement, was tried, and acquitted. envelops for any larger sum than that indicated upon their face, or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-Office Department; and any person who violates

The following amendments were made to it, and accepted:

Provided, That nothing herein contained

the Postmaster-General be, and hereby is tense—only the one was born when she still ficate of his election to the United States authorized to establish a uniform plan for the lived with her husband, while the other, call- Senate. He bases his refusal on the ground registration of such letters on application of ed De Morny, was born when, legally, he that the Judge is not eligible under the clause the parties posting the same, to require the could claim no father! And now it is said, of the Constitution which prohibits any Judge prepayment of the postage as well as the read with great pertinacity, that the Emperor of the Supreme Court from accepting any gistration fee of five cents on every such letter is about to recognize publicly, by proper acts, other office during the term for which he or packet, to be accounted for by the Post- De Morny as his brother, and Imperial prince. was elected Judge, nor for one year after the masters receiving the same in such manner Troplong prepares a memoir to the Senate, expiration of such term. Judge Trumbull vided, however, That such registration shall Hortense's licentious life and the Napoleonic for which he was elected has not yet expired. not be compulsory, and it shall not render the origin of the said De Morny. It is added that Post-Office Department, or its revenue, liable when, next spring, the Emperor takes the

Death from Ether.

The Boston Traveler of Feb. 28th furnishes inherit the throne. the following:-

It appears that a woman named Farley, wife of a carpenter of that name, accompanied by a female friend, went into the office of made by Dr. Davis, he stating that it would money, stating that she had enough to pay, her state of health, if her lungs were in any way affected. She replied in the negative when he proceeded to comply with her rea while, he asked her if she could feel the pain in the tooth, and she replied that she did. He then held the sponge to her nostril for a further brief period, noticing nothing unusual, and went to get his instruments. On his return he found that her mouth was air, and took other means to restore her. Mr. James Buffum, a well known citizen, came in, and physicians were sent for, but nothing availed; she revived for a moment. breathed a little, and then died. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a post mortem examination of the body took place, when it appeared that the lungs of the deceased were considerably diseased, and the report of the died of congestion of the lungs, brought on by the inhalation of ether. The female who acfrom all blame in the matter.

Frozen to Death in the Prairies.

publishes the following extraordinary story, about which it is hoped there may be some mistake :-

day morning a man passing over a prairie, the box. The other box is still missing. only about five miles from Oxford, came upon a sight which filled him with horror. The A "Free State Society" has been organ-

burned every thing they had in them, in the effort to save their lives. Not far from this spot was found the body of the other woman and nothing more is known about them than before witnessed. was accidentally communicated by them during their brief stay at Oxford.

Murders in Misonri.

charged with an additional single postage. dry goods and jewelry. They traveled about 208 treatises lodged. Upon all letters passing through or in the forty-five miles to the town of Warrenburg, No postmaster or other person is to be them. He then went to a magistrate's office,

THE QUESTION IN FRANCE.—The French correspondent of the Independent says : Who And be it further enacted, That for the of the legislative body. M. de Morny is, the a company of missionaries. greater security of valuable letters posted for fact is perfectly known, the real brother of The Chicago Tribune says that Gov. Mattransmission in the mails of the United States, Napoleon—both are the sons of Queen Horwherein he establishes both the fact of Queen has resigned the office of Judge, but the term for the loss of such letters or packets, or the command of an army on the Rhine, Morny, then prince, should be invested with the powers and title of Lieutenant of the Empire, and, in case of the Emperor's decease, should

A FEARFUL ADVENTURE -A thrilling incident occurred recently at Patterson's Falls, in Sparta. A little boy, only four years old, Dr. Addison Davis, a well known dentist of son of Mr. R. I. Patterson, left the house of Lynn, Mass., to have a tooth extracted. The dentist was about to extract it in the regular way, when the woman requested to have in the direction of the falls, when at once the Church known in the West as "The worst fears of his parents were realized. He Christian Denomination," and has recently cost her 75 cents more. She pulled out some pice, as his track in the snow gave evidence, Christian and Unitarian Churches in Ohio, and persisted that the ether should be given her. The doctor then inquired of her as to all that could be seen, and nothing could be are sought in the liberal churches of the West. heard except the sepulchral roar of the water. After considerable difficulty, the summit of presented as being in a flourishing condition. quest. After she had inhaled from the sponge the falls was effected. The dark speck proved to be the hole produced by the fall, from which he was thrown into the snow, about three yards to the left. He had fallen 100 feet, and finding he could not retrace his steps, he ventured further-passing over three other falls, less dangerous, where he was set. He immediately proceeded to give her found, nearly frozen. According to the boy's account, he then felt sick. He was immediately taken to the house, and soon revived. What is particularly providential is the fact bier, and takes up a collection. that he received no other injury than a slight bruise upon his head, and the severe cold he suffered while in his dismal abode.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—General report gives examining physicians was, that she no doubt out that not far from Odessa, more than 360 foot soldiers and several Jewish carters perished in a snow storm. The causes of death companied the deceased having substantiated were the want of adequate warm clothing, the statement of the dentist as to the persist and the sudden set in of a frost; and it is also the Jury returned a verdict exculpating him before the men, who were thus left behind. for a bridge, but could not find any. The The Chicago Daily Press of Feb. 24th day after groups of frozen dead bodies were found, and between twenty and thirty men lay in each heap.

Indiana to Northern Illinois, arrived at Ox- Sierra Nevada, the ship by which the gold and forty elsewhere. ford, the county seat of Benton County, Ind., was brought down from San Francisco. The about forty miles north-west of La Fayette, thieves had evidently concealed it there, and with two ox teams, and well provided with had not been able to remove it ashore. necessaries for the road. They remained When the ship was being coaled, preparatory there through the storm, and on Monday to returning to San Francisco, some of the morning resumed their journey. Last Tues- men employed for that purpose discovered paying a visit to the volcanoes, and other

carcases of two oxen, from which the viscera ized in Lawrence, Kansas. The articles of promise—is now being educated at the exhad been removed, lay upon the ground. association, say: "The object of this Socie- pense of a Sabbath-school in Chilicothe, O., during the last month, after an illness of four Wm M Simons Inside of one of them were the frozen bodies ty shall be union of effort for the purpose of of four children, and in the other the frozen securing this a Free State, by means of pubcorpse of the mother, with a nursing infant at lic and private effort, lectures, under the diher breast. Under the snow was a heap of rection of the Executive Committee, the cirashes, in which the iron of the wagons show; culation of tracts and papers, as well as the dowment of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Nottingham, N. H., Scituate, R. I., and at two W B Maxson ed that the party had broken them up, and encouragement of individual effort."

