VOL. XII.—NO. 19.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH DAY, OCTOBER 18, 1855

WHOLE NO. 591.

The Sabbath Recorder.

REPLY TO ELI S. BAILEY-NO. 2.

I am glad brother Bailey has concluded to give his "reasons for not believing my theory." This is what, most of all, I desired. For now the reader may the better judge of the truthfulness of what I have set forth Herein consists the safety of free discussion. For now the "inconclusiveness" of my reasoning, the "doubtfulness" of my facts, and the "deleteriousness" of the results, may have a counterbalance in the conclusiveness of brother B's reasoning, the credibility of his facts, and the wholesomeness of their results.

He has given two reasons for not believing my theory of the world's age, and I only wish to state to my readers the reasons why his reasons full to alter met convictions.

His first reason for disbelieving my theory is, that it is opposed to the general sense of the Scriptures, as he understands them. Now the simple reason why this reason of his does not change my conviction is, that my theory is not opposed to the general sense of the . Scriptures, as I understand them; and as he has not attempted to show, by any reference to the text, that it more clearly means what he affirms it to mean, than that it means what I affirm it to mean, of course his reason is no reason to me. When he shall show, by a critical analysis of the text, that it gives more obvious support to his theory than to mine, I will accept it as a reason for changing my views.

or the Holy Spirit meant, but by the language they used. If that language is just as consistent with one theory as with another, Spirit meant to affirm nothing whatever on the subject. I am entirely willing to treat the question in this light, and rely solely on the tion. evidence of science in support of my theory, reasons for such belief. Brother B. believes that it does not imply the great age of the more than counterbalanced by the belief of had developed any truth on the subject. I give preference to the belief of these men text itself, unbiased by any theory whatever. In brother B.'s belief, then, I cannot find sufficient reason to abandon the view I have set forth relative to the meaning of the Mosaic account of creation.

Brother B. finds his second reason for disbelieving the theory of the world's age in the fact that geologists and astronomers themastronomers have promulgated many theories millions of years in reaching the earth. Let elapsed since the river was created, previous during the progress of their science; and so him speak for himself: have geologists; but it is also true, that as tronomers have demonstrated the theory of the sun, in causing day and night, summer and ceived, the rays of light which convey this no particle of the soft rock crumbled off! All winter. And now very few indeed find any difficulty in explaining those passages of Scripthis theory. But it is equally true, that gethe belief that both the Mosaic record and the Transactions for 1802, page 498) facts of the science teach that doctrine. But I had never before learned, that diversity in the opinions of men was a good and substantial reason against any theory or any truth. Every theory stands on the merits of its own evidence. I find almost an infinite variety of opinions on almost every great truth of the Bible. Am I therefore to believe none of them? I cannot accept this diversity in evidence, and consequently brother B.'s second reason for disbelieving my theory is to me no reason for aban doning it

In referring to the tracks in granite rock to which brother B. had previously called my attention, he uses the following language:-"Brother Maxson, in this explanation, has unwittingly furnished an argument in oppoany adequate cause, it should not be deemed necessary to the validity of the argument. dence is studied and understood, the more will

rocks at the beginning." I am surprised at this statement. It represents me as holding, "that human tracks exist in granite rocks without any adequate cause." So far from holding such a sentiment, explanation consisted in giving "an adequate that he would; and I confess that his reasoncause" for certain impressions which had been | ing on that point is very unsatisfectory to me. rock, wearing it out in numerous fanciful again in 1842, in company with Mr. Hall,

any inconvenience. This were at least possible. But it is absolutely an insult to com mon sense to claim that these are human tracks, but that the rock has been just as hard as it is now from the beginning. In the explanation which I have given of them, I have not "unwittingly furnished an argument in opposition to my own theory," but have wittingly furnished one in exact accordance with my theory. This gradual decomposition and Causes are at work producing these tracks | says :and to these causes I refer them. So causes are at work producing stratification, and to these causes I most unhesitatingly refer it. one rod. Indeed, my theory claims that it is this disintegration and wearing down of the unstratified rock that has furnished the matehimself how far my explanation of these 'tracks" has involved me in self-contradic-

Brother B.'s reason for disbelieving my But I believe that the text does clearly imply statement concerning the measurement of the the great age of the world. I have given my distance of the fixed stars, is in the language of Dunican Bradford, taken from his "Wonthat belief by good and substantial reasons, turns again and again to the attack, till finally the shape of the chasm being precisely similar." founded in the philological character of the the problem slowly yields, the immeasurable gulf is passed, and the distance of a single star rewards the toils of half a century." He then how it can be avoided. Perhaps brother B. proceeds to illustrate the mode by which can explain the phenomena alluded to on some luded in a former article, and which brother B. doubts on the authority of a certain Dunican Bradford. Perhaps the statement of Herschel himself on this point may settle all than that of Dunican Bradford, or any other selves have promulgated different theories to man. I have stated, that Sir Wm. Heischel,

of the earth, and almost universally agree in rays by which we perceive it." (Philosophical | begin to wear just at that time!

This language has been approvingly quoted by Dr. J. P. Smith, in his "Geology and his "Cosmos." Such evidence, of course, is stars at ten times this distance.

compelled to admit the fact on which I base been created millions of years before the traversed nearly all this mighty distance before The reader will find this point, in connection with the other points of the controversy, very ably discussed by Harris, in his " Pre-Adamite Earth," page 273.

shapes. This cause is still at work, producing this same effect. These impressions are now being formed in several places which have come under my own observation, and I saw shows, by clear and unmistakable evidence, will describe the columns of the Recorder, will describe the columns of the Recorder, will describe the columns of the Recorder, will describe the bard who can give us in through the columns of the Recorder, will describe the bard who can give us in through the columns of the Recorder, will describe the bard who can give us in through the columns of the Recorder, will describe the bard who can give us in through the columns of the Recorder, will describe the bard who can give us in pend entirely upon whether I think I can in opposition to the feeling of having greedily words so few, a sweetness and grandeur so in opposition to the feeling of having greedily words so few, a sweetness and grandeur so in opposition to the feeling of having greedily worthy to be by us all committed to memory in the reader of the bard who can give us in pend entirely upon whether I think I can in opposition to the feeling of having greedily worthy to be by us all committed to memory in the reader of the bard who can give us in pend entirely upon whether I think I can in opposition to the feeling of having greedily worthy to be by us all committed to memory in the reader of the bard who can give us in pend entirely upon whether I think I can in opposition to the feeling of having greedily words so few, a sweetness and grandeur so in opposition to the feeling of having greedily words so few, a sweetness and grandeur so in opposition to the feeling of having greedily words so few, a sweetness and grandeur so in opposition to the feeling of having greedily words so few, a sweetness and grandeur so in opposition to the feeling of having greedily words so few, a sweetness and grandeur so in opposition to the feeling of having greedily words so few, a sweetness and grandeur so in opposition to the feeling of having greedily wo come under my own observation, and I saw shows, by clear and uninistakable evidence, the cause producing the effect. To suppose that the entire gorge from the Falls to Queens- work alluded to. Take, for example, the followed as brother D. does, that what I swallowed absurdates and monstrosities for work alluded to. Take, for example, the followed as brother D. does, that what I swallowed absurdates and monstrosities for working the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that what I saw shows a specific to the followed as brother D. does, that the entire gorge from the Falls to Queens-

