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

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VOL. XI.—NO. 48.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 10, 1855

The Sabbath Recarder.

THE JEWISH AND THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

We have often had occasion to refer to the most remarkable distinction made by our the institutions observed by us respectively as weekly Sabbaths. And now again we refer to it, in view of an article in a recent number of the New York Chaonicle, (copied below,) which has the following sentence: "It in-Christian Sabbath, called Seventh-day Bapcalling things by their right names. If we Pagan Sabbath, and we insist that the one is true that first day Christians observe the Pa- by simple proclamation or theoretical teachgan Sunday (Dies Solis) as their Sabbath, as ing. that the seventh-day Christians observe the Jewish seventh day Sabbath; and the stigma Sunday, than that which is sought to be inflicted upon us by the use of the term Jewish Sabbath.

commonly inflicted upon our cause by the use of the Church of Rome, before their time, of the descriptive epithet referred to. We lived in seclusion from the active occupations say descriptive, because we are aware that or preaching. Whereas, the Jesuits plunged the use of it is sometimes sought to be justilinto the channels of human activity, to make fied from an alledged necessity, as though an them all subsidiary to the one purpose of tinue to petition the government until we can intelligible distinction could not be expressed subordinating all men to the dominion of be heard? without the terms Jewish and Christian. But Rome. They were teachers, authors, diplo something is nevertheless involved in this distinction, which it would be well to look at for a moment.

We are to understand, of course, that there is nothing Jewish in the Sunday festival. Well, then, are we to infer that it is all Christian? Let us look at it in this light. To be purely Christian, it must be an institution of the Christian church. It must have been made for the church, adapted to the wants of the church, to the principles of the or the profane; for if its sphere be extended poverty, yet, as a corporation, their wealth constitution." Then, if both the National and to all mankind, and then it ceases to be strictly Christian. It is claimed to be Christian by its observers, as the Lord's Supper is a Christian institution. If the claim be just, then only Christians may keep it, or if any others do presume to keep it, they only secure to themselves damnation, as in its kindred institution. What right, then, have ministers, or Sabbath-breaking? For the Christian Sab- The secret of their success as preachers was stand their duty to protect all in their equal bath is made for the church, as it is said, as the same with that to which Dr. Johnson as rights, and against any establishment of religion, a memorial of Christ's resurrection, and not for infidels, who have no part in the thing common people, and the same with that of signified. Will it be insisted, then, that the the evangelists of our age. Sunday is the Christian Sabbath?

Let us look again. Where is the law of a weekly Sabbath for the Christian church? the claims of the Jewish seventh-day Sabbath, or they would not be consistent. The Jewish Sabbath is alluded to in the fourth commandment; it must not be honored by come Jewish. Again, if the seventh day be Jewish, and the first day be Christian, what no Sabbath, for to them there is no Sabbath law! Poor souls, why should they be so imposed upon as to be made to yield obedience tion? It would not be difficult to follow out this idea, and show the utter inconsistency of the Jewish and Christian Sabbath, for there is neither of them recognized in the Bible. There is but one weekly Sabbath, and that was made for man; it is man's Sabbath, and all men are when its penal force when vio. spiritual instrumentalities in the cause of lated, as well is its salutary influence when observed. The distinction of Jewish and jot or tittle of the law shall fail. o. P. Q.

From the New York Chronicle.

Agricultural Missions.

new moon, or of the Sabbath days," so long selves on the soil of Asia, Africa, or Europe, the claims of India as a missionary field, and, no one daring to speak in my behalf but a Prison of Louisiana, and is now at Baton

first-day brethren between the character of of propagation is its cheapness. After a farm is purchased and stocked, and suitable buildings are erected, the missionaries can support themselves. Besides, a class of active, zealous Christians, who have small gifts of public speaking can thus contribute in person to the work of evangelization. They can illustrate cludes only those who keep Saturday, or the not only our improved modes of art and agri-Jewish Sabbath, rather than Sunday, or the culture, but also the superior virtues of Christtists," &c. We will not complain of the dis- in and conduct the labors of the poor natives tinction which our neghbor draws between to useful ends, and while they are teaching the Sabbaths which in the observance dis- them how to improve their outward condition, tinguish us, but we suggest the propriety of they can raise them in character, and increase their virtue and piety. How much would be the imprisonment of the apostles, and the openmust have such a distinction as Jewish for the gies of a people into channels of outward by the angel, because the apostles said, "We prefixed to Sunday, to denote its origin; then greater amount of physical comfort! And we shall have the Jewish Sabbath and the when this process is conducted by Christian men, there is a moral certainty that the truth, as it is in Jesus, will exert a more decided in- laws, which come in direct conflict with each as consistent as the other; for it is just as fluence, than by leaving it to make its way

ference to the editors of the Chronicle, should the Scriptures, and the diffusion of religious we say of them, that they observe the Pagan literature, and by a great variety of labors, farm in Palestine.

We will add in this place a word in reference to the extraordinary success of the We have often complained of the injury so Jesuits in a past age. The religious orders matists, farmers, merchants, any thing, every thing, that promised success in their calling. They took charge of academies, colleges, universities, religious houses, and of all simi lar duties requiring a fixed location. They were physicians, lawyers, ministers, plenipothe Paraguay colony in South America. They were invested by the Court of Rome with a

than any order in the Catholic Church. So cribed the success of the Methodists of his they should be reminded of their duty. time, speaking in common language to the

strong had been the Catholic reaction, that "now when new contracts are made for Henry IV. four it necessary to choose be- carrying the mail, which is once in four years, tween his religion and his crown. In spite they agree not to carry the mail on Sunday. of his clear hareditary right, in spite of his This gives the Postmaster General power to eminent personal qualities, he saw that, unless stop the mail whenever he may think proper, Christians, however, for then they would be- he reconciled himself to the Church of Rome, and when he stops it everywhere on the first he could not count on the fidelity even of day of the week, he may then take another valor had turned the tide of battle at Ivry. all the other holy days which the Pope may nor Christians? If they have no law, then Catholicism had obtained a complete ascend- petition against all Sunday laws everywhere, are they not transgressors; they can break ant. The resistance in Bohemia was put because, wherever "Sunday laws" are down. The Palatinate was conquered. Up established, a certain kind of religion is esper and Lower Saxony were overwhelmed tablished, and the sacred Constitution vioby Catholic invaders. The King of Denmark | lated. stood forth as the protector of the Reformed to a law to which they are under no obliga- churches; he was defeated, driven out of the empire, and attacked in his own possessions. The armies of the House of Austria pressed on, subjugated Pamorania, and were stopped Orissa, died on the 17th of August, 1854. in their progress only by the ramparts of The Oriental Baptist, published at Calcutta,

as another. If the union of secular and Rome was made so mighty, and so victorious.

as we see them leading a phalanx into the from a religious motive, that we may carry after a year of theological study with the secgreat field of the world's evangelization. thither the influence of a pure Christianity, retary of the mission, Rev. J. G. Pike, of of Waterproof, fearing the evidence not suffi-Their example in establishing a mission farm and recover to Christ those lands where His Derby, he received an appointment, and was cient to condemn me, formed themselves into but could not. He carried a petition signed

THE HIGHER LAW AND RIGHT OF

PETITION

When the laws of man have come in direct ican Baptist Board, at Cox's Bazar, Chitta- The cause of my being arrested, as stated brother that carried the petitions. But he conflict with the laws of God, it has pleased gong, in the year 1822. the Most High, in some cases, to show the superiority of his laws over the laws of man, and the three Hebrews at the "firey furnace;"

ing of the prison doors, and their deliverance ought to obey God rather than man." There is to be another trial of the power

and strength of the divine law and the human other. I allude to the commandment of God which requires "labor" on the first day of We have lately offered some facts in illus- the week, (Exod. 20: 9, Mark 2: 27, 28,) tration of the ancient modes of evangelization, and to the "Sunday laws" of man, which would be practically no more severe in refor the sick and suffering, the translation of
Now the strength of these two opposing laws must be tried; and the weaker will have to in themselves as purely secular as the mission give place to the stronger one—the lower law

> And as Moses and Aaron had the right of petition, (with the judgments of God in their favor,) and continued petitioning the government until they were heard, so we also have the right of petition; and should we not-con-

United States Constitution reads thus: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the tentiaries, and even established and managed Government for a redress of grievances." Article sixth of the Constitution shows that "this constitution, and the laws, &c., shall be monopoly of trade in the countries where made the supreme law of the land; and the they had established their missions. Their judges in every State shall be bound thereby, commercial houses, under the conduct of the any thing in the constitution or laws of any secular coadjutors, at one time lined the coast | State to the contrary notwithstanding," and of Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. Though that the National and State officers "shall be church, and not to heathens, or unbelievers, as individuals they were under the vow of bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this State officers are bound to support this Con-All these secular pursuits were accompal stitution, it follows, that neither Congress, nied by more attention to public preaching nor any of the State governments, can make laws "respecting an establishment of religreat was their popularity, that the house gion." They have no more right to say a man where the Jesuit preached could not contain shall not labor on the first day of the week, its hearers. Their style was plain, direct, than they have to establish the "immaculate and impassioned; and their thoughts, and conception" dogma, or "infant sprinkling," modes of illustration, were adapted to com- "image worship," the saints' "holy days," mon minds. Loyola, their founder, warned or the religion of Mahommed, or the religion of which a number of his relatives reside. others, to charge unbelievers with the sin of and refined mode of speaking to the people. mon. And if our Congress do not yet under

In giving the Postmaster General power to the spiritual with the secular, with unbending as the mail is concerned.) And now, where devotion to one object—that the Jesuits pro. our mail used to come on the first day of the duced a counter-reformation in Europe, quite week, our letters have to be stopped entirely, Was it instituted by Christ? If so, where is as remarkable as the Reformation itself. on account of the Sunday laws. A county the law to be found? Those who keep the "The Protestant party," says Macaulay, "was Judge (one of the oldest post masters in the "Christian" Sabbath must of course discard vanquished and humbled. In France, so county) said to the writer the other day, that those gallant gentlemen, whose impetuous step in establishing his religion, and stop it on day shall those have who are neither Jews In Belgium, Poland, and Southern Germany, designate, &c., &c. We should therefore

AMOS SUTTON, D. D.

This distinguished missionary at Cuttack gives a sketch of his life, which is abridged Reflector, as follows:-

it can be made equally so in the cause of pure county of Kent, England, Jan. 21, 1802. His turn North, offer myself to God, and the slender thread—that my days are numbered. Christianity, and of the world's evangelization. mother was a Christian, and from her, in his remainder of my days to His service. But In the mean time, brethren, pray for me. Christian, then, has no more force law than All that is needed is the earnest, devoted, earlier years, he received religious instruction as I left the house of a friend on the 19th, to Sisters, remember me in your prayers. the Mohammedan Friday. God's Sabbath is courageous, self-denying, and persevering that made upon his mind a deep impression, go for my horse, which was in a pasture in over all, and for all, and it was and is and efforts of the right kind of men. Under the influence of such men, and women, too, agrifrom many a moral danger, but also to shape slave-hunter and his dogs. He immediately culture, schools, the mechanic arts, and all his future course. In his fourteenth year she drew a revolver, threatening to fire at me if five years of slavery. I may get rid of these the means and agents of civilization, can be was called to her rest, and he removed to a I stirred or made a noise. Others came, and chains, but this depends on the skill of my annualist of my apparents. I must brought into the work of missions. We hope situation in London. His exposures in that I was marched off to the constable's office. to see the time when emigration, instead of great city were many, and such was the in- The whole town was soon assembled, and the flowing so exclusively westward, shall take a fluence of circumstances that encompassed procession marched to the school-house, where nearly covered over. And now, brethren, procession marched to the school-house, where contrary direction, and redeem those neglect- him, as at least to prevent the germination of I was informed by the magistrate, that I had The article on this subject, which we insert ed lands, which were the seat of ancient em- the good seed which his mother had planted. been charged with aiding slaves to escape in our first page, is well worth a perusal. We pire. Egypt, Palestine, and the great plain At the age of twenty, he returned to his na- from their masters. After a brief examina have learned from it, with grateful surprise, of the Tigris and Euphrates, are just as sustive place, and attended on the ministry of tion, in which many witnesses were sworn, that the sect among us which is beast of the ceptible of being raised to the highest degree the Rev. J. Henham, a general Baptist. By all of whom had seen me talking with, or the blessing of God, the truth reached his known of my hiring negroes on Sundays or and great a work. It includes only those modes of agriculture, as in the days of Joseph heart, and having believed, he was baptized evenings, though this is a common practice

in Palestine, seems to have excited consideraname was first proclaimed? It may be said ordained at Derby, June 23, 1824. In the a mob, threatening if I got clear that Lynch by his friends, another signed by the memble attention in England and Scotland; and of these secular instrumentalities in spread- following August, he sailed for Calcutta, and law should be called upon. Some said, Hang bers of the Legislature and Senate of Washington and Senate of Senate of Washington and Senate of Senate of

> very soon after his arrival at Cuttack. His procure counsel. His trial goes off this morn- Some of the members of the Legislature of second wife was the widow of the lamented ing. If he is cleared, he will be obliged to Louisiana spoke to the Governor in his be-Colman, who died in the service of the Amer- leave the country.

ianity, and thus can do much towards winning as in the case of Israel's going out of Egypt, by way of the United States, arriving in Bos- after running them thirty or forty miles. some of the victims of their free institutions (after petitioning the government of Egypt ton in the spring of 1833. His labors here Upon overtaking them, they all ran up the (slaves) sold. He saw the tears of the mother a number of times for their natural rights;) were productive of immense good, especially fence to get away from the dogs. He asked for her child; he saw two fugitives who had

to the higher law—for the truth in the end nations. In April, 1851, he was once more in a cance, one at a time, and told us to go at Cuttack, and during the next three years towards sunrise." But getting entangled in accomplished a large amount of service.

some indisposition, but it was not until the way, confessed the same. 12th that a physician was called, who said his disease was bilious fever, then prevalent. through a heavy rain, where I was loaded Little apprehension of danger was felt till with irons, my feet being put in iron stocks, within a few hours of his death. His de- my hands coupled together with iron hand- beaten walls were garnitured with moss, and The first article of the amendments to the life and labors were his testimony; survivors need no other to convince them that he was eminently a man of God.