SUMMARY

of the party, partly concealed in a snow- erful efforts are being made for peace in Eu- Lieutenant Generalcy. There will be a con- but in what bank is not yet made public. drift, and near her one of the men. The two rope, most extraordinary efforts are also being test between the friends of Gen. Wool and other men had not been found. It is proba- made, by the Allied Powers, to increase their Gen. Twiggs, who are both Major Generals lowing synopsis of the post-office bill passed ble that the party became inextricably in- forces, and prepare themselves for a mighty by brevet. The brevet of Gen. Wool is volved in the snow-drifts on the bleak prairies, conflict. At least 150,000 more soldiers will older than that of Gen. Twiggs, but the latter It is said to be very effective. and lost their presence of mind. After burn- be on the field of battle within the next ninety has managed to procure the recognition, on ing up their wagons, it would seem that the days, from England and France alone. As various occasions, of his claims to precedenmen had killed two of their oxen for a shelter may be supposed, the Emperor of Russia is cy; and it is thought that the Secretary of to those found in them, and then, accompanied not idle while his enemies are thus at work. by one woman, vainly endeavored to reach It is reported that he has ordered into service sion. the town they had left, and procure aid to every male inhabitant in the Empire. If this rescue their companions. The two other last effort for peace should therefore prove oxen had wandered off. There was nothing unsuccessful, we may expect soon to hear of about the persons to indicate who they were, bloodshed and death, such as the world never

Being and Attributes of God," was announced the State to throw a bridge across the Mis-The St. Louis Democrat of Feb. 22, says: recently at Aberdeen, Scotland. The suc- sissippi. letter, treble, and for a quadruple letter, quad- It has been communicated to the Anzeiger cessful competitors were found to be-for the office in this city, by a gentleman living in first prize, the Rev. Robert Anchor Thompson, Mr. Peto, known to the public generally as a Every letter or parcel not exceeding half Lexington, Mo., that two Irish peddlers, nam- A. M., Louth, Lincolnshire; and, for the an ounce in weight is to be deemed a single ed John Kanehan and James Carrigan, left second, the Rev. John Tulloch, manse of Ketletter, and every additional weight of half an that city about two weeks ago, carrying with tins, Cupar Angus, Principal of St. Mary's tist) as the liberal founder of churches, and friend ounce, or less than half an ounce, is to be them two large and valuable packs, containing College, St. Andrew's, Scotland. There were and treasurer of the English Baptist Mission-

mail of the United States, excepting such as Johnson County, where they concluded to Orange County, held at Goshen, Miss Charland patriotic services. ment on official business, which shall be so Carrigan went to the bedroom of his compan- damages in the sum of \$3,500. Thus Langion, and was surprised at not finding him. ford was done right brown; and as the cir-And from and after January 1, 1856, the However, he finally concluded to lie down cumstances are stated to have been of an

> In the chief city of Madagascar and its numbers in other places also are professed tinue to increase, and persons high in rank, the dogma. and of noble birth, are among the gospel la-

The brig " Ethiopian Queen," a missionary seem to have made him ascend one degree September. She was built by a poor but oldest Orthodox church in the world. nearer the Imperial throne. For a few weeks charitable congregation in the German village On the night of Feb. 24th, a fight occurred the young Murat has been, in high circles, of Hermansburg, and cost 13,000 thalers, of considered as the most likely to inherit the which one hundred and fifty came from some Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

The provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

The provided, That nothing herein contained considered as the most likely to inherit the phoid tever, Dea. Marks Moore, in the 65th year of considered as the most likely to inherit the phoid tever, Dea. Marks Moore, in the 65th year of considered as the most likely to inherit the purpose of receiving and wounded by a pistol ball, from the effects of acting deacon, prompt in attendance on the Sabbath urisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor

A dispatch dated Boston, Friday, March 9, 1855, says: At South Gardiner, Worces. ter County, on Wednesday night, two elderly ladies, sisters of the late Abner Kneeland, an infidel, were murdered in the house where they lived alone, as is supposed, by persons who were after money. From the appearance of their heads they had been beaten with clubs and stones until life was extinct. The house was then completely ransacked. A vagrant Frenchman has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

Hon. Horace Mann, the President of An-The institution over which he presides is re-

has just been discovered in New York. The previous week. Courier states that the keeper of a Lager Bier cellar in the Bowery, for the purpose of place on Sunday, has been in the habit of Church, Second-ave., opposite Astor-place, holding pretended religious services therein, officiating himself as the leader of ceremonies. He takes the Bible, reads a chapter or two, serves each one of his hearers with a glass of

ernor's veto, requires \$110 of State Stocks to throw her guns overboard. be deposited as security for \$100 of circulation. The new State Bank law makes the branches mutually responsible for each other's liabilities, and also makes stockholders individually liable for an amount equal to their

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Duff, written ent desire of the deceased to inhale ether, said that the wagons and teams had gone on on the 1st of January, affords a pleasing prospect of his restoration to health. "Occasion and as the soldiers had on wet clothes from ally," he says, "I have still a return of some the previous rain, they froze into a crust of of the most distressing symptoms, but the inice when the frost began. They looked about terval between these returns is on the whole widening, while in the ordinary state there is a great abatement of the worst symptoms."

The amount of property of citizens of Massachusetts, insured in marine, fire and life risks, is not less than four hundred millions One of the boxes of gold, containing about of dollars annually, and the amount paid for On the Saturday preceding the memorable \$20,000 lost from the shipment of Messrs. policies \$8,000,000. Of the insurance-offices form of the 21st of January, two families, Page, Bacon & Co., recently, has been recov- with which this business is transacted, one numbering ten persons, moving from Southern ered. It was found in the coal bank of the hundred and twenty are located in the State,

> A California paper states that a trip from there to Honolulu is getting quite the fashion -going down and stopping there a fortnight. amid the bananas, oranges, and pine-apples; natural curiosities, and returning in from ten to fifteen days.

A young Italian boy—pious, and of great promise—is now being educated at the expense of a Sabbath sabol in Chilical Control of the So-phomore Class of Madison University, died Samuel Dolarke with the purpose of sending him as a Methodist days. Mr. S. was a native of Markham, Canmissionary to Rome.

Rev. Samuel Graves gives official notice that the subscription of \$20,000, for the en- the Free Will Baptists at Smyrna, N. Y., Samuel Dunham \$1 00 Wm R Wells Kalamazoo, is filled,

Some speculation exists as to which of the Major Generals will be entitled to the rank last week in the Pacific Bank, New York. It is a singular fact, that while new and pow- made vacant by Gen. Scott's elevation to the Another smaller defalcation was discovered,

War will sustain them on the present occa-

Illinois Railroad and Bridge Company defendants. This case involves two questions; one The award of the great literary prizes- is the right of the State of Illinois to run a one of £1,800, and another of £600-to the railroad through Rock Island, which is a Govauthors of the two best treatises on "The ernment reservation; the other the right of

religious man, foremost in every good work, ary Society, is to be made a Baronet, in token At the recent term of the Circuit Court of of Her Majesty's appreciation of important

> The State Prison in Vermont is in a fair way to become a burden on the State treasury! When the number of criminals was ninety or one hundred, their labor paid the expenses of the establishment, but now, when reduced to about sixty, the necessary expenditures for support of officers, &c., continuing the same, some \$2,500 will be necessary, in addition to the labor, to maintain them.