that these moles in the rest in the rest in the inspiration of Christianity, to such a people, must not only and common sense, especially if brother B.'s that the recession of the Falls has been at the work, these results are no longer to be the sacred Scriptures, I should exceedingly be presented in its spiritual freedom from all theory is true. If these rocks were "created rate of about one foot a year, at which rate, regarded as the dreams of fancy, but the le- regret the publication of these sentiments. earthliness, but exhibited in its benign contact in the beginning as they now exist," (and this he says, "it would have required thirty-five gitimate deductions from long and careful ob. But I do not believe any such thing. I be- with the every-day engagements and business is the popular heory,) and these holes are thousand years for the retreat of the Falls servation of facts. And can any reasonable lieve that the view which I have taken is the of life. really human tracks, as is claimed, then, verily, from the escarpment at Queenstown o thei man conceive how such changes have taken only view which consists with the inspiration human beings at some time have been vastly present site." Has not brother B, in his ex- place since the six days of creation, or within of the Scriptures, and I will only add a caution heavier than they are now. Men in these planation of the Falls, "unwittingly furnished the last six thousand years? In order to re. to weak believers, that they do not mistake a days are hardly heavy enough to settle their an argument against his own theory?" He concile them with such a supposition, we must false interpretation of the inspired record for feet two inches into solid granite. If we will admits, that "the water has worn away dmit of hypotheses and absurdities more wild the true record itself. D. E. MAXSON. have it that these rude scratchings are "hu- the rock something like ten rods." This and extravagant than have ever been charged Alfred Academy, Sept. 1, 1855. man tracks," there is but one way to account would require one hundred and sixty five upon geology. But admit of a long period for it, and that is by supposing that these years. How came he by this knowledge? between the first creative act and the six days, rocks have been ejected from volcanoes in the Not by intuition; for it is not a self-evident and all difficulties vanish." before it was too hard to be impressible. he is not yet a hundred and sixty years old; position than that, the reader may judge. This would by no means be so impossible an nor yet by human testimony, for no human eye | In closing this article, I wish to call the event as brother B., in a former article, has hath seen the mighty work. The evidence is reader's attention to the first paragraph of supposed; for it is no uncommon event, in in the very face of the scenery itself. Such brother B.'s last reply to me in Recorder, the region of volcanoes, for men to walk on a vast torrent of water, tumbling down a Aug. 30. It will at once be seen, that he has the surface of lava which yields to their precipice of a hundred and sixty feet, must placed me in a dilemma from which I know weight, and leaves indentations of their feet, wear away the soft shale rock which constic not how to escape. After stating his reasons while yet the surface is not so hot as to afford tutes the lower layers of the rocks, and the for commencing the discussion, &c., he says superiocumbent weight of waters must break "I presented a series of questions over the Table Rock was an illustration of this, though | thined answers to my objections, or he should wearing out of the softer parts of the unstrat- out than has the whole gorge below. The So long as he continues his questions, I of ified rocks, by existing agencies, is an apt il- same evidence is upon the whole distance as course shall continue my answers; and so lustration of the gradual process of stratifica- upon any part of it. The following item of long as he continues to criticise my views, I of tion, such as is at this moment going on in evidence, given by Lyell, is so much in point, course shall continue to defend them, if I

when I had the advantage of being accompanied by Mr. Hall, State Geologist of New We have no means of knowing what Moses ten miles of stratified rock, as one mile, or Niagara district. I obtained geological evidence of the former existence of an old river bed, which I have no doubt indicates the original channel through which the waters then we are left entirely to external evidence, tracks, and human tracks, and cow's tracks, the height of nearly three hundred feet above of sand and gravel, forty feet thick, containing fluvatile shells of the genera Unio, Oyelas, Melania, &c., such as now inhabit the waters of Niagara above the Falls. These freshwawater deposits occur at the edge of the cliffs bounding the ravine, so that they prove the former extension of an elevated shallow valley. ders of the Heavens." I am not acquainted | four miles below the Falls, a distinct prolongwith this author, and have only to say, that if ation of that now occupied by the Niagara, in in telescopic apparatus, the annual paral rock somewhere below the whirlpool. By commented on the text long before Geology the base line of calculation. The difficulty river, originated. If we are led by this eviwhich Dunican Bradford suggested no longer | dence to admit that the cataract has cut its | it further, I shall think it proper to occupy still | speaking of this triumph in science, "Ever hesitation in referring the excavation of the my six opponents have occupied. the more readily, since they have confirmed baffled, but never conquered, the mind re- remaining three miles below to a like agency,

But let us look a moment at brother B.'s doubts. It will, at least, have more weight | ual observation, that they have receded about to that time, its mighty waters had been image to the eye must have been more than at once, however, when the year 1690 came, nineteen hundred and ten thousand, that is, i began to wear away, and since that time ture which represent the earth as immovable, almost two millions, of years on their way; and has worn away ten rods. It would be interand the sun as movable, in accordance with that, consequently, so many years ago this ob- esting to know by what force the falling torject must already have had an existence in the rent was restrained from wearing back the ologists have demonstrated the great antiquity sideral heavens, in order to send out those rock previous to that time, and what made it

The more I study this stupendous work of nature, the more does it seem to me to indicate the vast antiquity of the earth. But Scripture," and also by Baron Humboldt in this is but as a drop in the bucket. There are hundreds of such gorges, on both conconclusive. But vast as is this distance linents, and many of them on a much grander traversed by Herschel's telescope, the fifty scale than this, which have most manifestly two feet reflector of Sir John Ross reveals been worn out by the action of the waters which are at this moment deepening and But brother B. has provided a way of widening them, but at a rate which totally escape from my conclusion, even though he be forbids the idea that the whole could have been performed in six thousand years. Of it. He suggests, that the stars might have the same character are the deltas of rivers, and the formation of coral reefs, to which I earth was, and consequently their light had referred in a former article. Add this to the structure of the earth itself, and then superthe earth was created. I based my reasoning add the evidence of the heavens, and the conon the supposition that the earth and stars were clusion of the world's great age is as inevitado exist in granite by accident, or without created at the same time. This, I grant, is ble as any truth can be. The more this evibut I suppose he believes it as firmly as I do. nearly all scientific works, it is treated as an established fact, much as is the diurnal motion of the earth. And there is no reason why it should not be; for it rests on evidence not less convincing.