He died at six in the morning. At five in the evening, his body was committed to the earth. The account of the funeral services My attorney, Thomas Farres, examined the prayer offered by one of the native preachers, and of the last look taken by the bereaved widow, as she bade adieu to all that was mortal of her excellent husband. The respect shown to his memory by the residents, civil and military, and a large concourse of native Christians, was of the most marked and gratifying character

A PRISONER FOR HUMANITY.

The following letter comes to us, marked, in the People's Journal, published at Couders. port, Potter Co., Pa. It was written, we suppose, to the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Berlin, Marquette Co, Wisconsin, of which the writer is a member, and within the bounds his followers against a too exquisite, ornate, of the Hindoos, or even of the book of Mor- it does not make our readers detest more than ever the system of American slavery, and resolve to labor more earnestly than ever for its overthrow, we shall be mistaken. May its author enjoy in the solitude of his prison the carry "the mail on all post roads as often as comforting presence of Him who said, "Inashe may think proper," Congress has given him much as ye have done it unto one of the least It was by such methods as these—uniting power to establish his own religion, (so far of these my brethren, ye have done it unto

ST. JOSEPH, Tensas Parish, Louisiana, Sept. 22, 1854.

To THE BERLIN CHURCH:

Dear and well-beloved Brethren and Sisters,—Allow me (perhaps for the last time) to address you by that endearing title. It is with feelings of the deepest melancholy that I improve this opportunity of acquainting you with my present situation and future prospects, and of begging an interest in your prayers. It has always been a satisfaction to me in my exile (on account of ill health) to think that I was remembered by you at the throne of grace. This being Sabbath evening, my heart yearns to be with you in your prayer-meeting; but as I cannot, my spirit shall be there, and I feel confident that you will pray for me, at least, sinner as 1 am, when you read this. I confess, brethren and sisters, that I have not at all times lived as a Christian should. When I turn my eyes within my heart, I can see nothing but wickedness; and amass wealth, to return, like the prodigal son, The same laws obtain in one department by a correspondent of the Watchman and this end I settled my business in Louisiana, and had been waiting two days (in consequence of contrary winds) to cross the Mis-Mr. Sutton was born at Sevenoaks, in the sissippi, intending as soon as possible to rethe latter, I feel that my life hangs by a rather than Sunday, or the Christian Sabbath, called Seventh-day Baptists. We will not stay to contend with them "in meat, or in display to contend with them "in meat, or in display to contend with them are meat, or in display to contend with them are meat, or in display to contend with them are meat, or in display to contend with them are meat, or in display to contend with them are meat, or in display to contend with them are meat, or in display to the poor, teaching in the country but the display to the poor, teaching in the country hand-writing—ink and paper like mine. With

there also societies are springing up for the ing the Gospel, as compared with preaching, the next spring found him at Cuttack, in- him; some, Shoot him; and some said, Give consin, (the State of which he was a resident,) "These ought ye to have done, and not to dustriously studying the language, and pre- him a thousand lashes on the bare back. A also a private letter from the Governor of native of Ireland was arraigned on a similar | Wisconsin to the Governor of Louisiana; but His first wife, Mrs. Charlotte Sutton, died charge; but three days were given him to it was all of no avail—his answer was No.

> ests of the mission was general, and he gave cotton enough. We stood this as long as we had not received a word of news from home, He returned to England, and, that he might ried us bread and water until last Saturday ness of the keepers. The only time allowed have the needed quiet, he served a church in night. He baked us some bread, gave one of him to read is Sunday; and he is obliged to Leicester till early in the year 1850, when he us a pair of shoes, another a hat, another a attend Catholic worship part of the day. came again to America, and was warmly shirt, a quilt for us to sleep under, some welcomed by Christians of various denomi- money, these passes, set us across the river the swamp, they were overtaken. Each Early in August last, he complained of negro, after being torn by the dogs the same

I was conducted on the 20th to this place, inches long. My handcuffs were taken off this morning to eat my breakfast, and have not been replaced; so I improve my time in writing to you. In this condition I await my trial. The Court sits the first Monday in October; but unless things look a little more papers and the testimony of the witnesses, yesterday, and remarked, that if it was for murder, or grand larceny, there might be hope; but as it is, it is doubtful.

Sabbath morning, September 23.-My heart yearns to be with you, but I cannot. On examining my heart, I find a sort of cold indifference pervading the whole soul. I fear my heart is not right in the sight of God. I read my Bible, yet it is with an abstract mind. My thoughts seem to be all bent on getting away from this place; for I cannot feel that I have done any thing worthy of imprison ment. My attorney says it will be a hard case, on account of prejudice existing against abolitionists here; if convicted, that I will not get off with seven years' imprisonment, he

And now, after hearing what I have written, I ask my brethren and sisters, in the fear of God, if a man should come to you, presenting southern summer's sun for want of a shirt, feet bleeding from having been torn by snags perform the labor appointed him-I ask, where would you-could you-turn him away with out assisting him? No, brethren, I think I know you too well-I think you would hand him a loaf of bread, part with some of your surplus clothing, or, if you had no surplus, buy some, as I did-help them across the river, point them to the star of Liberty, and bid them God speed. But either of theseeven to give a piece of bread-subjects you to a prosecution, the penalty of which is not less than four nor more than seven years in

the State Prison. If you could be on the plantation near where I have lived, and at night, when the cotton is weighed, out of two hundred not less than twelve are whipped every night-O! could you hear the shrieks, cries, groans, prayers—yes, if you could see that victim on his knees praying with all the earnestness a man is capable of, to that brutal overseer, and promising to strain every nerve on the morrow to pick more cotton—it is enough to melt the heart of any one. Who can look on such scenes as these, and not be moved? Brethren, I cannot. And now what more can I say? yet I feel that the greatest sin of my life is the than any man ought to do? Dear brethren, Have I done wrong? Have I done more burying of the little talent God gave me. But I leave you to judge, and am willing to be governed by your decision. I wait with the greatest anxiety to hear from you, to know whether I shall receive your sympathies and prayers, or whether I have done wrong, and am considered a heathen. If the former, l

all the gold in California could procure of me. too late. He was on his dying bed, and torney, or neglect of my opponents. I must when you meet to pray for heathen lands. remember, O! remember our own country. Watch over the declining steps of my parents tis the greatest boon I can ask, for I fear that this intelligence will bring the gray hairs of His last letters sound as if written from the my loving father and affectionate mother near pearly gateway. The closing words that is the grave. Comfort them with the thought sued from his lips were, "Glory, glory dwell-

I wait with the greatest anxiety to hear on hearing that he was dying, voted that he My love to you all. PARDON DAVIS.

drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the motive for emigration. Why not plant our villages. Soon his attention was turned to this kind of evidence I was committed to jail, and was sentenced twenty years in the State I would further add, that he had his trial said, "You cannot vote him out of heaven!"

by Mr. Perkins, the negro hunter, is: A man | said his honor as a Governor forbade his par-In 1832, as the result of abundant labors, in Mississippi, having discovered a trail of doning an abolitionist who had been meddling his health failed, and he was compelled to runaways, sent for him to come with his dogs with their "free institutions," for such they leave the country. He sailed for England, and catch them. He went, and caught them, call the institution of Slavery. Mr. Davis saw by awakening the Free-will Baptist churches them who they belonged to. They gave him been shot, and thus recaptured. All the rea fictitious name, at the same time presenting gret expressed by the by-standers was that After visiting England, he returned to passes, which he read; but being a villain at such a "likely nigger" should die, for he was America, and in company with a large num- heart, Perkins took them down one at a time, worth \$1500. He was allowed to see his ber of missionaries, sailed from Boston Sept. and set his dogs on them. The negroes, after brother every day while there, but his brother 22, 1835. With recruited strength, he devot- being torn in a shocking manner, promised was not permitted to furnish him lights, that ed himself vigorously to his work, preaching, if he would desist they would tell the truth. he might read evenings, nor send him the Sab. translating, &c. The products of his toil in The dogs being taken off, the negroes made bath Recorder, nor deliver some apples sent the literary department are such as to do the following confession: "We belong to him by his brother's wife, &c. They did, credit, not only to his industry, but also to Mr. Dunkin, of Louisiana, and the overseer, however, allow some books, which were sent his ability as an oriental scholar, and his piety Huggins, whipped us nearly every night, be- him, to be given him, and also a little pocket as a Christian. His supervision of the inter- cause, being new hands, we could not pick money, and some additional clothing. Pardon his attention more or less to every department. could, and then ran away. We went to Mr. though many letters had been sent. Some In 1847 it again became necessary for him Davis's woodyard, and told him our com- were in the Post-office; others had gone to the to quit his chosen field and his leved service. plaint. He let us hide in the wood, and car- dead letter office on account of the careless.

LOVE-LETTERS.

EHMA J. COE.

In the out-of the way parish of Anworth, in Scotland, there was standing not long sinceand perhaps still standeth to this day-a quaint old rustic church. The swallows, during many a summer, built their nests in the crannies of its rude roof. Its weatherfestooned with creeping vines. The rusty key of that kirk door still hangs as a precious relic in the new College of Edinburgh. The old oaken pulpit is still preserved. And well it may be. For in that pulpit once stood a man, of whom it used to be said that he "is always praying, always preaching, always visiting the sick, always catechizing, and always studying." He it was who uttered that memorable saying to his beloved people, "My witness is above, that your heaven would be two heavens so me, and the salvation of you all as two salvations to me." the pulpit of Samuel Rutherford.

The savory discourses once preached in that hallowed place have, for the most part, perished long ago. But Rutherford's "LET-TERS" will always live—an enduring memorial. They were written more than two centuries ago, but the smell of the myrrh has never departed. They are not historical letters. They contain no politics nor biography. They are not argumentative, like Pascal's. They are not descriptive, like Walpole's. They are pure devotion—a Christian heart's love-letters—the outflow of a sweet fountain that knew no intermission.

Cecil used to style Rutherford one of his classics." Richard Baxter said, "Hold off a lacerated back, exposed to the rays of a the Bible, and such a book the world never saw!" This sounds extravagant to those who have never gone for themselves into this and briars, hungry and faint, whose crime was spiritual orchard, and plucked the luscious that he failed, after straining every nerve, to fruit, and never sat down at the banquet

> "The purple clusters of God's vine Upon our mouths do crush their wine."

In reading the beautiful edition of these letters, (published by the Carters,) we draw our pencil beside many an exquisite passage. Here is one: "Welcome Jesus, in whatsover way thou comest, if we can but get a sight of Thee. And sure I am that it is better to be sick, providing that Christ come to the bedside and draw aside the curtains, and say, 'Courage! I am thy salvation,' than to be visited with lusty health and never to be visited of God." "His loved ones are most tried. The lintel stones and pillars of His new Jerusalem suffer more knocks of God's hammer than the common side-wall stones." Sometimes his devout soul seems in a sort of delirium of holy love, as when in writing to Lady Kenmure he says, "Honorable lady, keep your first love. Hold the first match with that soul-delighting, lovely Bridegroom, our sweet, sweet Jesus, the Rose of Sharon, and the sweetest smelled rose in all His Father's garden. I would not exchange one smile of His lovely face for kingdoms. Let others take their silly, feckless heaven in this life. Put up your heart! Shout for joy! Your king is coming to fetch you to His Father's house." This passage sounds like the Songs of Solomon.

Rutherford was one of Scotland's bravest martyrs. Satan's minions harassed him with incessant persecution. He fell on evils days, At Aberdeen he was confined for two years, but "found Jesus sweet to him in that place." His works were once burned in Edinburgh by the hands of the common hangman. He I would prefer the grave to slavery. Not charge of treason. But the summons camewas summoned before Parliament on a fulse calmly remarked that he had got another summons from a superior Judge, and sent this message: "I behave to answer my first summons; and ere your day arrive, I will be where few kings and great folks over come."

On the 20th of March, 1661, Rutherford laid aside his earthy vesture to put on the wedding garment in his Saviour's presence. that we may meet in heaven, and all be free. eth in Immanuel's land!". The Parliament. should not die in the College of St. Andrews as a Professor. Lord Burleigh arose and

[Christian Intelligencer.

he time to which they duntil arrearages are of the publisher. and remittances, should proce-st., New York.

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New York, May 10, 1855.

editors—Geo. B. utter & thomas B. brov BAILEY (J. B.) | WM. B. MAXSON (W. B. ABCOCK (T. E. B.) | N. V. HULL (N. V. H.) | A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.) | British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG.

"STATE OF THE DEAD."

We flatter ourselves, that what we hav written on this subject will, at least, serve to from the advocates of annihilation, and we have not been disappointed. But we must say, that they count largely on the liberality of our paper, if they expect that every crude and ill-digested thing, which to them may appear like argument, can find a place in its columns. We have before us, now, two comby honest motives, for what we know, but which are so replete with incoherent reasoning, perversions of the Scripture, confusion of ideas, and other faults of composition, that it is not easy for us to conquer our inclination to throw them under the table till the day of conflagration. The writers would probably be offended if this course were taken; but really, we must have some regard for the feelings of our readers, (to say nothing of our own,) as well as for those of correspondents. And if persons will send us such pointless, unmeaning, and uninstructive articles, they must bear with us, if we exercise a little of our own independent judgment in regard to the disposition of what they send.

our views, in an uninterrupted series of articles, of the connection of the Resurrection with the Awards of the Future Life, would have received an earlier notice. Though we think best not to lumber our columns with such productions, we shall do the writers the favor of noticing the material points they have presented.