It is said that the new dogma of the imvicinity, a thousand persons are known open. maculate conception of the Virgin Mary, ly as disciples of Christ, and they are regular recently promulgated by the Pope, is not in their attendance on Divine worship on the received by the Roman Catholics of Germa-Sunday, and during the work; considerable ny. In Tuscany, also, the Domincan friars openly repudiate it, and the monks of St. the regular postage, both to be accounted for ly, and before they could recover from their and practical believers; many of them are Marino have been summoned before the surprise, succeeded in killing all three of judicious men, holding official stations. Though archbishop of Florence on a charge of concircumstances are unfavorable, converts con- tempt of the Pope, in despising and rejecting

The Puritan Recorder claims for the First church in Lynn, Mass., the honor of being the oldest Orthodox Congregational Church this provision is to be deemed guilty of a mis- is to be Napoleon IV? For very many perdemeanor, and, on conviction, is to be fined in sons, this is the question. Plonpon has re- Africa, was launched opposite the city of ed from the Puritan faith. With one excepany sum not less than ten, nor more than five turned, but his Crimean campaign does not Hamburg, in Germany, on the 27th of last tion—that of Southwark, London—it is the

> ed, but the principal, Louis Baker, is still at blessed immortality. large. It is said that he has left the country.

Prof. Muller, of Basel, Switzerland, has just of the Native Tribes of North and South much, yet she was patient under her afflictions. She America. He presents a systematic view of manifested a good hope in Christ, and an entire willthe old Indian traditions and belief. He ingness to part with life at so early an age, for the brought to the task a vast amount of learning far more to be desired than all the scenes connected and research upon a subject of no ordinary interest, especially in America.

On the first eight Sundays in 1854, the ar- friends she was about to leave. rests in the City of New York were nearly 900; on the first eight Sundays in 1855 they Charles R. and Elona Carr, aged one year and one were 338. Last year the Sunday arrests month. averaged over a hundred; this year, less than forty-five. Last year the Police were lax; this year they are strict, and arrests are more berland Co., N. J., where in early life she became a

A dispatch dated Ogdensburg, Friday, city, formerly stage drivers, have been comcharge of robbing the mail. A dispatch dated Syracuse, Friday, March

), 1855, says: The Jury in the case of Alfred Fyler, on the charge of the murder of his wife, which has been on trial for the last which covered the more abrupts juts of the with great acceptance. He conducts the seventeen days, after being out about five

The total number of deaths in this city 98; women, 91; boys, 160; girls, 142, show-A novel mode of evading the Sunday law ing a decrease of 30 on the mortality of the

ers of the American Baptist Missionary Unevading the law requiring him to close his ion will be held in the Rev. Dr. Lathrop's degree and great boldness in the faith which is in commencing on Tuesday, the 13th inst. The session to continue four days.

A dispatch dated Norfolk, Monday, March 5, 1855, says: The U.S. brig Bainbridge put in here in distress to-day. On the 21st Island, from which place she was early removed to The new Free Bank law which has just of February, during a gale of wind, she be- Rensselaer County, this State, where she made a propassed the Indiana Legislature over the Gov- came much disabled, and was obliged to fession of faith in Christ. Afterwards she came

Rev. George H. Hulin, who, for eleven years, has published and edited the Syracuse Recorder, as the local religious paper of Central New York, has just sold out to the New York Evangelist. He says he has sustained it for some time at a ruinous sacrifice.

The Christian Advocate and Journal (Methodist) says that Rev. Otis Gibson and S Clarke P So wife will sail from the port of New York, cock, A G Cock on or about the 20th inst., for Fuh-Chau, China, to join the mission of the M. E. Church.

Councilman Wendell proposes to metamor phize the Crystal Palace into a public market. At his suggestion the Committee on markets is instructed to inquire into the expediency of the step. Its location, in five years, will be WR Wells, Ashaway, RI in the very center of our wealthiest popula- H G Steadman, N Shoreham, R I 3 00

It is now believed that in due time the Samuel J Ayars, Mariboro, N J Brigadier Generalship will be given to Jef Dorace A Davis ferson Davis, and that he expects it to be the Isaac Davis E A Crossley, Shiloh, N J stepping stone to the post of Commander-in- Asa Barrett, Bridgeton, N J

Several of the first mechanics of Borden- J Summerbell, Adams Center town, N. J., with their families, are about Lois Clarke, Scott emigrating to Virginia to cultivate the soil. Geo G Hamilton, Ceres They have purchased a large tract of land Paul Ennis near Petersburg.

The Morning Star reports revivals among or three places in Illinois and Wisconsin.

A defalcation of \$23,000 was discovered

A machine for peeling Willows, (Oziers) preliminary to making baskets or crates of them, has been invented at Zanesville, Ohio.

Fourteen dwellings and stores were destroyed by fire, at St. Marys, Georgia, on the morning of the 3d inst. The most valuable portion of the town was burned.

Travelers to California will be glad to learn The Washington Star states that a case is that a considerable reduction in the price of now on trial before the Supreme Court, in passage to San Francisco has been made on day in April, 1855, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. the Nicaragua line.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law passed the Assembly of Wisconsin, by a vote of 42 to 23. The Senate is expected to concur.

New York Markets-March 12, 1855. Ashes-Pots and Pearls \$6 25.

Flour and Meal-Flour 8 87 a 9 68 for State, 9 25 It is stated in the news from Europe, that a 9 68 for Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, 11 25 a 12 00 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 6 25 a 7 25. Corn Grain-Wheat 2 10 a 2 32 for Western mixed, 2 35 a 2 45 for Canadian, 2 65 a 2 70 for white Genesee

Rye 1 33 a 1 35. Barley 1 15 a 1 27. Oats 53 a 58c. for Jersey, 67 a 69c. for Western. White Beans 62 a 2 18. Provisions-Pork, 14 00 for new prime, 15 25 for ew mess. Beef 6 00 a 7 50 for country prime, 9 00 a 11 50 for country mess. Dressed Hogs 6 a 7c.

Lard 101c. Butter 16 a 20c. for Ohio, 24 a 30c. for State. Cheese 11 a 124c. Hay-87 a 90c per 100 lbs.

Lumber-16 00 a 17 00 for Eastern Spruce and Potatoes-2 50 a 2 75 per bbl. for Western Reds and Pinkeyes, 3 12 a 3 75 for Mercers and Carters.