rock, wearing it out in numerous fancion again in 1042, in company that positive position you have asshapes. This cause is still at work, producing State Geologist. I cannot transcribe his occupying that positive position you have asthrough the columns of the Recorder, will deany other people on earth, require to be con-

form of lava, and that these tracks were made fact. Not by the evidence of his senses; for Whether I have assumed a more positive

off the edge of the projecting limestone, which | signature Ne Scio (I don't know,) intending constitutes the upper layers. The fall of to pursue this course (incog.) until I had obwithout the weight of waters on the top. The discontinue the subject." Now my difficulty side of the chasm below the Falls, for the ten is to know how I am to discontinue the subrods, which brother B. admits to have been ject, so long as he continues his interrogations, worn away, shows most conclusively, that the and demands response. It would be opposed action of the water has dug it out. But not to all my notions of respect due from man to more manifestly has this ten rods been dug man to be silent when properly questioned. every lake, sea, and ocean on the globe. that I can hardly forbear to quote it. He think they need defense. I should have stopped long ago, if I had not been called upon to "From observations made by me in 1841, proceed. I am ready to stop now, if my op ponents, and critics, and interrogators, &c., will let me. But I am just as ready to pro-These causes are just as adequate to produce York, and in 1842, when I re-examined the ceed, if they wish. I have yet plenty of play room before I shall have occupied a moiely of cupied. About sixty columns of the Recorder distribution of the Scriptures for several years the remark, "Why, dear me, master, what rial for the stratified rock. These devil's once flowed from the Falls to Queenstown, at what the whole scientific world has long ago tives of the Corri, or weaver caste, belonging you say sir, 'John, let us change saddles?" and must suppose that Moses and the Holy &c., are only illustrations of this process on a the bottom of the present goige. The geologi-

very small scale. The reader may judge for | cal monuments alluded to consist of patches | cussion was begun by the opponents of this | and profess their faith in our blessed Redeem. | mark, "That sir, is an illustration of the theory, before a single word ever appeared er. A marked peculiarity in these converin the Recorder in favor of it. The writer who sions, of which we had previously no such the motion." No more speeches were deintroduced it into the Recorder thought it not example in Upper India, was not only the livered that evening, for every speaker was a fit subject for discussion in a religious paper, number, but the desire of the converts to in confusion; the meeting was soon broken but still occupied sixteen columns of that same maintain themselves as heretofore by their up, and Mr. Jay was never asked for another paper in discussing it. Brother B. is "op- trade of weaving. posed to such discussion through that medium," but yet has occupied a reasonable num- the converts supporting themselves was the of columns in discussing it, and has called on refusal of their heathen neighbors to traffic me to occupy several more. I am happily with them. They were shunned as polluted that belief. I am therefore left without rea- then correct, but if he wrote it recently, he is Erie and the Falls. Whatever theory be not involved in any such unpleasant necessity outcasts, with whom no intercourse, even on first baronet, rising daily in wealth and conson for changing my view of the text, except sadly behind the times. By the recent im- framed for the hollowing out of the ravine of occupying space in the Recorder in the business, could be held. The missionary was as I may find sufficient reason in the belief of provements in instruments for the measure- further down, it will always be necessary to discussion of a subject which I deem indp. in consequence obliged to obtain a market peculiar days, could always command a seat brother B. Much as I esteem his belief, it is ment of angles, &c., aided by improvements suppose the former existence of a barrier of propriate for such a paper. I deem the sub- for the cloth at distant stations, and chiefly laxes of no less than thirty-five of the fixed that barrier, the waters were held back for priate to the columns of a religious newspaper, matter he has been successful, and the tent stars have been determined with great accuracy ages, when the Suvatile deposit, 40 feet thick such as the Recorder claims to be, and I have cloth, sheeting, towelings, etc., of Nistarpore, and also of numerous learned divines who by using the diameter of the earth's orbit as and 250 feet above the present channel of the

> and the Bible" is not in place in a religious This evidence (and this is only one item) newspaper, is a very strange one. Pray, makes the conclusion inevitable. I see not where would it be in place? It has been discussed in almost every religious journal in the ly, the result of a long day's labor seldom as he could, the sermon which had been land, and religious teachers, more than any exceeding four yards of an average width of preached. Little progress in effecting this Herschel arrived at the result to which I al- other hypothesis. Sir Charles Lyell could other class of individuals, have been engaged two feet. in it. It is most emphatically a question of religion. Most emphatically, then, are religious