"smallness of his talent," and hinting his soul is naturally immortal, and that the wicked, taken, in the following propositions, in which suspicion that "his communication will be as well as the righteous, will continue to live also I wish to present some of the consequents looked upon by some with scorn," calls our to all eternity, their argument becomes a suc- of his views. Bro. B., then, has either asattention to Mal. 4: 1-a text which Anni- cession of changes rung upon this term. sumed or arguedhilationists make one of their main props, as "Eternal life in misery" is a phrase they if it were quite conclusive in their favor. The have coined for circulation among the uu- the soul; expression of "burning up the wicked so as learned and unstable, whom they expect, in to leave them neither root nor branch," does this way, to delude into the notion that our indeed denote that their destruction will be doctrine involves an absurdity. As if eternal | body; total, but the nature of the destruction is not existence in misery meant eternal life in represented as being annihilation. All that misery! Shame upon such puerility! Can the text proves is, that the destruction of the it be possible, that men of understanding have state, according to the course of nature; wicked will be complete, whatever the na | read so superficially as not to have observed, | ture of that destruction may be. To say that that it is agreeable to a very common use of creatures in a future state according to the it is annihilation of being, is begging the quest the word life, in Scripture, to understand it course of nature; tion. It will be a "burning up," it is true, as signifying a state of excellent and happy but if the burning is to be effected by material fire, it can reach no farther than to the Adam, when God crested him, was not bare to their accomplishment; destruction of the body; for, according to our existence, but a truly happy life—happy in in man which survives any destruction which surrounded with the happy fruits and testi- award of a future state be carried out, that it is possible to bring upon the body. (Matt. monies of His love—happy in a state of per- doctrine cannot be true; 10: 28.), On the other hand, if this "burn- fect righteousness. And when the epithet ing up" is a figurative expression to set forth eternal is added to life, it signifies confirma- soul is, from its natural capacity, in the enjoythe terrible judgment with which the future tion in holiness and the favor of God. When, ment of heaven, and enduring the suffering of life opens to the wicked, we must first know what kind of destruction the wicked will, in thatistate, he susceptible of, before we can determine whether "burning up" denotes their annihilation or not. Let it be proved that the soul of man is susceptible of such a destruction, and then it will be time enough to argue that the language of the text is de signed to set forth such a catastrophe. The question as a man of good sense ought to be ashamed of.

Another passage to which we are referred ward may be capable of receiving it. is 1 Tim. 6: 16. "Who only hath immortality." But who of all that acknowledge the is the direct opposite of eternal life-not soul's nauval immortality ever pretended, eternal non-existence, but the eternal loss of that man is possessed of immortality in any an excellent and happy existence—the eternal such sense as God is? Man's immortality is loss of God's favor, and of the fruits and tesderived from the Author of his being. God's timonies of His love. Nay, more; the death immortality is underived; He possesses it which is due to sin implies not merely the loss necessarily, as an attribute which is insepara- of happiness and of the Divine favor, but the ble from His self existent nature. And this suffering of positive misery and wretchedness. is the idea which the text is designed to con- For the opposite of any positive good is not vey, that God is the only being who possesses simply the loss of that good, but the suffering immortality as an underived, self-existent, and of some positive evil. Wherefore, as in the necessary attribute of his nature. An idea text (Rom. 6: 23,) death is opposed to life, very similar is set forth in John 5: 26. "As and must be understood according to the nathe Father hath life in himself, so hath he ture of that life to which it is opposed, we given to the Son to have life in himself." must be careful of supposing that it means The meaning of which is, that the life by nothing more than the loss of eternal life; for which God lives is an underived life; he has the mere loss of it would not place the sub it "in himself," not in another. Man, on ject of punishment in a condition the direct the other hand, has no life "in himself," he opposite of eternal life. has it all in another, even in God—that is, it We have not time to remark upon the other is wholly God's gift. So in the passage communication referred to, this week, but above; God has immortality "in himself," and not as the gift of another to Him. No other being, man or angel, so has it. And if God has immortality in this way, it is evident that He cannot die—that His being cannot as a model for States which can not in conexists necessarily, exists eternally. For as there was no Power that gave Him his life, follows:or immortality, so there is none that can take it away. It is not dependent on another for its continuance. On the other hand, man holds his immortality, because the Power that fight, or hunting, shooting, carrying fire arms, in the possession of it. The advocates of the ner distarbing any worshiping assembly, or soul's natural immortality do not deny the possibility of annihilation; for that which is of necessity and charity only excepted,) every

that He alone is said to have it. Yet, as a gift from God, every man does possess immortality, and with this fact the doctrine of the annihilationists is utterly at war.

It is sometimes asked. "If man is naturally immortal, why is immortality represented as that which it is his duty to seek after?" But the passage which is quoted to this purpose (Rom. 2: 7) contains no such idea. The term which is translated "immortality" is not athanasia, but aphtharsia. The first of these terms denotes immunity from death, and as applied to God in 1 Tim. 6: 16, signifies that provoke investigation. We expected to hear He is eternally exempt from any and every principle of death, having "life in himself." He is the living God. But the second term denotes incorruptibility. The same term is employed in 1 Cor. 15: 42, where it describes the condition of the body at the Resurrection; also in 1 Pet. 1: 4, where it sets forth the nature of heaven. It is a term used to munications, which may have been prompted describe either the natural or the moral condition of a thing, and in the passage under consideration implies the condition of the people of God as confirmed in moral perfection, whereby they are incapable of being corrupted any more from the allegiance they concerning that life, is unworthy of those who open thou mine eyes, to understand the vol owe to their Maker. (See 2 Cor. 11: 3.) This is what God's people are seeking after the Father of our spirits, who has implanted freedom from indwelling sin, so that what has curtained that better land from us so that now has such a strong tendency to corrupt them, and in many sad instances prevails with its songs that no ear can hear them. Nay, them, shall have no farther power over them. This strong desire of their hearts is manifested by the groans that are wrung from them in their contests with "the body of this death," (Rom. 7: 24,) and by their efforts at These communications have been on hand a fleeing away from the corruption that is in saw through a glass but darkly, yet life and for some time, and but for the sake of giving the world through lust." (2 Pet. 1: 4.) As a reward for thus seeking after incorruptibility, God bestows upon them "eternal life."

the term "eternal life," annihilationists al- amid the adumbrations of His temple. ways speaking of it as if it imported nothing but bare existence. In this sense, it becomes, with them, the antithesis or direct opposite of sent the whole question now involved in that "death," which is the wages of sin. connected manner. I shall, therefore, arrange One of them, after apologizing for the Hence, when their opponents teach that the what I understand to be the ground he has gift of God through Jesus Christ our Lord," endured his probation under the gospel, he licly sentenced; shall be confirmed in God's favor, in holiness ward will be granted, not because he deserves it, but as a free gift from God through a Reimplied, in order that the subject of the re-

The "death" which is "the wages of sin,"

perhaps we shall notice it in our text. T.B. F

IOWA SUNDAY LAW.—This young State is blessed with a Sunday law, which strikes us possibly become extinct. For that which science leave that day where the Bible and the Constitution leave it. The law enacts as

"That if any person be found on the first day of the week, commonly called Sabbath engaging in any riot, fighting, or offering to conferred it on him continues to uphold him fishing, horse racing, dancing, or in any manprivate family, or in buying or selling property of any kind, or in any labor, (the works merely derived must, of necessity, become person so offending shall on conviction be extinct, if the Power that gave it existence fined in a sum not more than five dollars, nor do not continue to uphold it. Hence we say, less than one dollar, to be recovered before broken," yet the proper penalty of the same four missions, viz., Lodiana, Furrukhabad, that he may be regarded as not possessing it. herein contained shall be construed to extend

grating from pursuing their journey, or keep- of nature, the proper penalty of the violated ers of toll-bridges, toll-gates, and ferrymen, from attending the same.'

"THE STATE OF THE DEAD."

"There is no death; what seems so is transition; This life of mortal breath Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portals we call death."

Longfellow.

That the subject under consideration by Bro. Brown and myself is one of the first im portance, nothing but stoic indifference ca deny. Every gale from the shores of im mortality is but the echo of loved voices thither gone. For

> "'Tis not all of life to live, Nor all of death to die."

Oh, Death! cries the yearning of humanity as it buries its hopes beneath the clods of the valley-oh, Life! as they re-live on the shore of eternal fruition. The faintest whisper from spirit lands, must wake the harps of life anew, and "stir the divinity within us." the faith of assurance of it, becomes the question of this life; and to ignore any inquiry expect there to dwell. For it cannot be, that -a state of moral perfection, or absolute in all his children the longings of immortality, no eye can penetrate it, or has so deadened verily, for there have been scenes so intensely bright-there have been sounds so full and swelling-that it "was more than heaven could hold, and so down to earth the impetuous torrents ran." Admitting that Judaism immortality have been brought to light by the gospel. Therefore, with the torch of reason and the lamp of revelation, let us enter the A like misunderstanding exists in regard to portals of death, and pursue our inquiries

> As Bro. B. has so expounded the original points at issue, it becomes necessary to pre-

1. The inherent or natural immortality of

2. Its consciousness during the intermediate state, from death to the resurrection of the

3. Its natural capacity for its being rewarded for virtue and punished for vice in a future

4. That the Creator does recompense his

5. That the awards of a future state would existence? Accordingly, the life given to not necessarily require a miracle in order

6. That as the annihilation theory would Saviour's express words, there is something perfect innocency, in the favor of his Maker. necessarily require a miracle in order that the

> 7. That during the intermediate state, the therefore, it is said that "eternal life is the hell; therefore the great mass of mankind are recompensed for ages prior to the Judgment the meaning is, that, when the believer has Day, and therefore prior to their being pub-

> 8. That the body is a mass of matter mere and happiness, forever, without any possibility | ly, not a subject of sin or holiness, incapable of falling into sin and ruin; and that this re- of obeying or disobeying a law, and as unaccountable as the brute that perisheth;

9. That ages after the soul has entered or argument, otherwise, is such a begging of the deemer. Bare existence is no part of the re- the awards of eternity, this mass of matter, ward promised; nevertheless, existence is which was incapable of sin or holiness, and as unaccountable as a brute, is to be raised up from its grave, the soul remanded from heaven and hell, and made to re-enter this resurrected body, then to be judged, and then to be remanded back to heaven or hell;

> 10. That this resurrection of the body is not ordered to render it possible for God to recompense his creatures, because he has given them a natural capacity of being rewarded or punished, but in order that soul and body be rewarded together;

> 11. That although God has given mankind a natural capacity of being rewarded in a future state for virtue, or punished for vice; and although God does recompense his creatures in that state according to the course of nature; and although, had man enjoyed nohave thus been recompensed according to the course of nature; yet, on account of the modifying influence of Revealed Religion, and especially the Mediatorial Government of Jesus Christ, there will be an additional re compense, both to the righteous and wicked:

12. That the whole of Revealed Religion is of a positive character; consequently neither it nor its sanction are according to the course tinent. In connection with these missions,

13. That Christ, though sinless, innocent suffered the identical curse, or penalty proper white persons, and the remainder colored of God's revealed law, and not something emigrants from this country; seven schools, which was an equivalent; but the identical one of which is a classical school, with about penalty which the rejector of revealed re- one hundred and fifty pupils; five churches, ligion will finally suffer himself. Therefore and about one hundred and fifty church memthe sufferings of Christ were not according the number last year. One small volume has to the course of nature;

that although the "stormy horrors of a guilty conscience must commence with them as own tongue. soon as their connection with this world is

prevent persons traveling, or families emi- they are to receive, in addition to the course eleven churches, with 295 native commulaw of Revealed Religion.

Bro. B. If I have in any particular misre presented his views, it is not intentional, and shall be ready to correct the error when pointed out. I shall now proceed to remark pon and examine his views by the light of a loud call for more laborers in this field. natural and revealed truth, in order, if possible, to get a correct knowledge upon the sub ects under consideration; for I can assure all, that I am not writing for mere controversy, but to elminate (?) the truth—a pearly which I trust God has awakened a strong desire after. And although I know by experience, that to search for truth as for hid treasure will subject one to the charge of fanatic or changeling, and to embrace one's honest sentiment, obtained by diligent research and prayerful study, may farther subject him to the charges of scepticism and infidelity; ye philosophy of a future state, then, as well as he who, through fear of popular opinion, or ease-loving indulgence, is deterred therefrom must be a slothful and wicked servant. Lord umes of nature and revelation.

ANNIVERSARY STATISTICS.

Anniversary Week opened on Sunday evening last with discourses before several of the large benevolent societies. Rev. Richard S. Storrs preached before the American Home Missionary Society, Rev. E. L. Magoon before the American and Foreign Bible Society, Rev. Thomas DeWitt before the American and Foreign Christian Union, Rev. E. R Macgregor before the Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, and Rev. Stuart Robinson before the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. As the doings of this last organization are not often placed before the public, we presume our readers will be glad to see the following abstract of its forthcoming 18th) Annual Report, which was read previous to the discourse of Mr. Robinson:

The Board acknowledge with gratitude to were \$184,074 17; expenditures, \$175,705 10; to the inhabitants of that country. spective churches, and, in most cases, with the has amounted to \$12,613 98.

pamphlet edition, of thirty-two pages, have results. been printed and circulated. Various circular letters have been printed and circulated Missionary Journals, the Committee have relied mainly to do their agency work.

tawas, of the State of Michigan; among the Omahas, of Nebraska; among the Iowas and Sacs, of Kansas Territory; among the Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, of the south-western Indian Territory. Measures have been adopted for the commencement of inary, to go into operation at Chicago nex Connected with these missions there are thus described by one of the Directors:eleven stations and out-stations, and nearly as many more preaching-places; eight missionaries, sixty three male and female assistantmissionaries, and five native helpers; seven churches and two hundred and ten church members; eight boarding and two day schools, embracing two hundred and fifty pupils, in various stages of their education. The number of communicants in connection with these churches has been more than doubled during the past year. The schools have had a larger number of pupils, and better attendance than in former years; while most of the tribes, but especially those in the State of Michigan and in the south western Territory, are making thing but Natural Religion, all men would most encouraging progress in every department of civilization.