Seeds-Clover, 10 c. for Jersey, 12c. for Ohio: Time othy 3 25 for reaped. Flaxseed 1 97 a 2 00. Tallow-12c. for Butchers' Association. Wool-24 a 27c. for native, 40 a 42c. for American

Saxony Fleece.

On the 9th of January, by Eld. D. Clawson, Mr. WM.S. Ayars of Manington, to Miss Sarah Eliza On the 17th, by the same. Mr. CHARLES G. EDMONDS

to Miss Hannah M. Duffield, of Bridgeton, N. J. In Rockville, R. I., March 3d, by Eld. P. S. Crandall, Mr. Henry G. Dally to Miss Frances A. Green, both of Richmond, R. I. In Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., by Eld. Jame

Summerbell, Mr. Gronge R. Bundick, of Hounsfield to Miss Amanda Woolcot, of the former place. By the same, in Adams, Feb. 25, Dea. Roswell SAUNDERS to Miss CATHABINE GARNER, both of Adams. By the same, in Adams, March 1st, Mr. Andrew J

GREEN to Miss MARY LOUISA HULL, daughter of Mr.

ip, and it is M. de Morny, the actual president leave for Africa on the 23d of October, with which he has since died. Six of the men imandal the meetings of the Church. In his sickness will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, acting deacon, prompt in attendance on the Sabbath urisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor plicated in the bloody affray have been arrest- he was patient and resigned, and died in hope of a At Potter Hill, R. I., Feb. 18, 1855, ELIZA ELDRIDGE,

daughter of Daniel W. and Eliza Eldridge, an adopted child of Barton D. and Surviah Burdick, aged 14 years. put forth an octavo volume on the Religion The disease which proved fatal was pulmonary consumption. Though she lingered long and suffered with the bright morning of her youthful earthly existence. "Don't mourn for me when gone," was an expression with which she sought often to console the

In Brookfield, March 2d, ARLOENE R., daughter of

In Brookfield, March 4th, of protracted illness, Mrs. MARY AYARS, wife of Mr. Ephraim Ayars, in the 53d looked after with parental solicitude. year of her age. Sister A. was formerly from Cumto Brookfield. N. Y., and united with the 1st Seventhsuffered much in her sickness, in which she exhibited in default of \$2,000 bail in each case, on promise to the righteous, she had hope in her death.

In Leonardsville, N. Y., March 8th, Mrs. Polly M. of her age. She was a professor of the religion of second grade teachers, but the element ary and higher Jesus, and a member of His church; and she died classes receive alike the instructions of the same Proof her age. She was a professor of the religion of hoping in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. At Hope Valley, (Hopkinton,) R. I., Marca 3d, in a fit, Dea. Josiah W. Langworthy, in the 51st year large number of relatives, to mourn the loss of an during the past week was 491, viz. Men, affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a beloved son and brother, while other relatives and the church

of Christ mourn their irreparable loss. He professed religion about thirty years since, and united with the An extra meeting of the Board of Manag- year 1841, he was called by the church to the office of deacon, accepted the call, and was appointed to Christ Jesus. In Alfred, of apoplexy, March 6th, in the 69th year piled by Lucius Crandall. Published by the Seventhof her age, Eunice, wife of Robert West. She was

the daughter of Waite and Wealthy Stillman, deceased, late of Berlin, Rensselaer County, N. Y. The York. subject of this notice, according to the best knowlreside in Allegany County, where she united with the 1st Church of Alfred, but subsequently she became member of the 2d Church, of which she was an ac ceptable member, in the judgment of charity, at the

E W Lawrence, W P Langworthy, S P Stillman, B S Burdick, Barton Hall, Abram Burger, G C Green, A Jeremy Davis, H. Sherman, C. M. Lewis, H. B. Stead man, Goodrich & Davis.

FOR THE SABBATHRECORDER:

RECEIPTS

Harris Lanphear, Rockville, RI \$2 00 to vol. 11 No. 59 Mrs T H Spencer, Suffield, Ct 2 00 D F Randolph, N Market, NJ 2 00 3 75 2 00 2 00 2 00 D'D Bacon, Canton, N J 2 00 Abram Burger, Quincy, Pa 2 00 2 00 2 00 4 00 Joel B Crandall 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOLYISITOR: Benj & Burdick, DeRuyter David Clawson, Marlboro, N J

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL 1 00 J B Clarke, vol

Savery's Temperance Hotel

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

KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.

LODGING ROOMS. From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night. BELA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor.

Board Meetings.

THE next Quarterly Meetings of the Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, will be held in the meeting-house at Plainfield, N. J., on the second First

Western Association—Executive Committee. THE Executive Committee of the Western Accociation will hold its next session at Alfred Center the first Fourth-day in April next.

E. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

Eastern Association.

A T a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Association, held at Westerly, R. l., Feb. 25th, the following resolutions were passed, and their publication in the Recorder was voted 1. That the ministers of the several churches be requested to visit the church in Newport, if practica. ble, and perform such missionary labous there as they

may judge best; and that the Association defray their 2. That the churches be requested to raise the sum of one hundred dollars to meet the expenses of the current year, and forward the same to the Treasurer, A. M. Babcock, Westerly, R. 1, on or before the first of April. P. L. BERRY, Pres.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec. In addition to the above, I would say, that it is very desirable that all demands be canceled prior to the ensuing session of the Association. Eld. H. Clarke's salary is already due for his labors at Green Hill. Will the pastors see that the several contributions are 39 - 31.

3d Brookfield Church.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an adjourned meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Beaver Creek Society, held on the 5th of February, 1855, it was reavails to the American Seventh-day Bantist Missionary Society, except such portion as may be called for by the o riginal contributors, who shall receive their shares, according to the sum they respectively paid, if called for in three months from this date. The amount of the sale was \$88. Also resolved, that the above notice be published in the Sabbath Recorder. BENJ. BURDICK, Society Clerk.
South Brookfield, Feb. 13th, 1855 37--6t.

Rare Chance—For Sale

DENTIST, (wishing to retire on account of ill A health.) having a good practice in a large, thriving, and beautiful town, where there is a community of Sabbatarians, will sell advantageously for the cash Any person wishing to buy, can receive the most orough instructions in every department. Letters addressed to "Dentist," care of Rev Geo. 3. Utter, this office, will be answered, giving further

Mayor's Office, Jan. 2, 1855.

take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal. All the papers in this City will please copy and send

> Alfred Academy, At Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y.