and the records of Moses. It is true, that their light must have been nearly two astronomers have promplested many theories which had be particularly humiliating to be attraction to the years in reaching the carth. Let ing, or even repulsive. I should take no ex- British models, with considerable improveceptions at such a statement; for I make no ments to suit the climate and country, and ment and active life of Dr. Going, would object of the calculated distance, at which one rock was worn away. There it stood, resistmotion of the earth, and the immobility of the of these very remote nebulæ may still be per- ing the mighty force of the falling waters, but writer. But it is humiliating to be told that this subject is repulsive to a large portion of machines. the readers of the Sabbath Recorder. For the last half of a century it has been a question of the most thrilling interest to the best and tamasha, or entertaining spectacle of their ablest men of the age. All classes have par- converted brethren working the European ticipated in the discussion of it, and more weaving-machine, the warping-mill performlight has been elicited on dark points of both ing its gyrations "as a thing of life," and science and religion by it than by the discus- winding off the threads from a score of bobsion of any other question. But it may be bins at once, called forth a profoundity of that to Sabbatarians it is both "uninteresting obeisance amounting almost to an act of worand even repulsive." Be it so; it is a sad | ship. commentary. May it not always be so. It has become a common thing to disparage the still a desideratum at the mission station discussion of any subject through the pages of Agra is one of the cotton marts of Upper the Recorder, especially if it is likely to assume India, and its district produces a staple of a anything like an elaborate and lengthened superior kind. I feel confident, therefore, form. In the light of such views, it would be that were they in possession of even an ordidifficult to tell what the Sabbath Recorder is nary machine for spinning cotton, the Christprinted for. It is stated in its prospectus, that, | ian weavers of Nistarpore would, from their as a religious paper it is designed to rank position in a cotton-producing locality, not among the first. But still such matter as is only revolutionize the cotton weaving of most prominent in the first religious journals Upper India, but exert a moral influence on of the age is pronounced out of place in it. the surrounding country, which would tend If the discussion of "Geology and the Bible" to remove many barriers that now impede the has been out of place in the Recorder, then progress of Christianity. Much in this recertainly I owe its readers an apology, and spect has already been accomplished. The my opponents a much more hearty one, as heathen, in the neighborhood of the mission they have occupied more space. And I am station especially, cannot disguise from them- 1855." You must do well by your readers any adequate cause, it should not be deemed irrational to conclude, that God created the earth consisting of unstratified and stratified and stratified and stratified and stratified and stratified and stratified be perfectly to the validity of the argument. I would give my reasons for believing it; but I suppose he believes it as formly as I do not sure but our editor is also implicated; for it carry conviction, so that in but I suppose he believes it as formly as I do not sure but our editor is also implicated; for it carry conviction to the more will not sure but our editor is also implicated; for it carry conviction to the mind. The scientific it is peculiarly his province to determine what be quickener and elevator in regard to at with beauty so clear to the imagination, or it is peculiarly his province to determine what but I suppose he believes it as formly as I do not sure but our editor is also implicated; for it carry conviction to the mind. The scientific it is peculiarly his province to determine what but I suppose he believes it as formly as I do not sure but our editor is also implicated; for it carry conviction to the mind. The scientific it is peculiarly his province to determine what but I suppose he believes it as formly as I do not sure but our editor is also implicated; for one sure but our editor is also implicated; for our surface that Christianity is a remarkative out of the more will as I do not sure but our editor is also implicated; for our surface the fact that Christianity is a remarkative out of the more will not surface the fact that Christianity is a remarkative out of the conviction of the more will not surface the fact that Christianity is a remarkative out of the more will not surface the fact that Christianity is a remarkative out of the more will not surface the fact that Christianity is a remarkative out of the fact that Christianity is a remarkative out of the fact that Christianity is a remarkative out of the fact that Christianity is a remarkative out of the fact that Chri had thought the discussion of this subject out brethren working with extraordinary ma- little translation. It is hard, indeed, to tell of place in the Recorder, he would have noti- chines which never before entered into their whether the poetry, the humanity, or the relified those who have discussed it of the fact, philosophy, nor are to be found described in gion in the verses strikes one most. I am and saved the space for matter that would not the shasters. They see them weaving twice, sure I shall do something to nurture every be repulsive to the readers. He not only did often three times the quantity of cloth, of a noble sentiment, in transcribing them, to be But I have already been charged with be- not thus notify us, but he did notify me, that better quality, in a given time, than they can circulated in your paper, for hundreds, by thorithy I have quoted. Thus brother B. anxious that the view I had taken of the quester clothed, fed, and sheltered, and find them I saw some handfuls of the rose in bloom, says, "I have read some of your learned aution should be presented. If, then, I do not and their children living with that sobriety, cause for certain impressions which had been log on that point and been log of the Remost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." That I much prefer the reasoning of Sir Charles thors, particularly Professor Hitchcock's Elemost strangely called "human tracks." most strangely called "numan tracks." That cause I stated to be the action of winds, rains, and waves, on the softer ingredients of the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the age, who visited the Falls in 1841, and the age, who visited the age of t same theory with yourself, yet he is far from take the discussion of any question again The natives of India, more than perhaps

that these holes in the rocks were made by town, about seven miles, has been excavated lowing paragraph. After rehearing the tendency, and was calculated to destroy the nothing which is not tangible and practical.

THE WORLD IS FAIR.

The world is fair to those who live For God and one another; Who, working for the common good, Each selfish feeling smother; Whose generous hearts ne'er cease to flow In kindness to both friend and foe. The world is fair to those who sail O'er life's temptuous ocean; Their life-boats manned with spirits mete To calm its angry motion-Their banner floating to the gale, With motto, "Right shall e'er prevail." The world is fair to those who act Regardless of the morrow-Who cast aside all idle dreams Of future joy or sorrow-Who live the present day to bless, And ask no other happiness. The world is fair to those who hope, Nor droop in sorrow pining—

Who search 'neath every angry cloud To find its "silver lining"—
Who look above through darkest night, To God who doeth all things right. The world has joys to those who're seen O'er stricken mourners bending,

Their hearts attuned to others, joys, Their tears with others, blending; Who point the broken heart above. And marmur gently, "God is Love."

JUNE CLIFTON.

INFLUENCE OF BRITISH MACHINERY,

In 1845, consequent on the divine favor the space in the Recorder that they have oc- resting on the preaching of the Gospel and have been occupied in the effort to disprove previous, an unusually large number of na is all this ado about nothing? Why couldn't demonstrated to be true, viz., that the earth is for the most part to the village of Chitoura, The congregation was literally convulsed

One of the chief difficulties in the way of

(guggi) is coarse to an' extreme. As might constantly took him every Sunday into his be expected their work progresses very slow- private 100m, and made him repeat, as well

whole recession. So the recession began in truth, it is a most humiliating one indeed. It and the brethren instructed to work them. ally acquired in Drayton church. struction of a number of looms from the

When the heathen on an anniversary occacasion turned out by hundreds to witness the

A machine for spinning cotton thread is

Baptist Missionary Herald.

JAY ON PLATFORM SPEECHES:

Mr. Jay was never great in making platform speeches; indeed, we venture to say, he never delivered a speech of this kind worth hearing. He had a perfect abhorrence of such efforts, and could never be prevailed on more than two or three times to appear before the public in this manner. The last time he did so presented a scene which, most assuredly, public speakers could not wish repeated. A missionary meeting was appointed to be held in his own Church edifice, ministers and laymen from different parts of the kingdom had engaged their presence and help, and "the Committee of Arrangements" waited on Mr. Jay to represent to him how important it was that he should, in his own house. sustain the society by a speech. Somewhat to their surprise, with very small reluctance, he consented to second the first resolution. The meeting began with an immense flourish of trumpets, and the first speaker, fully primed and charged, fired away for some half an hour; "the Rev. Wm. Jay was then announced amidst thunders of applause." Alas, that it was even so. He rose, and having, with ironical humility, apologized for being unprepared, he informed the Chairman that all he should do would be to give "an illustration of this speechifying age." He then began in almost innumerable words, and endless repetitions in different forms of expression, to detail a conversation between a farmer and his servant John on their way to market. There he had stopped them in the middle of the road, for some ten minutes, and very gravely went on to relate the speech of the farmer, till he was interrupted by John with

PEEL'S FIRST EFFORTS IN ORATORY.