Missions in Africa.—The Board has two missions in Africa; one in Liberia, which operates upon the colored American emi grants and the natives of the country; and the other at the Island of Corisco, twelve or fifteen hundred miles to the south and east of Liberia, and nearly under the equator, which operates exclusively upon the aboriginal population of that island and the neighboring conthere are six stations, six ordained ministers, three licentiate preachers, nine male and female assistant missionaries, of whom eight are bers, being an increase of about thirty over just been printed in the language spoken by 14. That the punishment of the damned is the Corisco people, and most of the missionjudgment from what it will be after that day; of the language, and will soon be able to pro claim the unsearchable riches of Christ to thousands of the people around them in their

being underived, independent, and necessary - seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, or to ing to the course of nature, while afterwards from this country; thirty-four native helpers; holy day."

nicants; four printing-presses, from which have been issued 8,000,000 of pages; thirty six schools, several of which are high-schools In the foregoing I have endeavored to give with upwards of 4,700 pupils. These statistics a fair exposition of the views entertained by show an increase of two churches, 39 native brews reside in the United States, it wasconverts, about 1,700 pupils, and 5,000,000 of

> mission, connected with which there are two an association to have for its object the proordained missionaries, one licentiate preacher and physician, two assistant female missionaries, and one native helper; one boardingschool, with twenty six pupils. The mission aries have sustained the usual religious services, and have devoted more time than usual to missionary tours in different parts of the country, and in some regions where the Gospel has never before been heard. One of the missionaries is still engaged in the work of translating the Scriptures into the Siamese. them the glad tidings of salvation?

California. Connected with these missions assistants: three native helpers: eight schools, with one hundred and seventy pupils; two ed. printing presses, from which have issued upward of 4,000,000 of pages. The missionaries have been actively employed in the various duties of preaching, translating, teach ing, distributing religious books and tracts; and those of the medical profession in the duties of the dispensaries, in addition to their other labors. China is still suffering from the dreadful evils of civil war. How long this strife is to continue is known only to God. It should be the earnest prayer of the friends of the Redeemer, that it may be overruled for the advancement of his kingdom among this unhappy people.

Mission in South America. - The only Mission that has been established in South America is at Buenos Ayres; and this, though of only one year's continuance, has already received very encouraging tokens of the Divine favor. Measures have been adopted God their obligations for the distinguished for the commencement of another Mission at favors that have been conferred upon every Bogota, the capital of the Republic of New department of their work during the past Granada; and it is confidently hoped that in the Commonwealth to purchase the schoolyear. The receipts from all sources, inclu- both of these Missions may be reinforced at books used by the pupils of the public-schools ding a balance from last year of \$1,267 52, an early period, and prove a great blessing within their limits, subject to the direction of

ance in the receipts of the treasury, though has no missionaries in Europe under their the State becomes, in every particular, free small, is, nevertheless, an encouraging token immediate direction. Their appropriations and without cost to all classes of societyof increasing interest in the missionary cause, have been made to Evangelical societies, the purchase of the books being the only exand especially in connection with the pecu- which are known to be prosecuting the work pense not heretofore sustained by the public. niary difficulties which have existed in the of evangelization with zeal, energy and wiscountry during the greater part of the year, dom; and the results of their labors, especiand also in connection with the fact that the ally in France and Italy, are most encourag-Board has not had a single collecting agent ing. The appropriations made by the Comemployed among the churches during the mittee to these societies, including \$4,827 88 year. A large number of our ministers have contributed for the endowment of the theothemselves presented this cause to their re- logical seminary at La Tour, during the year

Mission to the Jews.—The Board has three Publications — The Board has continued to missionaries among the Jews in this country occupy the usual number of pages in The viz: In New York, Philadelphia and Balti Home and Foreign Record, which has a cir- more: two ordained ministers, and one licen culation of something more than 16,000 tiate preacher. These Missionaries have free copies. Of The Foreign Missionary, 20,000 access to their brethren in all these places, copies of the newspaper, and 3,250 of the and in many cases, it is believed, with happy

Summary.—The Board has under its direction, besides what is done for Papal Euamong the churches; and upon these and the rope, twenty separate missions; 59 ordained ing from the presence of the Lord. The spirit missionaries; 5 licentiate preachers; 113 male and female assistant missionaries; 43 Missionaries and Assistant-Missionaries sent | native helpers; 24 churches, and about 650 out -Six missionaries, (one of whom had been native communicants; 26 schools, and 6,596 in this country on a visit,) and twenty two pupils; 6 printing-presses, from which have male and female assistant missionaries, making been issued more than 12,000,000 of pages the converts were from the College classes. twenty-eight in all, have been sent out during during the year. The Board conclude this statement with the earnest and heartfelt pray-Missions among the Indian Tribes.—The er, that this great work of spreading the Gos-Board has seven missions among the Indian pel among the nations of the earth may be tribes, viz: among the Chippewas and Ot-continued and enlarged until all shall have heard of the salvation of Christ.

Modification of Theological Instruc-TION,-The Congregational Theological Sema new mission among the Otoes, of Kansas. fall, will have some new features in it. It is

"There will be a study and lecture term, occupying two-thirds of the year, including vacations, and a reading term of one-third of the year, to be spent with pastors, receiving instruction in pastoral theology and the practical application of the knowledge obtained in both terms, and in gaining experience and an acquaintance with society and humanity in its various phases. While the regular course is to be thorough and full, there is also a the Mohammedan religion, and establish in special arrangement for a class of candidates its stead the religion of the Gospel. for the ministry who have not had a college course. Their terms of study will be the same as those of the other class, and they will hear the same lectures; but instead of some branches attended to by the other class of students, they will receive instruction in necessary branches in which they may be deficient-as logic, rhetoric, &c.'

INTOLERANCE IN TUSCANY.—A European letter-writer says that in Tuscany and in Piedmont, some acts of intolerence have again been perpetrated by the authorities. A poor man has been imprisoned in Florence for who have professed Christ in his congregation reading the Bible, and possessing two copies since the work of revival commenced a few of it; and in Piedmont the trunks of English months ago. Dr. H. communicates the details tourists are again regularly searched to see of this very interesting revival to the Evangewhether religious tracts or copies of the list. Scriptures are imported among the luggage. It is the reaction of the Roman Catholic Church against the American Know Nothing movement. That movement drives the Roman clergy mad."

THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA .-- A recent number of the Friend of India gives some exof a different character prior to the day of ary brethren there are engaged in the study tracts from the last manifesto of the insurgents, which tend to show that the religious aspect of the movement is more favorable than the former accounts represented. "At Missions in India.—In India the Board has one blow," he says, "Tae-ping-wang abolishes the idolatrous and other superstitious rites that man's immortality is so unlike God's, any Justice of the Peace in the county where does not begin to be endured, until the day of out stations; twenty-six ordained mission people to attend daily services at church; that the gentleman who last year gave five such offence is committed; provided, nothing judgment. Therefore, prior to the day of aries, two of whom are natives of India; commands the Sabbath to be kept, requiring thousand dollars to assist in establishing and aries, two of whom are natives of India; commands the Sabbath to be kept, requiring thousand dollars to assist in establishing and And God's immortality is so unlike man's— to those who conscientiously observe the judgment, sinners are only punished accord- twenty three female assistant missionaries the presence alike of old and young on that sustaining parochial schools, has made a sinit

AMERICAN HEBREW CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA TION.—A meeting of converted Jews was re. cently held in this city, when, in view of the fact that several hundred Christianized He-

Resolved, That we invite and urge our printed pages over our last Annual Report. Christian Jewish brethren to meet in conven-Some of the church members have finished | tion in the City of New York, on Thursday, their course, and have been enabled to the 10th of May, 1855, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. triumph over the last enemy. There is still M., at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, in Norfolk-st., between Rivington Mission to Siam.—In Siam there is one and Stanton-sts., for the purpose of organizing motion of the spiritual interests of its. members, and the relief of those who, for profess. ing Christianity, are suffering want and dis-

Prohibition in New York.—On the 1st of May the Prohibitory Liquor Law of New York took effect, so far as to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor, except for mechanical, chemical, or sacra-The Report contains brief notices of large mental purposes. In this city, as expounded evangelized communities, other than the by the legal advisers of the Mayor and Cor-Siamese, but who are accessible at Bangkok, poration, the Law practically annuls itself. and to whom the Gospel ought to be preach- and simply abolishes all former restrictions ed. Who will be the first to go and carry on the pernicious traffic, without creating any new ones. In Brooklyn, on the other hand, China.—The Board has three missions in | and throughout the State generally, a different China, viz: at Canton, Ningpo and Shang- view prevails among the magistrates, and the hae, and a mission, also, to the Chinese in provisions of the statute are to be enforced. It is to be desired that authoritative decisions there are fourteen ordained missionaries; on the disputed points should be obtained two physicians; fifteen female missionary | from the Courts; and we presume no time will be lost in having the question adjudicat-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from Florence, in the London Christian Times, says that "another Tuscan Protestant has been made to feel the vengeance of the Popish priests. Domenico Cecchetti was seized last Sunday morning at half past four, hurried away from his children to the prison of the Bargello, condemned without any trial, without any witnesses, by the Council of Prefecture, to a year's confinement in the Penitentiary, whither he was conveyed in chains the following morning, for having in his possession a Bible and two Testaments, and the avowal, when examined, that he considered Jesus Christ the sole head of the

The Massachusetts House of Representaives has concurred in the passage of the Senate bill concerning school-books. This bill makes it the duty of each town and city the several school committees. By this arleaving a general balance of \$8,360 07. The Missions to Papal Europe.—The Board rangement a common school education in

The citizens of Jackson, Miss., have presented the widow of the late Rev. L. A. Lowry, who, with her four helpless chillren, was left in a dependent condition, with five hundred and fifty dollars in gold, as a token of their regard for her, and their estimate of the services of her late husband. The church, in addition to this, have voted to continue to her the salary of her husband, for the eight months of his unexpired year, which will make eight hundred dollars more, with the use of the parsonage for that time.

The President of Beloit College communicates to the Secretary of the Western College Society, the following gratifying intelligence: We enjoyed during the last weeks of the term just closed a precious season of refreshof (lod was among us with manifest power, quickening saints and converting sinners. There were among the students ten or twelve hopeful conversions. All departments were more or less affected, but the greater part of Among them are some of peculiar talent and

Ebenezer Gaston, of Calhoun county, Miss., proposed, some time since, to three feeble Presbyterian churches in Tishamingo county, served by Rev. Ramsay Henderson, which were without houses of worship, that he would contribute two hundred and fifty dollars to each of them, on condition that they would raise the remainder necessary to erect a comfortable house for each congregation. They have accepted his liberal offer, and they are all now engaged in erecting churches.

It is said that an African Exploration Society has been formed in England, designed to promote the exploration and evangelization of Africa. The plan of the founders of the society is to establish an African school at Tunis, and thence to gradually extend their influence southward, endeavoring, by the circulation of Bibles, and by the co-operation of native agents and missionaries, to drive out

One hundred years ago, the colored people constituted eight per cent. of the population of Boston; fifty years since, they were only four per cent., and now they are less than two per cent. It thus appears that the proportion of the colored people has been gradually diminishing. There is the most ample evidence that, during the last quarter of a century, the social condition of the colored people has been considerably improved.

One hundred persons were added to Rev. Dr. Hatfield's church, New York, on a late Sunday, making nearly one hundred and fifty

The City Councils of Baltimore have pas ed an ordinance, fixing a penalty of ten dollars upon any member of a band of instrumental music who plays in the streets of the city on the Sunday, except when the military are called out by the State or municipal authori-

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The New York Recorder and Register reports revivals at Marion, Yates, Lafargeville, Durhamville, Truxton, Schenectady, Elbridge, Weedsport, and Poughkeepsie, all in New. York. In Truxton, fifty-four have been baptized, and "the revival in Homer has been a most glorious work."

The Home and Foreign Record announces, lar offer for the year 1855.

JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor

60L;

INTIAN ASSOCIAd Jews was rei, in view of the bristianized Hetates, it was......

and urge our meet in convenk, on Thursday, 1-2 o'clock, P hodist Episcopal etween Rivington pose of organizing it object the pro-leats of its memwho, for professng want and dis-

ork.—On the 1st uor Law of New to prohibit the e sale of liquor, emical, or sacracity, as expounded Mayor and Corcally annuls itself ormer restrictions ithout creating any in the other hand. enerally, a different nagistrates, and the re to be enforced. horitative decisions hould be obtained presume no time question adjudicat-

LLIGENCE.

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use of Representahe passage of the chool-books. This ach town and city purchase the schoolf the public-schools ct to the direction of ittees. By this archool education in tery particular, free , classes of society ks being the only extained by the public. on, Miss., have pre-

ie late Rev. L. A. four helpless childent condition, with lollars in gold, as a cher, and their estier late husband. The , have voted to conher husband, for the ifed vear, which will ars more, with the that time.

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were added to Rev. New York, on a late one hundred and fifty rist in his congregation commenced a few mmunicates the details revival to the Evange-

f Baltimore have passfa band of instrumentthe streets of the city then the military are r municipal authori-

ecorder and Register D. Yates, Lafargoville, Schenectedy, Elbridge, Keepsie, all in New four have been bep-

n Homer bas been Record announces,

glass year gave five old, hits made a min.

European News. The U.S. M. Steamer Atlantic, with nine days later news from Europe, arrived at New The all-absorbing facts in the news brought

General Intelligence.

by the Atlantic, are the breaking off of the Vienna Conferences, and the partial if not total separation of Austria from the Allies. Russia had absolutely refused to assent to the (as this discovery shows,) in its progress. limitation of her power in the Black Sea, but offered to permit the maintenance of a Turkish armament equal to her own on Black Sea waters, provided the fleet of no other nation have the right of entrée. France and England, after vainly insisting on the unconditional reduction of the Russian power, admitted that

days' bombardment of the place with five wealth concerning marriage. Mr. Higginson est competent judicial authority. hundred guns. The damage does not seem communicates the protest to the Worcester to have much exceeded the power of the Spy: Russians to repair, night by night. There was nothing to indicate, either that the assault would soon take place, or that it would be tion, by publicly assuming the sacred rela-

form a great camp at Sultanieh, in the interest duty to declare, that this act on our part imof Turkey and of the Allies.

There is a report, that during Napoleon's visit to England-where, with his wife, he had been for a week, and was received with he should assume personal command of the Allied Army.

By this arrival we have the particulars of the accident to the Pope: The flooring of a room in the Convent of St. Agnes, where the Pope had assembled a number of guests, gave way and precipitated all the company into the apartment beneath. The Pope escaped with but slight injury. Cardinal Antonelli, Cardinal Patrizi, and Gen. de Montreal, received some hurts. A similar accident occurred (says history) to Pope Alexander VI.