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the educational facilities of this Seminary. 1. The location is one of the healthiest in the world; in a community offering none of the usual inducements of youthful dissipation; easy of access by railroad; and in telegraphic communication with

2. Young ladies and gentlemen occupy separate edifices, and enjoy. in the families of the Professors,

than twice as numerous in proportion to the member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Shiloh. at the head of each, are thorough, extensive, and Some thirty years since, she removed with her family eminently practical. Young men wishing to study Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, will find here day Baptist Church in this town. Her life has demon- every desirable aid for doing so to any extent. Classes March 9, 1855, says: Two persons in this strated the genuineness of her plety towards God, and in Surveying and Civil Engineering have daily field mitted by the United States Commissioners, the patience of the saints, and, according to God's are carefully drilled in every branch of school room duties. The graduation course for young ladies is She was loved and will be lamented by all who were adapted to fit them for the responsibilities of American Women. In the department of instrumental music, the pianos used are of the finest quality, and BURDICK, wife of Mr. Sela Burdick, in the 57th year kept in perfect order. The Seminary employs no

> 4. The edifice containing the recitation, library. and society rooms, is one of the largest, most commodious, and best furnished school structures in West-

July 4th, 1855. The expenses are very moderate. For further particulars, address Rev. N. V. Hull, or

The Carol: COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED MUSIC AND HYMNS, for the use of Sabbath-Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. Comday Baptist Publishing Society, No. 9 Spruce st., New

"The Carol" consists of 128 octavo pages, and in got up in the neatest style of the art. It is sold at 85 cents per copy. The money should in all cases accom pany the order. Address Geo. B. Utter, General Agent. The following extracts from the Preface will give an idea of the scope and design of the work: This book is designed principally for Sabbath Schools.

Variety has been aimed at, as both pleasing and beneficial. By accompanying each tune with one or more hymns, suitable to be sung in the same music, it has T V Stillman, O Snowberger, Erastus Harris, Asa the general wants of Sabbath Schools, and also to special occasions; such as the sickness of teachers or scholars, funerals, and anniversaries. A number of pieces suitable for social and public worship, together with a few Temperance Songs, have been inserted.

work. A few of these will be found not well adapted to be sung by Sabbath-Schools, as they are too heavy for young voices, having been composed for the choice poetry set to them, some of which had not been previously provided with music—such are Barbauld and A number of airs, the authors of which were not

known to the compiler, have been harmonized for this How many imperfections and errors may be found in this little book, we will not pretend to say; but place it before the public, being confident that it contains 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 52 book differs in its character from what is usually in-52 cluded in the term "Sacred Music," and we intended 52 it should; for, in our opinion, the varieties of music in-43 cluded under this head are altogether too few. Indeed. there, is a burdensome monotony in the music com-52 monly used for religious purposes. A stereotyped no-52 tion as to what is suitable to be sung in church, in

52 connection with the non-sentimental spirit of the age, 52 (which shows itself in the almost entire disuse of minor music,) results in the monotony to which we refer. We are happy to believe, however, that this evil is distinctly felt, and that musicians are beginning to employ a greater diversity of styles of music, in their collections for religious purposes. Airs having a wide range upon for religious purposes. Airs naving a vide 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 mander and training the voice. We shall be glad if this work found to meet the wants of those for whom it has been

1-00 prepared, and in any degree diminish the end at 1 62 to. Whether the work is adapted to that said WILLIAM M. ROGHRS, Treasurer. will judge for themselves.

Miscellaneaus.

The New Bounty Land Bill.

The following is the Bounty Land Bil passed near the close of the session of Congress, and noticed last week in our abstract of proceedings in Congress. It is estimated that this Bill disposes of some two hundred millions of acres of the public land:-

It is enacted, &c., That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned citable. officers, musicians, and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who can be no longer preserved, let a temporary handsomer tree than the Pitch Pine. were regularly mustered into the service of substitute be provided. Ever be on the alert. the United States, and every officer, commis- If possible, anticipate the wants of the sick. the Pine which the French have planted on elevations that are now accessible to all." sioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordi- Try to save them the trouble of asking for the sandy beaches of their sea-coast. It is nary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman, in | what they wish. To invalids, unsolicited at | reported that they grow well in such situations, the navy, in any of the wars in which this tentions are very grateful. Often they are so and that beeches, planted not many years country bas been engaged since 1790, and listless as to care for nothing. If possible, since, have a handsome growth of trees on each of the cirvivors of the militia, or volun- surprise them at times by something palatable them. If such is the fact, this variety would tucky, gives the following novel rule for asteers, or State troops of any State or Terri- and wholesome for nourishment. tory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have Civilities may be excessive and oppressive heen paid by the United States, shall be en- In that case they are cruel to the sick. A titled to receive a certificate or warrant from | well balanced judgment, with some practice, the Department of the Interior for one hun- will teach you when and how services are dred and sixty acres of land; and where any required. of those who have been so mustered into service and paid, shall have received a cer- ful attainment in a nurse. The sick are often tificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a willing to take nourishment by the hand of certificate or warrant for such quantity of land love, while they would have refused the same as will make; in the whole, with what he has from a stranger. This is specially true when heretofore received, one hundred and sixty savory food is unexpectedly presented. acres to each person having served as afore- To many these suggestions may seem useorably discharged from service.

as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, you there. or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child land that such deceased person would be act, if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees or their heirs-at-law according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer and location of bounty

From the New York Observer. Aursing the Sick.

physician. Few posts of domestic or private real exposure if remonstrances would not do. usefulness exceed that of a faithful nurse. In this light it should be habitually regarded.

considerable experience. It is hoped they daybreak packages for the morning boats, or may not be without profit to some, especially carried them myself. In short, I soon became the young and unskillful. They are not made indispensable to my employers, and I rose, in a vain and presumptuous spirit, but are and rose, until I became head of the house, prompted by the kindest feelings. Ignorance with money enough as you see to give me any in a numer cannot aid the recovery of the sick. | luxury or any position a mercantile man may

mental composure. In a disease there often city." occur sudden and violent changes, which require the calmest attention. If the invalid discovere trapidation in attendants, the effect will probably be injurious. Presence of mind is always desirable and often indispensable. The hurse is the helmsman of the craft | the Committee on Forest Trees of the Barnthat is now in dangerous waters, and must stable County Agricultural Society, to be not yield to alarm. Much depends on the forwarded to you. Not being able to furnish judgment of the nurse, whose mind must be a copy, I promised to write this letter. calm, or disaster must follow. Too much solicitude is the bane of good nursing.