Soon after Peel was born, his father, the son expressly for the House of Commons. When the son was quite a child, Sir Robert would frequently set him on a table, and say, "Now, Robin, make a speech, and I will give Native looms throughout India are of the you this cherry." What few words the little rudest description; but the poor weavers of fellow produced were applauded, and apexists In the language of O. M. Mitchel, way back for four miles, we can have little more space, until I have occupied as much as northern India are immeasurably behind their plause stimulating exertion, produced such The notion that this subject of "Geology no advancement in the art. Not only is their he could address the company with some deloom rudely constructed, but their cloth gree of eloquence. As he grew up, his father was made, and little was expected, at first; To obtain for the converts a superior loom but by steady perseverance the habit of atof British make, by which they might weave tention grew powerful, and the sermon was daily a larger quantity and a better cloth was repeated almost verbatim. When at a very about ten rods in all, and it is a matter of act- their journals. It may be true, as is affirmed, the next effort of the missionary. According- distant day the Senator, remembering accuthat "to a large portion of the readers of the ly three looms, two Scotch and one English, rately the speech of an opponent, answered one foot per year. Now, at this rate, it has Recorder such discussions are not only unin- were procured, and by the assistance of a his arguments in quick succession, it was little teresting, but absolutely repulsive." If it is a practical English weaver they were set up, known that the power of so doing was origin

> THE LATE REV. JONATHAN GOING, D. D.— Those acquainted with the cheerful temperahis conversation to God. Generally, he was not; but at an early period of life, he nearly broken down with painful solicitude on this point. On a journey from Worcester to Providence, somewhat more than thirty years ago, he made the following statement:

"Soon after leaving Brown University, I was for the space of about six months in a very unhappy and distressed state of mind in regard to the question, Am I really a Christian? I was led almost to the borders of despair, and so prostrated in mind as to disqualify me for doing anything whatever. At length I came to the following conclusion: I shall not spend my life in this miserable condition. If I am saved, it will be an act of grace; if I go to hell, it will be just; and now I am resolved to do all in my power to glorify God, promote the interests of Christ's kingdom, and the salvation of men, and, said he, to tell the matter as it is, I have not been much troubled with doubts of that sort since.'

Persian Literature.—I send some lines from the Persian, which I find in an article on Persian Literature, in the "Oxford Essays. contributed by members of the University,

With bands of grass suspended from a dome. I said, "What means this worthless grass, that it Should in the rose's fairy cirle sit?

Then wept the grass, and said, "Be still! and know
The kind their old associates ne'er forego. Mine is no besuty, hue, or fragrance, true!
But in the garden of my Lord I grew!"

Che Sabbath Recacder.

ondent- JAMES A. BEGG.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST

When the present struggle between Russia and the Allied Powers began, American symthink, judging from the manifestations given by the Press, generally, as well as from the of God and humanity are wishing fordeference with which the opinions of Kossuth were regarded all over the country, that we are not widely astray in saying, that every true American wished to see that great impersonation of despotism, the Czar, humbled. And we are not sure but the wide-spread, and constantly growing, Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country added its tribute of sympathy to the common stock. For as it the Whampoa, pursued a winding canal was known that a serfdom, not so atrocious in through a beautiful tract of country, and stopall its features as the system of American slavery, it is true, nevertheless of degrading Starting at daybreak, we reached our descharacter, was one of the established institu- tination at about 7 A.M. While the boattions of Russia, what was more natural than that those who had sworn eternal hostility went to the city temple and preached to a against every form of oppression should de- respectable audience, and distributed some precate the farther extension of the Power tracts. After breakfast, we loaded ourselves that had fostered it?

probably was, the unprovoked aggressor. The resistance of Turkey to the Czar's un- completed our circuit as expeditiously as conjust demands was a struggle for her very | venient, and after a short walk on the wall, existence. Who could witness the altercation, returned to our boat, and started for home, without sympathy for the Porte? Who where we arrived in time for a meeting at the could think of the Czar's shameless assump- chapel at 4 P. M. Chaso is said to have tion of authority, without wishing to see him been built during the Ming dynasty. The rebuked? But as the drama proceeds, the plot thickens. New actors are brought forward, and we lose sight of the merits of the of much trade or wealth. The Catholics have original question, it being rendered all but certain that Turkey has nothing to hope for, the city; and we were told they were buying whether Russia or the Allies prove victorious. In the one case, she is swallowed whole, the esophagus of the Czar being of sufficient kong, rather a noted city in this district, and caliber to gulp down a continent; in the about 140 lee from Shanghae. At Che-pau, other, she is cut in pieces, and then disposed a village about 64 lee distant, some tracts of as the hungry parties can agree.

Powers, we think it difficult to tell which side further on, we distributed 300 copies. The is the cause of humanity. Will the victories next morning, about 7 o'clock, we reached of the Queen's troops abroad better the con- Sang-kong, where we spent two or three hours, dition of her operatives and tax payers at and distributed 1200 tracts and took a walk home? Will the prestige of the English of about two miles on the city wall, in the oligarchy be weakened by the recent successes | midst of some very delightful scenery. Everyin the Crimea? Will the cause of Republi-thing in and about the city exhibits more canism and of Free Speech, in France, be neatness and taste than is often found in advanced by the renown of Napoleon's bayo- China. There is a nine-storied pagoda just nets at Sevastopol? The oppressed of Italy, within the west gate, from the top of which Hungary, Poland-will they find in these we had an extensive and beautiful prospect. fortunes of the war anything to encourage | Leaving there about 10 o'clock, we reached their aspirations for liberty? On the other Ming-hong, a large village on the Whampoa, hand, in what respect is the cause of Russia about 6 P. M., where we distributed the rethe cause of civilization? In what respect mainder of our tracts and calendars; and the liorate the condition, either of her own people, past eight. or of others?

To our comprehension, these questions are somewhat puzzling. Not but what something zeang, Ka-king, Ta-chang, and Lee-oo. W plausible may be said in behalf of the Russian entered the Soo-Chow Creek about 1 P. M. side. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is and reached the first-named place about sunclaimed by some that the Czar himself is a set, where we distributed several hundred republican in his instincts and tendencies The very despotism which he wields, is kept going nearly all night, which prevented spoken of as a power beneficently at work to much sleeping. The next morning, about 9 Boris Gondonof the usurper, in 1593, the made indispensable to merit such a title. We soil. Successive monarchs made large grants the principal streets, giving out word, in the by the close of the last century, about three- temple, where we should like to address them. fourths of the population of the empire had When we reached there, we found several passed into the condition of serfs owned by hundreds assembled, (with those who accom individual proprietors. Alexander I., at the panied us,) to whom I proclaimed the good commencement of the present century, under- news, to the best of my ability, for about 20 took a reformation, and ordained that no more minutes, and received good attention. We grants of serfs should be made to any indi- then told them we should be back again in vidual whatever. But the nobles being about two hours, and returned to our boats obliged by their profligacy and extravagance for some refreshment. When we arrived a to mortgage their estates, institutions were the temple again, we found a much larger established by the Emperor for lending money concourse of people than we left, and soon to them, at a high rate of interest, secured by ascertained that preparations were being mortgages upon their lands and the serfs per- made for a theatrical play. Bro. C., however taining to them. As these mortgages ran out, preached to a large crowd at some length, the crown took possession of the estates, and though in the midst of considerable noise the serfs became peasants of the crown. The We then repaired to another temple in the result is, that the two classes of serfs are now outskirts of the village, where we in turn about equal in numbers, while fully half (it preached to a quiet and attentive group, of a

gradually yet constantly going on, inures to attracted my attention the next morning was have an eye to their good. The eagerness showed ourselves, the people began to gather of the seris themselves to pass into the num- round, and when we were ready to go ashore, dence that the change is working for good. hear us, to whom we preached as long as we proof incontrovertible, that the controversial the prey of the strong, evading and over they are deplorably destitute, and consequent-Thus, even in the anti-slavery aspect of the thought they would hear with profit. question, it is not so certain but what a concession to Russia of all that she demands one of the boatmen to help carry our books, would contribute to the enfranchisement of for the city, two lee distant. Passing through the people quite as much as the preservation the main street from the great south to the of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire could great north gate, we mounted the wall and possibly do.