A private letter gives an account of the trouble in Krajova, already announced by her industry. telegraph. An Austrian officer, on the 11th V. Also against laws which give to the March, saw at a window a lady, whose beauty | widower so much larger and more permanent apartment. The lady called for assistance to her deceased husband. sued. Some of the bystanders went to lodge We believe that personal independence and a complaint with the Police-others sent in- equal human rights can never be forfeited, telligence to the Turkish Commandant at except for crime; that marriage should be an Kalafat, who lost no time in sending to Kra- equal and permanent partnership, and so rearrest of the offender. The General's reply means in their power. closed, and the citizens assembled in the streets, crying "death to the Austrians! they are but one against four! We won't submit to be slaughtered like the people of Bucharest!" A general riot ensued, and the citizens, armed tice, the essence of all law. with sticks, iron bars and axes, attacked and put to death every Austrian they met. The Austrians, on their side, turned out and attacked the people, killing forty persons in the first charge. At this juncture the national

California News.

received in New York on the 3d inst. The

says: The present is a time of fearful depres. trade has within a few weeks opened this gislature, on the resolve to strike out the resion and uncertainty in our young State, market to consumers, and the chances are stricting word White in the constitutional unless I except the miners and their interests, that a liberal supply will come forward, under qualification for votes, the affirmative vote was this winter, for want of food. The weather his presence now;" and thus she passed away. creasing every day, individual confidence is almost entirely destroyed; the confidence the Montreal Gazette, speaking of the moving Know Nothings united in this case, in pretty extended so liberally for years by man toward of the ice from the St. Lawrence river, says nearly a solid phalanx. his fellow has been completely shaken, and that a few days before, twenty-three persons, this deals the death-blow to a credit system including thirteen ladies and gentlemen, who the franchise to colored citizens was against

public mind is kept in such a constant state the Montreal shore, a loud shouting from the of excitement as in the city of San Francisco, land which they had quitted, and a sharp his-Scarcely a week passes over that does not sing sound, caused by the rapid upturning of bring to light some vast scheme to plunder the ice above them, warned them that a the public. One day the city is startled from "shove" had commenced, and that the ice its propriety by a rumor of the stupendous was moving down. They were in a very rascality of a Meiggs, or the impudence of dangerous position, and immediately comsome prying imitator of that valiant financier. menced making for the shore. Around them The next day the corruption of the officials was a moving mass of jagged, rotten ice, and whom the people elected to take care of their they were obliged to jump from one cake to interests is the absorbing topic of conversa- another. Finally, all reached a place of

or six men wounded, but none, it is thought, mortally.

state of preservation, and with its bark on. The sap appeared to be in a partial state of

A Marriage under Protest.

We find the following document, connected with the ceremony of the marriage of Lucy Stone, in the Boston Traveler:-

Miss Lucy Stone, the young lady who has Russia's propositions were "worthy of con- frequently made her appearance upon the sideration"—the more so that Austria had Anti-Slavery rostrums in this city, was mardefinitely refused to second the Western ried on May-Day, at "a farm house among Powers in their "humiliating demands" on the hills of West Brookfield," to Henry B. the Czar. Lord John Russell and Drouyn Blackwell, a leader in the Western Antide l'Huys were at once ordered home, and Slavery movement. The marriage ceremony only awaited the conclusion of the eleventh was performed by Mr. T. W. Higginson, of to bounty land, under the late Act, being Worcester, the parties to the nuptials formal- insane, the application must be made by the From Sevastopol we have the news of eight ly protesting against the laws of the Common- conservator or trustee appointed by the near-

While we acknowledge our mutual affec-Persia is assembling an army, and is to ourselves and a great principle, we deem it a riage. obedience to, such of the present laws of marriage as refuse to recognize the wife as an independent rational being, while they confer extraordinary rejoicing—it was agreed that upon the husband an injurious and unnatural superiority, investing him with legal powers until after the warrant has been issued. which no honorable man would exercise, and which no man should possess.

We protest, especially, against the laws which give to the husband-

I. The custody of his wife's person. II. The exclusive control and guardianship of their children.

III. The sole ownership of her personal and use of her real estate, unless previously settled upon her, or placed in the hands of idiots.

attracted him, and he forthwith entered the an interest in the property of his deceased house, and demanded admittance to her wife, than they give to the widow in that of

here? I do not know you. You are not pended during marriage," so that in most without a murmur to the winner; and we billetted in my house, and the lady you are States she neither has a legal part in the choice judge from the heartless conduct of the unnatinsulting is my wife." Without a word, the of her residence, nor can she make a will, nor ural parent, that her offspring will find with its week from Charleston, brought among her Austrian drew his sword, and stabbed the sue or be sued in her own name, nor inherit new custodian, a better home than the one freight, which consisted principally of cotton

(Signed) HENRY B. BLACKWELL, LUCY STONE.

Potatoes.—The Albany Atlas says: The news is not important. Below will be found York market from Nova Scotia, under the for the whole consumption of the Union. Reciprocity law. The crop of potatoes in A letter dated Sacramento City, April 7th, Nova Scotia last year was very large. Free

FEARFUL Position.—A recent number of

ferrymen, undertook to cross the river on There is no city in the world where the foot. When about four hundred yards from and it was little thought then, that in eight safety, with the exception of one gentleman-

A WESTERN FARMER .- A friend from Indiana informs us that he met Michael L. Sul-John McCrackan, Esq., of San Francisco, livant, who sold his land on the Scioto last has been appointed Commissioner, by Gov. year, on his way to his new home in Illinois, Bigler, to the World's Fair at Paris. The with a force of 100 men and teams and tools State sends on by Mr. McCrackan a large sufficient to put in Ten Thousand acres of

Swedenborgian Funeral.—Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, of Richmond, Va., has recently lost petrification, and the outside was charred, an adopted daughter. The funeral services giving unmistakable evidence of the contact of the young lady, Miss Grey, were conducted Revolution, and trooper in Marion's Legion, located in some obscure, unfindable place, of fire at some period. Having cut out the in the Episcopal Church, but the outward died on the 19th ult., in Clinch County, but architectural structures, and where people portion of the tree found in the tunnel, the observances were arranged after the Swed-Georgia, at the advanced age of 104 years, "live and move." These houses will be a company have commenced sinking a shaft for enborgian method. The coffin was borne The deceased had preserved and retained complete saving of from \$750 to \$850 annualthe purpose of reaching the roots of the tree. into the church by six gentlemen with white until within a few years the apparel and hat | ly in rents, to the resources of the churches. There is but little doubt, that the formation crape tied around their arms with white rib- worn by him in battle, and which exhibited surrounding this tree is a solid bed of lave, bon. It was entirely covered with white nineteen bullet-holes. He could never be which, at some remote period, flowed into merino; at the head and foot were wreaths of prevailed upon to apply for a pension or by white horses, and draped with white, in- mental faculties. stead of the usual array of black. Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, as chief mourner, was clad entirely in white, and thus paid the last tokens fortable and happy, and whose last moments were full of beautiful tranquillity. [Tribune.

The rights of the widow of a deceased revived again on the death of the second husband. If, however, there be minor children

issued. Under the present act, minority is reckoned prior to the 3d of March, 1855. A power of attorney cannot be executed

The only survivors of the beneficiaries embraced within the provisons of the act are widows and minor children.

In computing the time of service, in no case is mileage allowed.

A BABY STAKED AGAINST A DOLLAR.—We are informed, on good authority, says the Baltimore Republican, that the following circumstance really transpired on Saturday night, in trustees, as in the case of minors, lunatics and a low house in Exeter-st.: A card party played for various stakes, until one of them," IV. The absolute right to the product of woman, becoming, in her language, dead broke," offered to stake her infant child against a dollar, upon the issue of another game. The proposition was agreed to by her opponent, who was a childless mother, and being favored by fortune, or misfortune, expel the intruder. Her husband came and VI. Finally, against the whole system by winner of the babe, a bright, healthy male inaddressed the Austrian: "What do you want which "the legal existence of the wife is sus. fant. The child, we learn, was delivered drove at \$140 a head

of cavalry and artillery. A crowd proceed- ed, married partners should provide against cease, administration upon this property as weeks. ed to the Austrian General to demand the the radical injustice of present laws by every legal assets in the State of New York was his possession during her lifetime, they do not of necessity belong to him, and that his rights, if he has any, must be determined in Austria.

usual rush of Potatoes, for the New York cently been imported from France the cuttings cinders over a mile distant from the scene of gens d'armes, and the Rouman soldiers attack- market, by the steamboats leaving our wharves, of several varieties of the prune, which have ed the Austrians, and, after a fierce fight, drove is going on with much vigor. Farmers resid- been distributed in Maine, New Hampshire, them at the point of the bayonet out of the ing in this county, and those of adjoining Vermont, Northern New York, Michigan, city, where they yet remain encamped in the counties, flock to the city with wagon-loads, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and several points on fields. Official statements return 247 killed, and dispose of them readily at \$3 62 1-2 per the Allegany mountains, to be engrafted on on both sides. The excitement continues, barrel, and \$4 per barrel for Mercers to the the common plum-tree. Why these places and the citizens have not re-opened their dealers who put them in sacks, and forthwith have been selected is in consequence of the Wisconsin, for a violation of the Fugitive They demand justice, and are about ship them for New York. As to getting the absence or comparatively few circulios in these Slave Law, a writ of error was obtained, reto send a deputation to Constantinople to seek present prices for potatoes we have no objecting in most other parts of the United turnable to the Supreme Court of the United nor Lippincott, aged 19 years and 4 days. She was tion, but we fear that, as extravagant as the States this insect is a great bane to the plum States for the purpose of determining the adultiful child to her parents. She bore her afflictions New York market is, and as confidently as trees, and often cuts off the entire crop. From question of the limit of the jurisdiction bepeople may rely on high prices there, some the coolness of the climate in Maine, and all tween the Courts of the State and those of Nine days later dates from California were one will meet with heavy losses if they venture most entire absence of this insect, it is the the United States too far. We see it stated that fifty thousand opinion of good judges that, the State is capabushels of potatoes are on their way to New | ble of producing as ufficient quantity of prunes

democrats and 11 whigs; and absent, 14

it in every county but two, Clinton and Osweyears, only seven votes out of sixteen could

tion train, from Rochester, over the old road, was coming into this city about 10 o'clock killed. last night, it ran over a horse, throwing the last car from the track, and down an embankment twenty feet, smashing it to pieces. The car contained eight passengers, only one of A dispatch to the Union, from Sonora, under date of Monday, April 2, says: A general fight occurred last night at a fandango house, between a party of Americans and Mexicans. From thirty to forty shots were fired, and five

| Mr. Sanderson—who was brought ashore by the current upon a cake of ice, dead. Whether he was stunned or crushed by the concussion of the ice, or whether he was frightened to death, is not known.

| Whom escaped injury. M. O. Wilder, a lawyer of Canandaigua, was instantly killed, S. H. Ingersoll, of New York, was seriously injured, and Clinton Brainard, of New York, Wm. Hall and G. Farman, of Skeneateless, Charles Iseming and Joseph Lieb of Syre whom escaped injury. M. O. Wilder, a law-

True to her nuble instincts on the side of The St. Louis Intelligencer contains an ar- NFChipman, Brand's Iron Works \$5 00 to vol. 12 No. 26 Freedom, Massachusetts sends greeting to ticle expressing a full belief in the existence Christopher Brown, Hopkinton 4 00 Kansas, and promises "material aid," if necessary, in driving out the banditti who have conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in that embryo baye of late had suppose to the conquered the real settlers in the conquered the conquered the conquered the real settlers in the collection of valuables, gold, quartz specimens, corn this spring. It will be remembered, that conquered the real settlers in that embryo have of late had rumors. Mr. Sullivant was one of the largest farmers State. Resolutions have been proposed in Mr. Butterfield, who is running a tunnel in the State of Ohio for many years. We have the House, calling upon the Governor of into Table Mountain, near Sonora, has given the editor of the Herald a description of a discovery made by his company in the course of their excavations. They had got their The reason he gave for moving was that he of their excavations. They had got their The reason he gave for moving was that he Kansas, at the same time pledging the whole ing attorney. tunnel in a distance of three hundred feet. wanted more room to expand his operations, force of the glorious old Commonwealth to The official Report of the City Inspector Jeremiah Barrett, Cowlesville Here, one hundred and ten feet from the sur- and he found the Grand Prairie just suited aid the people of that or any other State or gives 493 as a total number of deaths in New Jared Kenyon, Indeed in the people of the people

SUMMARY.

evergreen and white flowers, and in the center | bounty land, and when importuned upon the a boquet of the same, and a kind of drapery subject by his friends, the high-souled veteran was looped up round the lids with evergreen became indignant. He died from the results and white blossoms. The hearse was drawn of an accident, and in full possession of all his

There have recently arrived at the Patent Office some choice cuttings of the olive, seof love to this otherwise friendless orphan the office in France; and they have been distributed in the Southern States bordering on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. It is already well known, that this product has been RECENT DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER fornia for many years; and, doubtless, there of Pensions.—In case of a person entitled are other sections of country uniting the conditions necessary for the growth and perfec-

The Legislature of Connecticut met on the 7th of May. Two important amendments to soldier are lost in a second marriage, but are the Constitution, which were acted upon last of New Orleans are feasting on strawberries, Legislature. They are, the striking the word three feet in depth in their forests. of the first husband living, they may claim in white out of the qualifications for suffrage, tionship of husband and wife, yet in justice to right of their father during the second mar- and the confinement of the privilege of voting to those who can read. Those amendments Under the act of 1850, only such were re- passed. This year, they must have a vote of plies no sanction of, nor promise of voluntary garded as minors as were under twenty-one two-thirds of both Houses in their favor before Helena. years of age at the time the warrant was they can be presented to the people for their acceptance or rejection.

sorely perplexed about Kansas affairs. Secretary Davis, who is the ruling member of the Cabinet, takes sides with the Atchison party against Governor Reeder. President Pierce has spoken his mind freely in condemnation of the new working of squatter sovereignty, but it is believed that he will ultimately be influenced by Davis, Governor Reeder is hourly and anxiously expected at the Capital.