much to the influence and success of the first; but, after the third year, the average nurse. The sick have many whims and annual increase in hight is about one foot. caprices. To yield to all of these would be have some lots that have averaged a foot and injurious. Yet in many things their wishes a half. Do you reccollect passing through a may be gratified. Never forget the debility grove of pines about two miles west of the and nervous distress induced by disease, loss | Yarmouth Station on the Cape Cod Railroad? of sleep, and want of exercise in the open I planted those about fifteen years ago. air. Under no circumstances speak a harsh There are seventeen acres, and the average to coaxing. Many a one is made worse by nually. The surface of the land is uneven, a cross word or look, when a smile or some and the soil sandy, and sandy loam. It was sign of love would sooner have caused sub- land that had been worn out by repeated mission, and not have left an unhappy im- crops without manure. pression. Other words, besides those of Soil.—I consider a sandy, or a sandy loam They may make the sick willful

ious vigils are nervousness and irritability. this character. Landerthat and uce no veg-But let not the sick suffer from such things, etation If you cannot command yourself, go and walk, require some protection, and will not succeed or sleep, or do something to recreate, until in a loose barren sand. you are able in pleasantness to resume your | Time of Planting.—March I consider the lieving the monotony as well as the pains of summer. the sufferer. Sickness renders one changeable and fastidious. Let us grant all reason- which a man and a horse can plant six acres lected these professions from the vulgar notion it is Her Majesty the Empress, and her able wishes. None but those who have never a day. It plows a small furrow, drops and that they were more genteel—a vulgar word daughter. The red uniform of the Cossack, endured the tedium of a long sickness, can covers the seed at once, passing along. hesitate to do every harmless thing which may possibly conduce to even the fancied or a small quantity for experiment. In such or the mechanic arts. I have labored hard to is blue. [The English Woman in Russia. momentary relief of pain or despondency. case, I should first take a plow and make convince my boys there is nothing vulgar in Sometimes the nurse has a magisterial air, and parallel furrows about six feet apart, on the land the mechanic's profession—no particular reais reluctant to yield to the little desires and marked out for planting. Then I should take son for envying the lawyer or the doctor, and Mississippi Railroad Company has been ever-changing wants of an invalid. Patience a common planting machine, such as you use They as much as the farmer and mechanic, made. Only sixteen miles of new road have and all long-suffering are required. An for planting beets or onions, and run it along are working men. And I should like to been brought into operation since the last obliging disposition will be the result, and in the bottom of the furrows, dropping three will produce the happiest effects.

uncomfortable feeling in the sufferer.

noise be excluded, as far as possible.

Put out of sight all medicines, and everything affairs. that can awaken unpleasant associations. Let everything be in its proper place. By always replacing necessary articles, the greatest neatness may be preserved without inconvenience to the sick or to the attendant. There should

Beware of annoying by your attentions.

Some skill in cooking is, of course, a use-

said: Provided, the person so having been in less, for they are conscious of having neither service shall not receive said land warrant if taste nor talent for nursing. True, one enit shall appear by the muster rolls of his regi- dowed by nature with so excellent a gift, is ments or corps that he deserted or was dishon- able to act with less constraint and more success than others. But experience and a real SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in desire to learn will secure very wonderful case of the death of any person who, if living results. Cultivate a love for the sick-room. would be entitled to a certificate or warrant At least labor to be cheerful when duty calls

By putting in practice these rules, together with the lessons of wisdom you may receive or children shall be entitled to receive a cer- from older and wiser persons, you will find tificate or warrant for the same quantity of yourself at last able to discharge this otherwise sad and painful, but important duty, with entitled to receive under the provisions of this pleasure to yourself and comfort to those you tion stand a whip if well fed.

How to Begin Business.

One of the wealthiest merchants in New York city tells us how he commenced busi-

"I entered a store and asked if a clerk was not wanted. 'No,' in a rough tone, was the answer, all being too busy to bother with me; establish his or her right thereto by recorded dressed to fine for that. I went to my lodg- one cold. went into the same store and demanded if they did not want a porter, and again, 'No, sir,' was the response; when I exclaimed, in despair almost 'A laborer ? sir, I will work at any wages. Wages is not my object; I must have employment, and I want to be ity and gentleness. useful in business.' These last words attractted their attention; and in the end I was hired as a laborer in the basement and subcellar at a very low pay, scarcely enough to keep alive with. In the basement and sub-Who has not been sick? who has not need cellar I soon attracted the attention of the ed nursing, or been called to give it to others? | counting-house and chief clerk. I saved And what a blessing is good nursing in a enough for my employers in little things world where disease abounds. There is wasted to pay my wages ten times over, and reason to suppose that many die for the want they soon found it out. I did not let any of skillful attentions. The late Dr. Rush said | body about commit petty larcenies, without that to be a good nurse was to be half of a remonstrances and threats of exposure, and

If I was wanted at 3 A. M., I never growled, but told every body to go home, and I The following suggestions are drawn from | will see every thing right.' I loaded off at The west qualification of a good nurse is desire for himself and children in this great

Pine Tree Planting in Massachusetts.

Sir: Mr. Swift, of the Register, called on me for a copy of my Report, as Chairman of

I commenced planting the Pitch Pine in 1832, as an experiment, and have since plant-Firmness, united with gentleness, adds ed 200 acres. The growth is very slow at

In a reverse, patience is essential. The growth of the Pitch Pine. The hilly land natural effects of constant seclusion and anx- west of Albany, if I recollect rightly, is of

or four seeds in a place, and about a foot Be always cheerful. Let your countenance apart in the rows, and covering them not betray no symptom of gloom or depression. more than half an inch—a quarter of an inch Strive to throw around you a bright and happy is deep enough. If all the seeds vegetate, atmosphere. This itself will relieve much there will be ten times as many trees as can

restlessness in the sick. Let everything like have cost me about the same sum per acre. manners which are associated with manual Adding interest. I have about doubled the labor in countries where society is divided making, the vineous fomentation sometimes Nothing adds more to the comfort of all money invested. It is a small business, I into castes, and have, therefore, come to be passes into the acid, thus rendering the bread

be no confusion. A quiet effort to keep the I should think the white pine would be affixed his everlasting patent of nobility, and room in a neat and orderly condition will much better adapted to your soil than the these it is which make bright the immortal seldom injure the most feeble or the most ex- Pitch. At Middleborough the farmers are name to which our children may aspire as well which a sufficient quantity of common water Let the nurse never lose vigilance. If it Pine. The growth is very rapid, and it is a if, in our land, society as well as government, dough—the leaven being mixed with water

to the beeches on our extended sea-coast.

Respectfully yours, Amos Otis. YARMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 21, 1855.

P. S.-I rub off the wings and clean th seed before planting with my machine. you plant yours by hand, you should not rub off the wings.

How to Judge a Horse.

contrary to old maxims, undertakes to judge the height of a hand, of four inches, when its the character of a horse by outward appear- growth is matured. Thus, if this distance be ance, and offers the following suggestions, the result of his close observations and long

If the color be light sorrel or chestnut, his feet, legs and face white, these are marks of kindness.

If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good of a colt." sense, and capable of being trained to any As respects such horses, the more kindly

you treat them the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of this descrip-If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is

dish-faced; he may be so far gentle as not to scare, but he will have too much go ahead in informs us that soap was first discovered by him to be safe for every body. If you want a fool, but a horse of great

bottom, get deep bay with not a white hair about him; if his face is a little dished so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse who is not an adept in riding-they are always tricky and unsafe. If you want one who will never give out,

when I reflected that if they did not want a never buy a large and overgrown one. A party claiming such certificate or warrant shall clerk, they might want a laborer; but I was black horse cannot stand heat, nor a white

If you want a gentle horse get one with more or less white about him, the more the better. Many suppose that the particolored horses belonging to the circusses, shows, etc., are selected for their oddity. But the selections thus made are on account of great docil-

The London Times.