power which accomplishes the melioration of went till our supply of tracts was exhausted. the condition of mankind in all respects—is (preaching in the city temple on the way) all the Gospel. In comparison with this mighty of which occupied us till about eleven o'clock. "power of God," the laws and institutions of This city is about 18 lee in circumference, men, with all their appliances of authority, octagonal in shape, with eight gates. The are but trifling agencies. To our mind, wall is high, strong, and in good repair, but struction of language, be made to express. true. They were as free the moment they of revolution and anarchy, and the inaugura-ceedings of Paul at Athens."

in this: Whose success, in this contest, seen. Much of the space enclosed is uroc- of the parties enlisted in the controversy would be most likely to open the way for cupied, except as wheat fields, orchards, gar- under existing circumstances, being warped the free and unrestricted propagation of the dens, &c., and judging from appearances, is by prejudice, can possibly present the truth Gospel of Jesus Christ? The Czar, we not a place of very great wealth or trade, there the whole truth, and nothing but the truth know, claims to be fighting for the faith, and being no water communication to it except a for where pejudice prevails, its ever certain ted perjury. Did that authorize the Judge is very religious in his way. But who does middling sized canal. not know that the gospel cannot be freely propagated where the Czar has undisputed ding, 32 lee distant, where we arrived about strenuously advocated, irrespective of sway? And though in the triumph of French | 2 P. M., passing some scenery on the way of | plain "Thus saith the Lord." puissance the Protestant faith has nothing o surpassing beauty. Here we exhausted bur hope for, might we not expect that the power-store of books. This city is near the size of ful influence of Britain would baffle the Shanghae, and appears to be a place of conpathy appeared to be on the side of the latter. intrigues of Romanism, to whatever extent siderable business and some wealth. The Certainly, our own took this direction, and we they were befriended by Napoleon, and thus Shanghae rebels took and held it for a short secure for the cause of truth what the friends time, one year ago last fa'l. The people appear- Courant, is one of the clearest and most forcpraying for—laboring for?

OUR MISSION IN CHINA.

From a Letter of Nathan Wardner, dated Shanghae, June 27, 1855.

On the 23d of May, Bro. Carpenter and myself started in a boat for Cha so, a walled city, about fifty lee from Shanghae. We got under way about 2 P. M, and soon leaving ped for the night at a place called Sang-pang. men were getting our breakfast ready, we with tracts, and passing through the principal At the outset, Russia seemed to be, and streets in the city and suburbs, soon relieved ourselves of 800 copies. It being rainy, we wall is only about six lee in circuit and in rather a dilapidated state. It is not a place got a foot-hold there, and have a chapel in a lot outside the north gate for another.

On the 30th of May, we started for Sangwere distributed and religious conversation As a contest between Russia and the held with the villagers. At Sz-kong, 12 lee would her superiority in this struggle ame- next morning reached Shanghae about half

On the 5th of the present month, we started on separate boats, with our families, for Nay tracts. Our boats being hired by the job undermine the serfdom of his empire. By o'clock, we landed at Lee-oo. This place this peculiar system of slavery, instituted by might almost pass for a city, if a wall was not peasants of the country were fixed to the immediately landed and scattered tracts in all of lands and serfs to their favorites, so that, mean time, that we would soon visit the chief is estimated) of the serfs of the nobles are hundred or more. We then returned to our mortgaged to the state beyond hope of re | boats, and at the turn of the tide started for | the professing Chirstian, namely, that he will Ta-chang, about 54 lee distant, and arrived find himself sorely tempted to pursue the Now it is claimed that this change, so there about dark. One of the first things that the advantage of the peasantry greatly. For a ludicrous representation of a short-jacketed humble Christian disciple, and withal well instead of being subjected to the capricious foreigner, with his hands on his hips, smoking calculated to engender a strong feeling for the has been well said elsewhere, "of Judge They know and feel that the Government that cient excuse to accept what are being continintolerance of individuals, their condition is a cigar—showing that some visitor had made mastery; and then all the good that we might Kane himself, and of every magistrate, every has ruled over the Empire for more than two ually offered to them—presidencies, professorfixed by general laws and principles, which an impression there before us. As soon as we have hoped to gain is lost, perhaps forever. ber of the crown peasants, is urged as evil there were as many as could conveniently for the last three hundred years furnishes norance of the laws in their behalf, to become Of all administrative knowledge and talent 26; F. D. Parish, Esq., of Ohio, Vice-Presidence of the laws in their behalf, to become of the laws in their behalf, to be the laws in the

After an early breakfast, we started, with walked around to the great east gate. Thence But the great agent of civilization—the pursuing the chief street towards the west, we

ed very much prejudiced against foreigiers. lible we have read upon the case of Passmore They may have the impression that foreigners | Williamson. It is said to have been written were the instigators or abettors of that insur- by Hon. James Dixon, formerly a member rection, as they are generally not very back- of Congress from Connecticut. The apoloward in attributing as many of their evils and misfortunes to foreigners as they can find an justified in imprisoning Mr. Williamson, on excuse for. We met with no direct insult, the alleged ground that he had perjured himbut were treated with a cold reserve, and some self by making a false return to the writ of scornfully refused to accept our books. habeas corpus. Admitting the truth of this When we returned to our boats, we allegation, it appears from the following artifound a large crowd assembled to get a cle, that the proper course in such a case sight of the foreign "nyang-nyangs, and pan- would have been-not to commit him to paus," (women and children.) Standing on prison, under pretext of contempt, but—to call on us at Shanghae, pulled off for home, for yourselves:where we arrived at half past eight the next morning, having been absent nearly three my tract printed last fall, several hundred alendars, and some gospels and catechisms.

Nay way, about 100 lee in the opposite diection, but sickness in my family has as yet prevented me from leaving home.

We still keep up daily preaching in the chapel, with tolerable success, as far as congregations are concerned.