Several of the leading New York hotels have raised the price of board from \$2 50 to \$3 00 per day. Never before, since New York was New York, has the average price the Leith distillery, where 1,200,000 gallons via New Bedford, connecting with the new steamer of beef cattle ranged so high as on the last of whisky used annually to be made, has just Engle Wing. market-day. The average rate per lb. paid been converted into a flour mill. for 137 head is given at 12½cts., and the estimated average weight at 7 cwt., which would make \$87 50 per head. This will be readily understood when it is noticed that large numdrove at \$140 a head.

from which it was ruthlessly staked and lost. and rice, one hundred barrels of green peas, consigned to fruit dealers in New York. The PROPERTY OF MADAME SONTAG.—During price of peas at Charleston is \$5 50 per Madame Sontag's stay in the United States, barrel, while they are sold here at from \$7 to jova a battalion of infantry, and a squadron cognized, by law; that until it is so recognized in her own personal name. After her de- be brought from Charleston in two or three and Ohio, 10 75 a 12 75 for extra Genesee. Rye

was brief, but to the point: "Go to the devil! We believe that where domestic difficulties attorney of her husband, Count Rossi, who ment of the Prohibitory Liquor law; that the The Mayor of Boston has proclaimed that I won't punish my soldiers for such fellows arise, no appeal should be made to legal tri- empowered him to collect any money due to city authorities are bound to enforce it to the as you!" This brutal reply roused the indig- bunals under existing laws, but that all diffi- him in any way, and to sell stocks standing in fullest extent; that the only appeal against culties should be submitted to the equitable his name on the books of any company in the its rigorous provisions is to the law-making a 10 25 for country mess. Lard 10 a 114c. Butter, United States, and to receive the dividends. power, the Legislature; consequently, all Thus reverencing law, we enter our earnest The Attorney General of the United States who are engaged in the traffic are requested protest against rules and customs which are has decided, however, that as the stocks were to abandon it on or before the 20th inst, the unworthy of the name, since they violate just invested in the name of his wife, and not in day on which the amended law takes effect.

May 4th, a fire occurred in Amity-place, New York, by which a coach manufactory and other property, amounting to about \$45,-CUTTINGS OF THE PRUNE.—There have re- vailed at the time, carried flakes of fire and conflagration. These cinders falling upon the roofs of other buildings, caused five or six fires in different places.

A dispatch dated Washington, May 4, says: In the case of the United States vs. Booth, of year, 7 months, 15 days.

the following:-"A letter from Warren, Trumbull County, dated April 12th, says: RANDOLPH, widow of Barzillai F. Randolph, aged 80 ever known in this country. Cows and cattle her of the Seventh-day Baptist Unurch. As sne and "Editor of the Complete works of Andrew Fuller," "Works of Robert Hall," etc., etc. Large ocare dying by the hundred; six hundred head faith in the Redeemer was unshaken, and among her tayo, 1024 pages, handsomely embellished by nearly have died within the three adjoining counties last words were these, "I love my Saviour, and feel two hundred engravings. is still dry and cold."

which he most emphatically endorsed even that time his sufferings were beyond description, until which he introduces with the articles of faith and all the strongest accounts of the foray of Missou-

Letters from Sydney state that a vessel, name unknown, had been wrecked on Bamp. ton Shoals, and 500 Chinese passengers and a portion of the crew were lost. The master he expressed unshaken confidence in the goodness and length and breadth, should have a copy as a text book A dispatch dated Syracuse, Monday, April and 8 men only were saved. These made 30, 1855, says: As the 6 o'clock accommoda- for Cape Dennis, in a boat, and on landing were attacked by the natives, and 5 of them

> The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times states that a great effort will be made to establish a direct communication between Australia and England, across the 1sthmus of daughter of Daniel and Lucy Hardin, aged two years Panama, as soon as the completion of the and eleven months. Panama Railroad is known in those distant

Istomine and Metlin, were killed, Pamfiloff Maxson. and Nichimoff died of camp diseases.

face of the ground, they found the trunk of a to his notions of farming on a magnificent pine tree, 22 inches in diameter, in a good scale.

| And the people of that or any other State or print or p 78 women, 172 boys, and 150 girls.

In Indianapolis three of the Methodist churches are erecting spacious "parsonages'

A reason is given in the Sandwich Island papers for the King's hostility to the United States, which looks plausible. He was once refused permission to sit at the supper table with the other guests on board of one of the boats on Long Island Sound, when on his way from New York to Boston.

William T. Minor, Know Nothing, was chosen Governor of Connecticut, May 3d, by the Legislature. His Message is decidedly favorable to the existing Prohibitory Liquor Law, and denunciatory of foreign immigra-

of Michigan prove to be in a worse condition than was at first supposed. Not only overissue, but fraud in other respects, is develop- York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 ed. The public will probably soon be furnished with the facts in the case. The vast extent of the United States is il-

lustrated by the fact that while the inhabitants year, are to be passed upon by the present people at the Northern extremity have snow The Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, has re-

ceived a present of one of the chairs in possession of Napoleon I. at St. Helena. It was tion, carrying the Eastern Mail. sent him by Dr. Bertram, a resident of St. The principal hotels in New York have

raised the price of board to three dollars a A dispatch dated Washington, Monday, day. The reason assigned for this is the pas-April 30, 1855, says: The Administration is sage of the new liquor law, which deprives the hotels of one chief source of profit. Mr. S. D. Carpenter, editor of the Patriot, Madison, Wis., has lately sold a small portion

of his patent right for his excellent pump, for the sum of \$49,000. He will probably realize treble that sum for his remaining interest. In the British House of Commons, on the 30th of March last, there were four petitions, each numerously signed, presented by different

members, against the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. One of the largest distilleries in Scotland,

A terrible conflagration occurred in Boston, April 27th, on and near the Battery Wharf. A number of ships were wholly and partially

destroyed. Loss, \$500,000. The N. Y. Tribune of April 28, says: We are glad to be able to announce, as we do in our report of the market, a decline of 25 cents per bbl. in Flour.

New York Markets-May 7, 1855.

Ashes-Pots \$5 87; Pearls 6 18. Flour 6 50 a 8 37. Corn Meal 5 25 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat 2 45 a 2 50 for mixed Western 2 70 a 2 75 for white Genesee. Rye 1 55 a 1 62 Barley 1 25 a 1 35. Oats 74 a 76c. for Jersey, 79 a 84c. for State and Western. Corn 1 09 a 1 13. White Beans 2 25 a 2 75.

22 a 25c. for State, 27 a 29c. for Orange County.

Hay-1 12 a 1 25 per 100 lbs. Lumber-15 00 a 16 00 for Spruce and Pine.

Potatoes-3 00 a 3 25 per barrel for Red and Pink eyes, 3 75 a 4 25 for Mercers and Carters. Seeds-Clover 10 a 104c. Timothy 4 00 per bushel for reaped. Rough Flaxseed 1 85 a 1 90 for 56 lbs. Tallow-111c.

In Hartsville, April 11, 1855, ARMINDA, daughter of Wm. M. and Sophronia Potter, aged two years, six April 15th, 1855, of pneumonia, Mary Burdick

mur, and when she was about to leave this world, she called her friends to her, bade them farewell, and exhorted them to prepare to meet her in heaven. Thus A late number of an Ohio Journal contains and an immortality at God's right hand. she left this vain world with a glorious hope of life At New Market, N. J., on the 26th ult., Mary F. The present times are the worst we have years. For near half a century she had been a mem-

At the residence of his son, in Christiana, Wis., April 11th, 1855, Joseph Stillman, in the 73d year

In Plainfield, N. Y., on the 1st of April, Mrs. Dorcas Saunders, widow of Stephen Saunders, aged 76 years. Mrs. S. was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, She had been from early life a consistent and devoted disciple of her Redeemer, whose supporting presence she enjoyed in her sick ness and death. In Leonardsville, N. Y, May 5th, SARAH ELIZABETH

LETTERS.

W B Maxson. W B Davis, J B Lyman, J W Ayars. Since the siege began, five of the seven Ad- A P Stillman, J Barrett, Robert Church (received) Charles Iseming and Joseph Lieb, of Syracuse, and Mr. Becker, a brakeman, were died or been killed. Admirals Korniloff, Burdick, J L Boyd, R Loveland, H P Burdick, E R

> MargarettKimpton, Metuchen, NJ 2 00 11 3 00 11 2 00 11: 2 00 11 ·2 0) 12 2 00 2 00 11 2 00 12 12 11 2 00

> > WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

33

Savery's Temperance Hotel

BELA SAWYER, Sup't.

TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Yows of KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. EVIC MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS. From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night.

The Eastern Association.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will be held with the Church at Pawcatuck, R. I., commencing on Fifthday, May 24, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M. Walter B. sillett is appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; James Bailey, alternate. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c. Spring Arrangements, commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New York for Easton by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North The affairs of the Government Stock Bank River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (way,) at 5.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New

Returning—leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at and 9.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sometvill **(way) at

New York and Elizabethport. Leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M., I, 4 and 5 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 7.15 and 9.10 A.M. 1. 3.15 and 6 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Boston, D ROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and TAUNTON.

The new steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joek Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 1 N. R., (first Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at 5.30 P. M.

These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are experienced and attentive. The C. VANDERBILT, from New York-Monday, Wednesday, and Friday From Stonington-Tuesday, The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New York-Tues-

day, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington-Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. N. B.—Passengers, on arrival of the steamers at Stonington, proceed immediately by Mail Train to Providence, Boston. Taunton, and New Bedford; or by Accommodation Train from Stonington at 7.30 A.M.
A Baggage Master accompanies the Steamer and Train through each way.

ays, for Nantucket, Holmes' Hole, and Wood's Hole, For passage, berths, state-rooms, or freight, application may be made at pier No. 2 North River, or at the office, No. 10 Battery-place.

Through tickets on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fri-

Bruce's New York Type Foundry,

TSTABLISHED 1813, has now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts to suit purchasers, to 100,000 lbs. Roman Type of new cut;

50,000 lbs. Fancy Type,

10,000 lbs. Scripts of various styles, 5,000 lbs. Germans. 5,000 lbs. Ornaments in great variety,

30,000 feet Brass and Type Metal Rules, and all the novelties in the business. All the above Types are cast by steam power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this foundry, and which is certainly superior to any ever used before in the process of casting, enables me to sell these more

durable types at the price of ordinary types, either Presses, Wood Type, and all other printing Materials, except Paper and Cards, (which have no fixed quality or price,) furnished at manufacturers' prices. The latest Specimen Book of the Foundry is freely given to all printing offices, on the receipt of fifty

cents to prepay the postage.
Address, G GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chambers st., New York. Feb. 12, 1855.

The Good Time Come at Last.

Belcher's Religious Denominations in the United States. TS beyond all question the most popular subscrip-L tion book now before the American people. Every body says so, and the united voice of the great public seldom errs. The northern farmer, the mechanic, the factory operative, the planter of the South, and the pioneer of the West, all want it, and when once roperly introduced to their notice, are bound to have t. Let "Young America" arise in her might, and go into the work, and with the proper application of ndustry, energy, and enterprise, the result will prove beyond cavil, that Horace Greeley's comforting prediction of the "good time coming" is at last fully verified. For further information of this and other popular subscription works, book agents, and can-

vassers generally, will please address the publisher, JOHN E. POTTER. 15 Sansom-st., above 6th, Philadelphia. Or, Noves Spicer, Indianapolis, Ind.

The very Book that every body has been Wanting. The Book for the Parlor, the Book for the Fireside, the Book for the Professor, and the

Book for the Non-Professor. THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: Their History, Doctrine, Government, and Statistics; with a Preliminary Sketch of Judaism, Paganism, and Mohammedanism. By Rev. Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin,

among all classes of the American people. The clear, Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, was at Easton, of his age. The deceased had for a number of years learned author treats each and every denomination, is Pa., April 30th, where he was honored with a public reception, and made a speech, in to his death, when he was taken violently ill. From the land. The innumerable lively tales and anecdotes of ministers, churches, and laymen, which he introduces with the citiela and laymen, Fourth-day evening, when death closed the scene. important statistical information, give to the work a rians into Kansas, which have been published the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Berlin, N. Y. Redown to it without being convinced that his subject moving thence to Lincklaen, Chenango Co., he united is in the hands of a master, nor rise but with kindlier with the church in that vicinity. In 1831, he moved and more liberal feelings towards the great brotherto Sharon, Pa, where he joined the first Seventh-day hood of Christians, under whatever name they bear. Baptist Church of Genesee, of which he remained a Ours is a great, growing, and glorious country, and worthy member until death. During his last hours, every family, and every young man, throughout its. of all its denominations. Wherever known, it is read, and wherever read, admired. Look at the following from among the very many notices received: It embodies a vast amount of information relative

to the origin, history, and missionary operations of the different religious denominations in this country, presented in a remarkably interesting and attractive manner. - Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Author of "The History of Romanism," "Judson Offering," etc.

This is a large and beautiful volume, and will find cordial welcome in every family. Philadelphia So far as concerns independence of vision, there can

be no question, as Dr. Belcher surveys each the same dispassionate impartiality. Epis. Recorder. This massive volume embraces a vast fund of information .- Presbyterian. The work is sold by agents, and will furnish a large amount of interesting and valuable information to the

families into which it may be received.—New York Recorder and Register. In the account given of the denominations, he is fair, and generally allows them to speak for themselves, as to their history and institutions,—New York

Christian Advocate and Journal.

It contains a mass of interesting facts and statistics. -Norton's Literary Gazette. Judging from the work, it would be difficult to say

what are the religious views of the Editor, so fairly, so dispassionately, so charitably, has he treated each and every sect.—Philadelphia City Rem. We presume it will be a standard work in thousands of libraries.—Littell's Living Age.

Sold only by agents, to whom certain districts are allotted. For particulars address the publisher,

JOHN E. POTTER, 15 Sansom-st.; Philadelphia. Or, Noves Spicer, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miscellaneaus.

From the American Agriculturist. Cultivation of Indian Corn.