This journal, "the thunderer," is the paper of England. The Morning Advertiser circulates 7,975, and no other British newspaper so many as 4,500, except the Times, which exceeds 50,000. It was established Jan. 1, 1785, by John Walter; in 1803, his son, John Walter 2d, succeeded to the management, and in 1837 he in turn was followed by his son John Walter, 3d, the present publisher. The Times has secured its influence by literary merit, accuracy and enterprise, and chiefly, by faithfully following instead of leading, pub-

Every English newspaper must have every sheet officially stamped with its name, and be taxed two cents for each stamp; then every draught, he set his glass upon the table, and paper having to pay a heavy excise duty on each pound made, the impost on each copy di vie was superior to any thing he had ever of a newspaper is about four cents; the Times is sold at ten cents, of which the publishers get but six cents. This penny stamp, however, allows the paper to pass free in all the mails, so that the same copy may be sent without postage from friend to friend through- fresh spring water that we used to drink from out the kingdom. Before 1836, the stamp the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, was eight cents for each advertisement, long after our return from the labors of the field on or short. In that year the stamps were reduced to the present rate, and the tax on advertisements to thirty-six cents; in 1853, the "True, true," he replied, and shortly after latter was abolished, thereby saving the Times \$145,000 a year.

lishers a net profit of about \$225,000 a year. Its editor is John Delane, whose salary is was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in \$5000 a year; he is associated with Mowbray the memories of succeeding generations. Morris, the manager; besides a host of reporters, there are departments, with a subeditor at the head of each.

Farmers and Mechanics.

word to the sick. Be firm, but be gentle even growth of the whole has been over a foot an- Miss Sedgwick, is a sample of the just and has a fine face; his fair complexion and the truly philosophical thinking and right feeling, with which her writings abound. The passage, it will be seen, relates to the education amply fills the sledge, which drives at a rapid sooth him in his sorrow, and speak to him of of children, the choice of a pursuit for life, rate past us. His majesty looks much older heretics, do sometimes eat as doth a canker. soil—one that is too poor to sward over thick- and what constitutes true respectability; and than a few months ago; his hair is grayer ly with grass, as the best adapted to the the sentiments expressed are full of true dig- and his shoulders rounder, yet he is a fine nity and wholly imbued with the generous his people by a military salute, and leaves spirit of our republican institutions:-

that ought to be banished from the American is the distinctive mark between her live

disease and doling out physic for them.

confined to the sick-room than cleanliness. confess; but the world is made up of small considered inseparable from it. Rely upon sour and disagreeable. Liebig has lately perit, it is not so. The old barriers are down formed a series of experiments to improve the When I commenced planting, my neigh- The time has come when being mechanics, preparation of bread, from which he comes to bors laughed at me, but now they are all we may appear on laboring days, as well as the conclusion, that the only effective and inplanting their old fields. I cannot buy an holidays, without the sign of our profession. acre without paying double the price I did | Talent and worth are the only eternal grounds of distinction. To these the Almighty has planting their worn-out soils with the White as others. It will be our own fault, Anthon, A friend sent me some seeds of a variety of But we must secure, by our own efforts, the in a vessel containing pure cold water, then

Calculating the Growth of a Colt. Mr. James R. Martin, of Kingston, Ken-

be invaluable in this country as a protection certaining the height to which a colt will "I will tell you how any one may know

within half an inch, the height a colt will attain to when full grown. The rule may not hold good in every instance, but in nine out of ten it will. When the colt gets to be three weeks old, or as soon as it is perfectly straitened in its limbs, measure from the edge of the hair on the hoof to the middle of the A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, first joint, and for every inch it will grow to found sixteen inches, it will make a horse sixteen hands high. By this means, a man may know something what sort of a horse, with proper care, he is to expect from his colt. Three years ago, I bought two very shabby looking colts for twenty dollars each, and sold them recently for three hundred dollars. So much for knowledge how to guess properly

> THE TRADITIONARY HISTORY OF SOAP .- A writer in the Scientific American, gives the following interesting paragraph on soap: The word soap, or sope, from the Greek sapo, first occurs in the books of Pliny and Galen, and is, according to Dr. Gregory, derived from the German work sepe. Pliny the Gauls, that it was composed of tallow and ashes, and that the German soap was reckoned the best. According to Sismondi, the French historian, a soap-maker was included in the retinue of Charlemagne. At Pompeii, says: "The newspaper in its original and (overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. | earliest use was a bulletin of war. It is now D. 79,) a soap boiler's shop with soap in it, the promoter of the arts and the recorder of was discovered during some excavations made | the victories of peace. In modern Europe, there not many years ago. From these state- the earliest occasional sheets of daily intelliments it is evident that the manufacture of gence seem to have appeared at Venice dursoap is of a very ancient origin; indeed, ing the war of 1563 against the Turks. Our Jeremiah figuratively mentions it - "For word gazette is said to be derived from though thou wash thee with natron and take gazetta, the name of the small Venetian coin Numerous instances have been noticed where whole thee much sope, yet thine iniquity is marked | which was the price of the sheet. These before me." (Jer. ii. 22.) The primary soaps | papers were not allowed by the government are divided into hard and soft soaps; the hard to be printed, but were circulated in manusoap contains soda as the base; those which script." are soft are prepared with potash. These are again divisible into varieties, according to the fatty matter employed in their manufacture, also according to the proportion of al kali. The most important of these to the perfumer is what is termed curd soap, as it forms the basis of all the highly scented soaps.

ORIGIN OF ONE OF OUR MOST POPULA Songs,-The "Old Oaken Bucket" was writ ten by Samuel B. Woodworth, while yet he was a journeyman printer, working in ar office at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. Near by, in Frankfort street was a drinking shop kept by a man named Mallory, where Woodworth and several particular friends used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was superexcellent. Woodworth seemed inspired by it; for, after taking smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's eau tasted. "No," said Mallory, "You are mistaken; there was one which in both our esdrinking." "What was that ?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The draughts of pure, a sultry day in summer." The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and in half an The Times, thus relieved, earns for its pub- hour the "Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language,

THE CZAR IN HIS SLEDGE.—Let us stand on one side, for the Emperor's sledge is coming; he is dressed in gray military cloak and leather helmet ornamented with gold, pre-The following passage from a late work of cisely similar to that of any other officer. He general cast of his features show his German descent, but there is something peculiarly disagreeable about his eyes. His noble figure man still. He acknowledges the low bows of behind him as he advances, many open mouths "I shall be governed by circumstances; I and wide-staring eyes among the sheepskin do not intend or wish Anthon to crowd my gentry, who perhaps have just come into St. tant to them than any one else. But my boys ing a military salute to some ladies in a blue Mode of Planting.—I have a machine with know that I should be mortified if they se- carriage, with two Cossacks in scarlet behind; years ago. I understand that you intend planting only vocabulary-more genteel than agriculture and that of the wife of the heir apparent, which

The sixth annual report of the Milwaukee know what there is particularly elevating in report, from Stoughton to Madison. The sitting over a table and writing prescribed total amount expended during the year was forms, or in inquiring into the particulars of \$1,012,001. The floating debt is \$113,248. The funded debt is \$1,750,000, of which "It is certainly a false notion in a demo- \$302,500 are on hand. The cost of the Road cratic republic, that a lawyer has any higher has been \$2,729,082. The gross receipts of uncomfortable feeling in the sufferer.