DISCUSSION.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: I can but feel deeply interested in relation to the results very likely to grow out of existng discussions of various themes of a theoretical and speculative character. The diffi culty attendant upon fixing a reliable standard discretion of the Judge; and for what? Let in fact false, that was not disobedience. It was were entirely without means when they went once to the most superficial observer of matters and things in this department; for it Revelation, while it teaches many great and sublime cardinal truths, is not to be arraigned and pressed into compliance and harmony with ALL the ultra notions which the living brain can, by stretch of fancy, cogitate. The fact that the Bible cannot be made available in such controversial lore, ought, it would and went their way, as they had the most seem, to settle this important question forever, for the very plain reason that, although this God-given rule of action and thought is perfect in all that regards man's origin and eternal destiny, still we are not to conclude that the sacred writings are to be brought in support of what we candidly believe to be true even unless prompted to such a course purely from a love of the truth. Unless we are actuated and controlled in all our efforts at investigation by such a spirit and temper of mind, we shall utterly fail in the pursuit of so desirable an object; for while we may be allured into the belief that we are most adroitly controverting our opponent's position, we ought to look well to the bearings of the discussion upon ourselves, and also its influence upon unbelievers in the great system of revealed religion. This is a very important consideration to be taken into the account withal, and should ever be kept in view by the controversialist, or else untold injury may be done to the cause of evangelical truth. We wish not to be understood to mean that we are opposed to research. A spirit of inquiry, kept within proper limits, is indeed right and perfectly laudable when engaged in by the Christian minister or layman, notwithstanding, they should never perhaps seek to differ upon any subject, much less about matters of a trivial character; for many, it would appear, do not exact a very bold provocation ere they take the arena with all the zeal of a Jehu, and fulminate their anathemas ágainst all those daring to differ from them in matters of opinion and belief. The purpose should be to find truth wherever we may, and recognize it as an invaluable jewel, whether it is found to be in unison with our preconceived notions or not but never to pursue the speculative course of reasoning, for the very best of reasons that should obtain in a controversy engaged in by wild and enchanting strife after light and knowledge, which is so poorly befitting the In this connection, we will take the liberty of saying, that the history of the Christian church | intent, and not suffer the weak, through ig. | total of their knowledge upon the subject. tone has been marked by the spirit of intolerance, disorganization, and death, to all the dearest interests of society; and from the been otherwise. The great truth is, that the Bible, as a rule of faith and practice, has been those enlisted in discussion. The sacred writ-

ings abound in all that is necessary to man's

present and future well-being; but, strange as

it may appear, they are forced to speak that

which they cannot, by any just and fair con-

Returning to our boats we started for Ka- peculiar views we may have long and most

A RHODE ISLANDER

RICHBURG, Oct. 4, 1855.

THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON

gists for Judge Kane have thought him quite be triumphantly acquitted. our boats, we addressed them a few words of hold him to answer for perjury at the next term exhortation, and giving them an invitation to of the Court. Read the article, and judge

The special boast of our "free and independent" people is their secure enjoyment of days and nights. During these three trips personal liberty. No man can be imprisoned we put in circulation about 6,000 copies of here, we are in the habit of asserting, without due process of law. The accusation must be specific—the accused must be confronted by the witness-he must be heard by himself or We were intending the next week to visit his counsel—and a jury of his peers must pronounce him guilty, before he can be deprived of life or liberty. This is the theory of our

Yet, at this moment, a citizen of the United States, and he a white man-(for if he was black not a word were to be said!—why single him out from the four millions of his fellow men, who, in this land of liberty, drag out a wretched life in slavery?)—a white citizen of the United States-has been impris Philadelphia, without law—without alleged crime-without trial-without a hearinghe has had no day in court, so no day is fixed when he may go free. He lies in jail at the

us briefly state the case. In the month of July last, a gentleman named Wheeler arrived in Philadelphia, accompanied by three slaves. By the law of ought to be remarked, by the way, that Divine Pennsylvania, these slaves, on touching the soil of that State, became free. Passmore Williamson was at that time secretary of a society, founded by Dr. Franklin, for the relief of free blacks, claimed as slaves. He informed the slaves in question that, by the laws of Pennsylvania, they were entitled to their liberty, whereupon they left their master, perfect right to do. Wheeler applied to Judge Kane, of the U.S. District Court, for a wri of habeas corpus, directing Williamson to bring the alleged slaves before his court, to be dealt with according to law. To this writ Williamson made return, that the persons specified in the writ were not under his control, and that he, therefore, could not bring them into court—and he added, that they had never, at any time, been under his control. Judge Kane, finding himself foiled in his purpose of returning the slaves to their former owner, discovered in this return a pretext for punishing Williamson. He went into an elaborate argument to prove his return to the writ a contempt of court. He could find no contempt in the allegation that the slaves were not, at the time of the service of the writ, under the control of Williamson, but he claimed that it had been proved that, at the time of their escape, they were so. The insertion, therefore, of this allegation, viz: that the slaves had never been under the control of Williamson, he decided to be a contempt of court, for which he, at once, sentenced Williamson to imprisonment. The counsel of Williamson immediately asked permission to amend the return, by striking in which you are to be represented at the out the objectionable part; but this permistion was denied, and the respondent was has shown what diplomacy alone can be exhurried off to prison, where he still remains. An application to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for a writ of habeas corpus to bring before it the body of Williamson, has been refused, on the ground, solely, that the State Court could not go behind Judge

> make no comment. It was, perhaps, correct, and seems to be supported by precedents. See 7 Wheat. 38, 5 Cond. Rep. 225. Such are the facts in this case. They disclose an instance of lawless oppression and tyranny unparalleled in the annals of judicial

Kane's adjudication On this decision we

power has been so grossly abused.

imprisoned? slaves of Wheeler their legal rights? This

court on the part of Williamson? This is not It is under this condition of the Empire

people when the facts are understood.

therefore, the whole question resolves itself having fewer bastions than any I have yet Hence the utter folly of supposing that either reached, by the voluntary act of their owner, tion of more extended social, commercial, the State of Pennsylvania, as Judge Kane political, and friendly foreign intercourse with himself. They were not under the control of that Empire, immense in extent of territory Williamson, in any legal sense, and his return and population, and inexhaustible in comwas, therefore, strictly correct—but suppose mercial resources. it were not-suppose the respondent commitinfluence is felt in the way of fashioning the to commit him to prison without a trial by jury? For the satisfaction of any lawyer who may urge that claim, we cite the following conclusive authority: "If from any collateral evidence it should appear that there is reason to believe the respondent (in a habeas corpus) has perjured himself, the Circuit Court will recognize him to answer at the of the offense of which they were accused. next term of the court to such matters as may the Lord Chief Justice, before pronouncing be found against him." [United States vs. The following article, from the Hartford Dodge, 2 Gallis, C. C. R 312] If, therefore, we admit that Williamson was guilty of perjury, that was a crime for which he should have been indicted and tried by a jury. This, however, was not what Judge Kane desired. He well knew that Williamson's return was sentence upon you; neither is it because of

section of which is as follows: for contempt of court, shall not be construed to worship after their own fashion, and that of any person or persons in the presence of right. While we hear rumors of persecutions said courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct for religious opinions in other countries, and the administration of justice, the misbehavior are inclined to sympathize with the sufferers, official transactions, and the disobedience or sons, to any lawful suit, process, order, rule, dom of conscience, without any restraint exdecree, or command of the said courts."