Its Value to the American Farmer.—With the exception of the grasses, including meadows and pasturage, Indian corn is by far the most important of any single product of the United States, agricultural or manufactured. The production of this for 1850, was returned by the United States Official Reports, as exceeding 592,000,000 bushels. The growth of since. If we assume the quantity raised in a more in curing. We purchased a large and crushing into small pieces with some of of going away?" Some congratulated us several times floating, an unregarded waif, favorable season as 600,000,000 bushels, and estimate it at 40 cents per bushel—which we think below its average price—the value of one year's crop of grain will reach the enormous sum of \$240,000,000.

The Extent of its Cultivation.—There is no one object of agricultural attention so widely diffused throughout the Union as Indian corn, none so generally adapted to every climate and soil; and none which, on the whole, is so useful, and subserves so great a variety of purposes. It grows successfully from the shores of Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. Its maximum of production is immediately north of the Ohio river, in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; although some hundred of miles either north or south of this latitude, it is perhaps, one of the most profitable crops that can occupy the attention of the farmer.

Its Adaptability to Soil and Climate is une qualed by any other plant. Although a considerable and prolonged degree of heat is required to mature Indian corn, the clear, dry summer atmosphere of America is, almost anywhere south of 47° north latitude, suited to ripening it. Its flexibility of character enables it speedily to conform to the new circumstances under which it may be placed. On removing the seed from the middle to the northern States, an immediate change takes place, which is increased by every subsequent move to a higher latitude. There we have the stalk diminished to a mere dwarf, not exceeding three to four and a half-feet in height; bearing one or two diminutive ears of rounded grains, deeply imbedded in the cob, and our southern latitudes, shoot up with stalwart growth, frequently reaching from 15 to 18 feet, and bearing a heavy ear, of large diamebut slightly attached to the cob.

Its Uses.—Corn has formed no inconsiderable portion of the food of men and animals, from the first settlement of America to the present time. No one article of human food has been made to assume so great a variety of combinations, nor has been presented in the most important and cherished of their way of doing this, is by the seed-planter. teries were covered with men, and they dotearthly gifts. At a later period of the year, This is drawn by a horse and furrows the ted the deadly interval between the batteries, to see us, but they poured their shot and shell with a small pouch of the ripened, roasted land, drops the seed in any required quantity which had been before occupied alone by right into the path from the Round Tower, grains, they pursue their enterprizes of hunt. and at regular distances, and covers and rolls thousands of tuns of shot and fragments of the Mamelon, and the ships. ing and of war, for hundreds of miles through it at a single operation, getting over eight to shell discharged by French and English and the trackless wilderness, with no other sus- twelve acres per day, according to the dis- Russians during this protracted siege. The

and we much doubt if there is any other food squares, as when the ground is furrows at that will produce, when fed to a man or ani- right angles, and the seed dropped by hand. mals, a greater amount of flesh and fat, at the But this is not of material consequence, when same cost of raising, than corn.

manufactured into starch; it has sometimes should be used to level and compact the surbeen converted into oil, and molasses; and face. use that is made of the greater portion of this each hill. Light soils and larger corn require the space between the Russian lines and our last product, evinces the ingenuity of man, in a greater distance. perverting to the vilest purposes, the best gifts of a benignant Providence.

if any of the grasses or clovers or vetches, the cultivation too long. This gives the can be made to yield a more abundant or weeds a start, and requires much more labor of the Mamelon. The sight was strange profitable crop of green or dried food. The to exptirpate them than if commenced earlier. beyond description. French, English, and growth is certain, when judiciously sown, its By starting the harrow lengthwise of the Russian officers were walking about saluting yield large, and the stalks are nutritious and rows as soon as the plants show themselves each other courteously as they passed, and dry. greedily devoured by all the herbivorous ani- above ground, the weeds will be pretty effectionally entering into conversation, and a

sential to a large corn crop. It the soil is large a growth as to require turning under. cat-skin coats, and nondescript paletots. Many of them until the grass has well set, when must be contented with a smaller yield, unless We believe in one deep and thorough plow- of the Russians looked remarkably like English you add largely of appropriate manures. A ing, with the sward or stubble plow, to be gentlemen in "style" of face and bearing. rich sod of growth of clover, when turned followed by the subsoil plow if necessary. One tall, fine-looking old man, with a long under, furnishes an excellent food for the Subsequent to this, the only stirring of the gray beard and strangely shaped cap was growth of Indian corn. Whatever manures earth is required at the surface to keep it light pointed out to us as Hetman of the Cossacks are used, should be plowed in, and thoroughly and rough, so as to radiate and imbibe heat in the Crimea, but it did not appear as if there incorporated with the soil. By distributing readily, and as a necessary consequence, to were many men of very high military rank them through it, the roots have a steady sup- absorb deeply of atmospheric moisture. The present. The Russians were rather grave port during the entire growth of the corn; plow, or deeply-working with any instrument, and reserved, but they seemed to fraternize when, if placed in the hill, they would give after the roots have struck out—which is very with the French better than with ourselves, an early and undue growth of stalk, which early in the life of plants—checks the growth, and the men certainly got on better with our would not be sustained later in the season, and is a positive injury. We are no advocates Allies than with the few privates of our own and thus leave the grain only partially filled for hilling corn, unless in a stiff and moist regiments who were down toward the front. and shrunken. If the soil be stiff or cloddy, soil; all sandy and light land should be culti- But while all this civility was going on we cient, bring in the heavy field-roller to pulver. of weeds, it may be safely left to itself.

crop that better repays its application.

may be most appropriately raised, according Stacks should be made on a foundation of stockings. The cleanliness of their feet, and fearfully scalded, externally and internally; one night's burning is \$14,005.

shelled pounds of grain per acre.

to the weight per bushel, as there is some- though the stalks may be put up somewhat in the attack. They were generally muscular, presence of mind alone." times a difference of 15 or 20 per cent. in the uncured. Long exposure to the elements, fine, stout fellows, with rough, soldierly faces. weight of equal bulks. The standard weight | wastes the nutritive and more relishable por- The Russians carried off all the dead which is 56 pounds; but most sound, northern corn tions of the stalk, and when thus neglected, lay outside our lines to the town, passing down exceeds this, and in some instances has been less will be eaten and this will not yield as between the Mamelon and the Round Tower. known to weigh 64 pounds per bushel; while much nutriment. most of southern falls below 54 pounds. The Using Stalks for Fodder.—They are gen- a certain amount of lively conversation began sweet little poem, containing so excellent a season has much to do with weight, a very erally fed by throwing on the ground uncut, to spring up, in which the Russian officers moral, but any one might not only be willing dry summer, like the last, giving a lighter but this is a wasteful practice, and it is seldom indulged in a little badinage. Some of them to have written it, but really proud to claim grain than ordinary seasons; while a wet or that they are half consumed unless the cattle asked our officers " when we were coming in its paternity. It is full of simplicity, and ilcold summer gives a kernel that shrinks much are kept at the point of starvation. By cutting to take the place," others "when we thought lustrates a noble truth. We have seen it quantity of choice northern white flint corn the best stalk-cutters, then moistened and upon the excellent opportunity we had of getthis winter, and found that it fell below the sprinkled with chaff, meal, &c., all the stalks, ting a good look at Sebastopol, as the chance different mingle indiscriminately; and anything

invariably exceeded the standard weight. ears as are longest, soundest, best filled, and leaving the grain a clear profit. wheat, may be deemed almost illimitable.

planting; others use urine, weak ley, brine, &c. A good steep is $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of saltpetre, 2 qts. of salt, 3 qts. of soft soap, added to 3 gallons of rain water. After soaking at blood-heat for 15 to 40 hours, roll in plaster and plant before the seed becomes dry. But when thus prepared, care must be used to deposit it in moist ground or the incipient germ, which has started by the soaking, will be arrested and killed. While some have perceived no benefit from this practice, others have found to the Russians for an armistice to bury the ripening in a little more than sixty days after great advantage in the more early and rapid planting. The same seed, when removed to growth of the plant. It has this certain benefit where crows and squirrels abound, it pre- man-in front of the Round Tower and vents the destruction of the seed by these Mamelon, and, after some delay, an answer marauders, as the taste of three or four of in the affirmative was returned, and it was these pickled kernels suffices to drive them arranged that two hours should be granted for ter, and loaded with long indented kernels, from the seed. Another pretty efficient pre- collecting and carrying away the dead on corn very briskly till every grain becomes much shorn of their attractions by the opporcoated with the tar.

the harrow is used in subsequent cultivation.

field, and that not the best corn-land, to pro-As Forage. -- Indian corn has of late years duce at the rate of seventy bushels per acre and which runs down in front of the Light become an important element. We question without the use of a hoe. Most people defer Division camp I came out upon the advanced tually eradicated, the soil kept loose, and the constant interchange of little civilities, such tures. They ought to be harrowed every The Soil for Indian Corn should always be plants will grow apace. There should be as offering and receiving cigar-lights, was going spring with a fine sharp-tooth harrow, all the friable, rich, and well drained. It is not sufficient grain planted, that you can afford to on in each little group. Some of the Russian essential, however, whether it be a light sand lose some plants by the harrow-teeth. The officers were evidently men of high rank and over all bare or thin spots. After this a heavy or a tolerably heavy clay, if the former be remaining ones, if somewhat disturbed in their breeding. Their polished manners contrasted roller may advantageously follow. sufficiently adherive, and the latter porous or nest, will thrive all the better for this rough remarkably with their plain, and rather coarse thoroughly underdrained. A dry soil is re- usage. The cultivator may be subsequently clothing. They wore, with few exceptions, quired to make an early and sure growth, and and frequently used between the rows; and the invariable long, gray coat over their unia strong soil is necessary for a heavy growth, if weeds get into the hills, the hand may be forms. The French officers were all en grande went the future growth of the weeds, &c. Preparation of the Soil.—Deep plowing is used for their removal. No plowing is necestenue, and offered a striking contrast to many the best safeguard against drouth, and is es- sary, unless the plants have been so long neg- of our own officers, who were dressed à la sential to a large corn crop. If the soil is lected, as to have permitted the weeds so Balaklava, and wore uncouth head-dresses,

as it is found to yield the greatest quantity of poles or timbers, and with large poles in the in most cases, of their coarse linen shirts, was and now, poor fellow, dying. He was the

most abundant on a single stalk. These For Soiling, Indian corn has become an At one time a Russian with a litter stopped should be carefully set apart before the stalks important article of cultivation of late years. by a dead body, and put it into the litter. He are cut, and allowed to ripen fully while We are confident it will soon become an in- looked round for a comrade to help him. A standing in the field, without cutting the stalk | dispensable staple, where much summer and | Zouave at once advanced with much grace either at the top or bottom, or trimming the winter forage is required. The growth is and lifted it, to the infinite amusement of the leaves. The only justification for deviating rapid and certain, the yield enormous, and bystanders; but the joke was not long-lived, from this rule is, when there is danger of the stalks and leaves are unsurpassed for pro- as a Russian brusquely came up and helped frost; then the whole stalk should be cut ducing a large flow of rich milk. It is equally to carry off his dead comrade. In the town at the root, and stooked out till properly useful when fed to all animals, as a substitute we could see large bodies of soldiery in the cured. In planting, the small end of the for clover or the grasses. When these fail, streets, assembled at the corners and in the ear should be rejected for seed. Some very from a dry season or other cause, a crop of public places. Probably they were ordered careful farmers also throw by the irregular cornstalks is invaluable. The corn may be out to make a show of their strength. The kernels near the butt, but this we deem su- sown in drills, at the rate of one and a half Russians denied that Prince Menchikoff was perfluous nicety. When kept dry, cool and or two bushels of seed per acre in a rich soir, dead, but they admitted that Admiral Isturmin free from air, the vitality of the seed, like throughout the season of vegetation. Two was killed. He was one of the principal officrops may be grown on the same field when cers engaged in the destruction of the Turkish Preparing the Seed .- Many soak the seed early sown. Keep the soil loose, and the fleet at Sinope, and the Czar had rewarded in a solution of saltpetre for 24 hours before weeds down till the young plants get a start, him by giving him an order of St. George, of when they will take care of themselves. The higher distinction than that worn by Prince stalks may be cut and fed green, or cured and Menchikoff, and of a class which is generally put by for winter feeding.

An Armistice at Sebastopol.

Correspondence of the London Times. BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Monday, March 26, 1855 Early on Saturday morning a flag of truce was sent in by the Allies, with a proposition dead, which were lying in numbers-five or tance of the rows, and all is accomplished day was beautifully bright and warm. White Every domestic animal and fowl is fond of much more evenly than is usually done by flags waved gently in the faint spring-breeze a soul had been visible in front of the lines an Mamelon, and a burst of smoke from Gor-Indian corn is made to subserve other pur- If the ground is light, and especially, if either don's batteries had but a short time previously the embrasures. The Riflemen of the Allies

> Cultivating.—We have known a large ery. Passing down by the Middle Picket Ravine, which is now occupied by the French. French trench, within a few hundred vards

In the midst of all this stern evidence of war, legal standard of weight, when, heretofore, leaves and tops will be greedily eaten; and of a nearer view, except on similar occasions, is considered poetry that jingles in consecutive the same kind of corn we have had from the thus fed they will keep anything but hard was not, in their opinion very probable. One or alternate lines, and every line of which same fields, for several previous years, has working animals in excellent condition. The officer asked a private confidentially in Eng. commenced with a capital letter. We rescue most observing northern farmers estimate the lish how many men we sent into the trenches? it from any such oblivion, even at the risk of Selecting Seed .- Corn is greatly improved value of cornstalks for fodder, to be greater "Begorra, only 7,000 a night, and a wake repeating a twice told tale. The moral is one from year to year, by carefully selecting such than the entire cost of raising the crop, thus covering party of 10,000," was the ready that should be treasured, and it could not be reply. The officer laughed and turned away. | illustrated more faithfully, or more sweetly: accorded only to successful Generals who have conducted an army and closed a triumphant campaign. A distinguished looking man, who complained that he was likely to be de-

Turning out Stock Early

instant before the emblems of peace were run will not poach it; and the grass should be He has done more, he has spent all his wife's request. up to the flagstaffs, and a sullen gun from the sufficiently high to give them a good bite, fortune, which was great, and she, too, is beg- few would be taken if their composition was known! Indian corn is made to subserve other pur- ir me ground is night, and especially, it entires had out a short time previously have separated, never to be united again, sandy or abounding in clods, the field-roller heralded the armistice. The instant the flags ception to this rule. On these it is no matter have separated, never to be united again, all men, and all who are competent to judge on the perhaps. Had be been successful his trame. alconol consumed in the United States, which is furnished by Indian corn. The detestable three to four feet, with three or four stalks in behold their grim handiwork. in order to give the stock the benefit of the coldly looks on, and says, 'I told you so.'"