Liearn also to move quietly and speak gently in the sick-room. Tread lightly and short of seed, I put the rows eight or ten feet or a builder. It is the fault of the mechanic, \$141,321. The net amount applicable to let your words he always modulated to a let one work as many receipts the course of a dozen years. When I was please—than a tanner, a blacksmith, a painter, \$307,632. The payments for interest were short of seed, I put the rows eight or ten feet or a builder. It is the fault of the mechanic, \$141,321. The net amount applicable to let your voice be always modulated to a low apart, and dropped the seed about three feet if he takes the place not assigned to him by dividends was \$166,281, equal to 22 per cent. but distinct tone. Even the rustling of paper, apart in the rows.

The parent who would train up the government and institutions of his country.

This money, however, having been expended the parent who would train up the government and institutions of his country.

This money, however, having been expended the parent who would train up the way he in payment of the debts of the Company, a the way he should go, must go the way he would train up his child in.

LIME WATER IN MAKING BREAD,—In breadnocuous means of improving the qualities of wheat and rye bread, is lime water. In making dough he advises one pint of clear lime water to be used for every five pounds of flour. The lime water is first added to the flour, after is added to work the whole into good common is not organized upon a new foundation | can be prepared by stirring some quick lime | allowing the sediment to settle. The clear is then poured off and kept in bottles for use. No care is required respecting the quantity of lime, to be stirred in the water, as it will only take up a certain quantity of lime, and no more. Those who use saleratus (bicarbonate of soda) in the raising of bread, are recommended to cease its use, and employ pure baker's yeast and a little lime water. Our bones are composed of the phosphate of lime, and those who use fine flour require for their health a little more lime than is contained in the food. Cream of tartar and carbonate of soda are inferior to common yeast for making Scientific American.

> ANECDOTE OF A Dog.—The following proof of canine intelligence and temper is related in a French paper:—" Count de N—, living a short distance from Lisle, possesses a Newfoundland dog, formerly called Castor. but, within the last year, Menschikoff. A short time ago the count left his palace to proceed to Lisle, to carry to the Receiver General's office a parcel, containing notes and other securities to the amount of forty thousand francs. When starting, Menschikoff ap- taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may peared resolved to accompany his master, who was at last obliged to beat him back with his cane. When the count arrived at Lisle, he found that he had lost his parcel. Much alarmed, he proceeded to search for it on the road which he had come. There, at a little distance, stood Menschikoff, gently wagging his tail, but not daring to advance, from his reminiscence of the count's cane. In his mouth was the precious parcel, which he had picked up, and was faithfully carrying to his master."

THE EARLIEST USE OF THE NEWSPAPER.—A writer in the American Phonographic Reporter

Origin of the Wedding Ring. - wedding ring, according to the ancient chronicler, John Swinton, an eminent antiquarian and divine, was at first not of gold but of iron, adorned with adamant, signifying durance and strength. "Howbeit," he says, "it skilleth not at at this day what the ring be made of; the form of it being round, and without end doth import that their love should circulate and flow continually." The finger upon which the ring is worn—the fourth on the left hand next the little finger-is selected, because there was supposed a vein of blood to pass from thence to the heart.

HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON,-Layard says that the plains of Chaldea produce some of the finest fruits in the world. A very delicious peach has lately been introduced into England, which has created a good deal of excitement among nurserymen. The plains, in the spring of the year, are covered with gorgeous flowers. Truffles grow there in timations far surpassed this in the way of great abundance, and are quite extensively used as an article of food. The hanging gardens of Babylon, Lyard says, were no fiction. He has found pictured representations of

> BEES AND FRUIT TREES .- A writer in a literary journal of Paris, states that the bees greatly improve the fructification of fruit gists, everywhere. trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept, always produce more fruit than those in which there are none. In the Provinces on the Rhine, the fruits are more abundant and finer than in any other part of Germany, and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better in the neighborhood of hives.

A writer beautifully remarks, that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker Misfortune, and even crime, set no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives, he will have one friend on earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will hope when he is ready to despair. Her af- Preston. J. C. Maxson. fection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

Sir Walter Scott's family (the founding of a family of note was the prime object of his ambition, for which he toiled to the death) is now represented only by a daughter of Lockhart's, married to a Mr. Hope, a wealthy barrister, boys into the learned professions. If any Petersburg with the "winter-loads," and can who now inhabits Abbotsford house (Sir among them have particular talent or taste for scarcely gaze their fill at the Czar, who, in Walter's fantastic residence,) part of which wearisome duties. This requires great for best month for planting, though I have planted them, they may follow them. They must their ignorance, they imagine a kind of God he has converted into a Romish chapel! Mr. getfulness of one's self. Be ingenious in re- in every month in the year, excepted the decide for themselves in a matter more impor- upon the earth. Look! the Emperor is giv- Hope is a pervert of the Puseyite school, and was honest enough to go over to Rome some

The art of living easily as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependant upon easiness in the detail of expenditure than upon one degree's difference in the scale. "Never pull out a gray hair," said a gen-

tleman to his daughter, "as two generally come to its funeral." "I don't care how

aged 12 years.

New York and Eric Bailroad

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

rmediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 2.30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermedi Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and inter-

nediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffale. 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 irk 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 daily (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, connecting 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 and 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

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9-A M, from Canal-at, for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

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

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For a Cold and Cough, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find by 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 forego its use when the neessity for it has ceased.

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

Asthma is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no med. icine. 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 uncom-For Croup, give an emetic of antimony, to be

followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure. Whooping Cough may be broken up and soon cured

by the use of Cherry Pectoral. The Influenza is speedily remove ces. 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 there can be no question of its healing power on these liseases. It should be perseveringly taken until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease,

taken under the advice of a good physician if 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 seldom fail to subdue the disease.

For settled Consumption in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remedy is offered to the community with the onfidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to vide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous have been restored from alarming and even desperate its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable at: tacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, etc., and for children, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who

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many come to the funeral, if they only come dressed in black."

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