> When the early grass is eaten off too soon, leaves the roots exposed to spring frosts; and if dry weather follows, the pasture will scarcely recover all summer. But let the grass get a good thick start, and then if not over stocked, it will keep growing till late in autumn, unless the season happens to be very stopped him, and asked the reason of his

Sufficient attention is not paid to our pas-

Spread salt over weedy or bushy places. after cutting them off, and the stock after this will gnaw the herbage so closely as to preharrowed, and grass seed sown thickly over them. It would be well to keep the stock off

Good pastures pay as large an interest as meadow or mowing lands, and equally good care should be taken of them.

Mowing lands should never be pastured in the spring; the hay crop suffers sadly if they [Am. Agriculturist.

Presence of Mind.

The San Francisco Herald narrates the following incident of the explosion of the steamboat Jenny Lind:-

and shrunken. If the son be still the ground is vated entirely level. When the corn begins were walking among the dead, over blood- was one alone escaped unhurt. This was 374,000 clocks. One of the New Haven factorised should be used till the ground is the harrow should be used the to shade the ground so as to check the growth stained ground, covered with evidences of the firm of Tobin & to shade the ground so as to check the growth stained ground, covered with evidences of the firm of Tobin & to shade the ground by Chauncy Jerome, late a recent fight. Broken muskets, bayonets, Duncan. He was standing near the hatch- Mayor, and pays out nearly \$10,000 per month Topping Corn was once almost universally cartouch boxes, caps, fragments of clothing, way, leading to the cabin, and talking to Mr. in wages. Manures Best Suited to Corn.—Scarcely in vogue, but is now generally discontinued. straps and belts, pieces of shell little pools of Shelton, when he felt the tremor. Familiar any fertilizer comes amiss to the corn-field. It is much better to cut it up by the roots; clotted blood, shot—round and grape—shat- with such accidents on the Mississippi River, any termizer comes amiss to the corn-netd. It \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions Whatever its origin, whether vegetable, ani- bind and place it in stacks when the corn has tered gabions and sandbags, were visible and knowing what it portended even before compound of malignity and simulation. It \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions w nature the origin, whether vegetable, and through the he heard the explosion, and simultaneously never urges an opinion with the bold conscimidst of the crowd stalked a solemn procession with the gushing up of the steam, with extra- ousness of truth, but deals in a monotonous with the guesting up of the steam, with extra- outsides or truth, out deals in a monotonous or decomposed, with the paper so as to indicate the time to which they this voracious feeder. You can hardly put stalks standing in the field and turn their cattle. on too much manure for corn, nor is there any upon them to eat and trample in the mud as past me in 15 minutes—each filled with a dead he had on, threw it entirely over his head, mighty stress upon the "May be's," and "I'll upon them to eat and trample in the mud as productions of the slain were wrapped it and his hands in the folds, and say no more," "Let us hope not," "They do they choose. This waste can only be justified be in the contortions of the slain were wrapped it and his hands in the folds, and say no more," "Let us hope not," "They do they choose. This waste can only be justified be in the contortions of the slain were wrapped it and his hands in the folds, and say no more," "Let us hope not," "They do they choose. This waste can only be justified be in the contortions of the slain were wrapped it and his hands in the folds, and say no more," "Let us hope not," "They do they choose. This waste can only be justified be in the contortions of the slain were wrapped it and his hands in the folds, and say no more," "Let us hope not," "They do they choose. This waste can only be justified be in the contortions of the publisher. they choose. This waste can only be justified the memories of the prostrated himself to the deck. The furious say," and "Time will show;" thus confirm be directed, post paid, to where there is more than can be eaten with fields of Alma and Inkermann. Some few volume of steam rushed over and around him. ing the evil they affect to deplore, more under Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Sprace-st., New York. rieties of corn in use in every section of the economical management, and the labor of Franch more labor of Franch more labor of the economical management, and the labor of Franch more labor of the economical management, and the labor of the economical management of the economical ma country; and these varieties are gradually housing and preparing is greater than their Manual and the lay with his hands clasped over his the semblance of pity and prudential caution, changing by the different modes of cultivation value when properly fed. Nowhere at the line between the line country; and incre varieties are gradually changing by the different modes of cultivation and selection, from the change of seasons, and other circumstances by which they may be surrounded. The best seed is always that which is found to yield with the greatest abundance and certainty, on any given field.

The less more of oil in some as in the rice more of oil in some as in the rice and pop corn: a greater proportion of gluten in the property fed. Nowhere at the change of seasons, and other circumstances by which they may be subtrained to the french advanced the thick folds of his cloak, low down on the serve with persons of this description; they down. They had evidently been slain in the vice of the paper from the office or person to whom a Periodical subtrained to the thick folds of his cloak, low down on the deck, half a minute after the explosion, the office or person which the serve with persons of this description; they down. They had evidently been slain in minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could are the hyenas of society, perpetually prowled to the trenches, which the greatest results of the enemy. The Russians appear are the hyenas of society, perpetually prowled to the thick folds of his cloak, low down on the deck, half a minute after the explosion, the office or person with vertical to the thick folds of his cloak, low down on the minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he raised his cloak to see if he could minute, he rais and pop corn; a greater proportion of gluten thoroughly dried, (and they require a great seemed ill-fed, though many of them had ered, completely unhart; he had not even in others. But these differences in their deal of drying, which is slowly accomplished powerful frames, square shoulders, and broad been singed. His cloak was burnt, and alrelative composition are nearly immaterial for at the season of the year when they are cured,) chests. All their dead who fell within and most dropped to pieces Beside him lay poor York, which burn 30,000 feet of gas per the general purposes of feeding, and either then placed securely in stacks or under sheds. near our lines were stripped of boots and Shelton, to whom he had just been talking, hour, or 430,000 feet per night. The cost of

Weight of Seed .- Regard should be paid a current of air that effectually prevents injury, ages" of the fleet of Sebastopol were killed His escape under Providence is due to his

From the Portland Transcript. Perseverance.

We do not know who is the author of this through columns where the beautiful and in-

A swallow in the spring Came to our granary, and 'neath the eaves Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring Wet mud, and straw, and leaves.

Day after day she toiled With patient art, but ere her work was crown'd Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled, And dashed it to the ground.

She found the ruin wrought; But not cast down, forth from the place she flew, And with her mate fresh earth and grasses brought, And built her nest anew. But scarcely had she placed

The last soft feather on its ample floor, When wicked hand or chance again laid waste, And wrought the ruin o'er. But still her heart she kept,

And toiled again-and last night, hearing calls. I looke 1, and lo! three little swallows slept Within its earth-made walls. What truth is here, oh! man;

Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn? Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, trust, or plan? HAVE FAITH AND STRUGGLE ON!

GROWTH OF WESTERN TOWNS.—The rapid prived of his cruise in his yacht this year by growth of Western towns under the influence the war, was pointed out to us as Prince of Railroad facilities, has seldom been more Bariatinski. Owing to some misunderstanding | markedly exhibited than in the case of West or other, a little fusilade began among the Urbana, a village in Champaigne County, 129 riflemen on the left during the armistice and miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago Branch disturbed our attention for a moment, but it of the Illinois Central Railroad. One year was soon terminated. Gen. Bosquet and sev- ago this place contained but one building, eral officers of rank of the allied army visited freight-house belonging to the Company. the trenches during the armistice, and staff Eight months agothere were five houses. Now, officers were present on both sides to see according to a letter dated April 4, there are that the men did not go out of bounds. The at least one hundred houses, and four or five armistice was over about 3 o'clock. Scarcely hundred inhabitants, and it was estimated that ventive to these depredations, is to pour a pint | both sides. The news spread through the had the white flag disappeared behind the nearly three hundred other buildings, of all of boiling tar diluted in water over a bushel camps, and the race, which the Chasseurs parapet of the Mamelon before a round shot kinds, were being erected and to be erected state of purity, and combined together in such a manof seed corn placed in a barrel, stirring the d'Afrique had got up in excellent style, were from the sailors' battery went slap through one during the spring. Included in the buildings ner as to insure the best results. This system of comof the embrasures of the Russian work, and are two large hotels, six stores, a large furnitoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient dashed up a great pillar of earth inside. The ture wareroom, four or five lumber-yards, and a remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any pro-Time of Planting.—This must depend on on neutral ground. All the ravines leading Russians at once replied, and the noise of large warehouse for forwarding purposes. A cess. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the many and so attractive dishes, in every one the season, the soil, and the climate. When to the front trenches were crowded with offiso many and so attractive dishes, in every one of which it is highly relishable and perfectly of the season, the soil, and the climate. When to the items of short are nearly finished, the school-house costing on horse and foot down to the land shell in the ravines which had been fired some \$4 000. The village is incorporated or which are surgery reusenable and perfectly and shell in the ravines which had been fired some \$4,000. The village is incorporated, for the curative effect is present. All the inert and wholesome. The aborigines justly celebrated anticipated, and the ground is dry and warm, and the ground is dry and warm, and the surgery and the control of the bills and the surgery and the control of the bills and the surgery and the control of the bills and the surgery and the surgery and the control of the bills and the surgery and the control of the curative effect is present. All the inert and the surgery and the control of the bills and the surgery and the control of the curative effect is present. All the inert and the control of the bills and the control of the curative effect is present. The curative effect is present. their green corn feasts, typifying as they do corn may be planted. The most economical of the hills and the slopes in front of the bat-

> FAILURE OF THE ERICSSON INVENTION -A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes from this city as follows:-

"The Ericsson experiment is at an end. Most farmers greatly injure their pastures The invention is conceded to be a failure, and plied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral this grain, and cat it with equal voracity, hand. The use of this labor-saving implethis grain, and cat it with equal voracity, mand. The use of this labor-saving imple- above the children or one who has not rewhether green or ripened, raw or cooked; ment, does not leave the hills in such accurate from the Round Tower and Mamelon. Not without being obliged to gnaw down to the gared. But the worst of all is, that it has led Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysroots. Woodland pastures are the only ex- to such recrimination and alienation that they teries.

> with one side of his face painted sky-blue. presenting a most ludicrous and grotesque appearance in contrast with the dirty yellow of the other side. A gentleman passing. painting himself so singularly. The Chinaman, in broken English, told him it had been done by a creditor whom he was unable to When asked why he did not wash it off, he replied, "So long no payee money, so long no washee off," and passed on, apparent-Alden. Rowse Babcock.
> ly resigned to the punishment the custom of Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy, his country imposed upon him. If proprietors of newspapers should resort to this proc"Hiram P. Burdica.
> Alfred Center... N. V. Hull,
> B. W. Miller tors of newspapers should resort to this prac-tice, what a spectacle would their delinquent Berlin. John Whittord. subscribers present!

Wooden Clocks Statistics.—Connecti-

PAINTING DEBTORS.—A Chinaman in Sa-

cut is "the land of wooden clocks," from the fact that she is more extensively engaged in the man facture of clocks than any other Lincklaen. Daniel C. Burdick State in the country. She has \$1,000,000 in-vested, employs 1279 workmen, and manu-retersburg...Hamilton Clarke. factures 794,000 clocks each year. Bristol Portville. Albert B. Crandali. Preston. J. C. Maxson. Bristol Preston. J. C. Maxson. Richburgh. John B. Cottrell. Richburgh. John B. Cottrell. OHIO. duces 201,000 finished clocks annually; Sackett's Harbor. Elias Frin Plymouth has 3 factories, 175 hands, and Scott. James Hubbard. Albion. P. C. Burdick. So. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull Berlin. Datus E. Lewis. South Otselic. Francis Tallett. Milton. Joseph Goodrich. factories, 140 operatives, and makes 102,000 Stephentown. J. B. Maxson. Verona. Albert Babcock. clocks; Winsted manufactures 30,000 clocks, West Edmeston. E. Maxson. has 1 factory, and employs 40 hands; while Southampton, with 2 factories and 45 hands, makes 40,000; and New Haven, with 3 fac-"We have said not a man stood; but there tories, and 405 hands, annually produces SCANDAL.—A disposition to scandal is a

There are 10,000 street gas lamps in New

New York and Eric Railroad.

center to continue to the top. This will insure remarkable. Several sailors of the "equip-only man of the whole crowd who rose up. On and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further center to continue to the top. This will insure remarkable. Several sailors of the "equip-only man of the whole crowd who rose up. On and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further center to continue to the top. This will insure remarkable. Duane-st., New York, asfollows: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo.

Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 81 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in ermediate 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-Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffelo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, and Buffalo and

On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dun kirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

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A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the A cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout. Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back; and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds. Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted positions and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Among the eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

Doct. A. A. Hayes, Analytical Chemist of Boston. and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high proessional character is endorsed by the-Hon. Edward Everett, Senator of the United States. Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of the House of

Representatives. Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plen. to England. John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston;

Dr. J. R. Chilton, Practical Chemist of New York City; endorsed by

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State. Wm. B. Astor, the richest man in America. S. Leland & Co., Proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men, is found in their effects

upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies extracted by Chemical process in a left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a more powerful antidote to discase than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that many medicines should be taken under the counsel of an attending physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supand Pills are made, to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how

were hoisted, friend and foe swarmed out of how early stock is turned. The grass here perhaps. Had he been successful, his name subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their is not so valuable as on open lands, and the would have been enrolled with that of Colum- intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronouncleaves still upon the ground of the previous bus, Newton, Fulton, and other men of illus. ed by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before for northern or smaller corn is, in squares, of rifle pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other to be a wonderful medicine before the pits and sauntered toward each other necessary to turn out early in such pastures, ouce loving and happy home; and the world anticipations were more than realized by their effects

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