Was Williamson guilty of misbehavior in Court? This is not pretended. Was he guilty of disobedience to any writ, process, Let us see. What was the writ served upon him? It made it the duty of the respondent to bring the bodies of the alleged slaves into court, or to make his return of reasons for not so doing. He made return accordingly. He stated that the persons were not, and never had been, under his control, and that he could not therefore have their bodies in court Now we ask any lawyer to say how, under the act of Congress quoted above, Judge Kane oned more than two months, in the city of had power rightfully to imprison for contempt of court. There was no pretence of misbe havior in court—there was no disobedience to without a jury-without limit of time. As the writ-which was in effect in the altertive to bring in the bodies or make return of in our country. A considerable portion of reasons for not complying. If the return was them settled just out of Springfield, Ill. They thority above cited, the respondent should have been recognized to appear at the next term to answer. Clearly there was no shadow of authority for the arbitrary sentence of imprisonment. It was a lawless exercise of judicial power, which would result in the impeachment of the guilty Judge, if the Government of the United States were not under the

control of the oligarchy of the South. There is no species of tyranny more danger ous than that which takes the form of judicial proceeding. The people of Connecticut are in the habit of respecting the adjudications of courts—and it is difficult for them to believe do not interfere in the politics of the couptry! that the discretion of a Judge may be the most believing that they have not the knowledge dangerous enemy of liberty. We beg leave of our institutions which would justify the into commend to them the following sentiments terference. They feel that they are secure of Lord Camden, on this subject, himself one and enjoy—' life, liberty, and the pursuit of of the purest Judges who ever adorned the happiness'—and with these, as far as govern-English bench:

"The discretion of a judge is the law of tyrants. It is always unknown. It is differ ent in different men. It is casual, and depends upon constitution, temper, and feeling. In the best, it is oftentimes caprice; in the worst, it man nature is liable."

DR. PARKER ON CHINA.

Rev. Dr. Parker, the United States Com missioner to China, was recently tendered public dinner by prominent citizens of Bostor In his reply to the invitation, he writes as

You express the feelings of congratulation with which you look forward to the manner in regard to the objects or principles of their Imperial Court of China. Past experience pected to accomplish with a Government like that of China, and that it is from influences more potent than those of the ablest diplomatist, that any important changes are to be looked for in the relations subsisting between China and Western nations, which influences is chiefly on this ground that we are at liberty now exist, and are operating to important to speak so freely and fully against idolatry, ends. The most your representative can ex- and commend to all around us the faith end pect, is to study and watch, and, so far as service of the true God." practicable, direct and avail himself of, those agencies to the best of purposes.

laid down the principle, which cannot be con- Methodist minister, who asserts that he has proceedings, and they ought to arouse the troverted, that "the outbreak of a revoluindignation of the people to a degree which tion is but the pulsation of the age, healthful would be satisfied with nothing short of the or spasmodic, according to its harmony with condign punishment of the Judge, whose the sum of human knowledge at the time. Had his mind, on the occasion of uttering the What is the crime for which Williamson is sentiment, been directed to China, a more striking illustration of the soundness of his 1. Is it in the fact that he announced to the | philosophy could scarcely have been selected. The revolution in that Empire, which has will not be claimed. On the contrary, it was within the past three years cost the sacrifice many, being worn out personally, or having his right and duty, as a man and a citizen, to of a million of people, in ways most revolting give them the information concerning their to humanity, has been in harmony with the And, what is more—and alarmingly common right to freedom. They were oppressed and very limited sum of human knowledge posignorant, and it would have been the duty, as sessed by the leaders and their adherents. expensive or feeble families, are finding sufficuted according to their benevolent object and no longer endurable. This is about the sum 2. Was there any intentional contempt of "healthful," but preeminently "spasmodic."

even claimed by Judge Kane. How could it that Western diplomacy (i. e. of England, very nature and constitution of the evangel- be, when the respondent desired to amend his France, and the United States) is called to 30. Expended on the Mendi, Jamaica, Ojibwa, ical order of things, it could not well have return by striking out the immaterial part task itself, and if, as true friends to the best which was objected to? No, the contempt interests of the whole people of China, we for which he lies in prison was technical— can, under the internal pressure that has so constructive—made out by reasoning—was, painfully been felt, obtain access to the Manand is overlooked or studiously avoided by indeed, no contempt at all, as any man of chow Court, and, appealing to its self-interest, ordinary sense must see. It was a base pre- and desire of self-preservation, prevail on it to S. Jocelyn, read the annual report of the Extext, and such must be the judgment of the modify its accient policy, so as to afford a government that shall meet the popular demand, and correspond to the progress of the liamson's return, that the slaves in question nineteenth century, you may thus look forward A. Thome, of Cleveland. The subject, had never been under his control, was strictly to a termination, at no distant day, of the state "Christian Missions illustrated by the pro-

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

In Edinburg, Scotland, four young men were recently placed at the bar of the high court of Judiciary, charged with having been engaged in the demolition of a Catholic church at Greenock. After they were found guilty their sentence, indulged in the following ob-

"It is not because you entertain particular

opinions, or because you maintain those opin. ions with zeal, we are going to pronounce true, and that if indicted for perjury, he would any particular favor to the religious opinions of those whose property has been assailed 4. The power of Judge Kane to imprison In this country all persons are entitled, not for contempt of court, is defined by an act of only to entertain what religious opinions they Congress passed March 2, 1831, the first please, but to worship according to their own faith whatever it may be. Be they Jews. "Be it enacted, &c. That the power of the Gentiles, Pagans, Christians, Papists, Proseveral courts of the United States, to issue testants, Episcopalians, or Presbyterians, it is attachments and inflict summary punishments all the same. The law says they have a right to extend to any cases except the misbehavior law will protect them in the exercise of their of any or the officers of said court in their and to feel indignation at the conduct of the oppressors, it would be very wrong indeed if resistance by any officer of said courts, party in this country, which boasts of being a land and juror, witness, or any other person or per: of liberty, where persons are entitled to freecept that which conscience itself imposes, any proceedings which involve violence against parties on account of their religious opinions. should be permitted to go unpunished. While order, rule, decree or command of the Court? the law permits them to have liberty, the law must take care that that liberty is preserved them, and not abused by the strong."

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THE PORTUGUESE IN ILLINOIS.—The St. Louis Republican contains a very pleasant account of the prosperity of the poor Portugese who were exiled from Madeira for embracing Protestantism a few years ago. Many of them in their own country were persons of wealth. But they lost all for the truth's sake, and were aided to come to this country and to settle in Illinois by the contributions of the benevolent ary, and for that, as is proved by the au- there; but they refused no honest labor, ho ever humble, and have by degrees gained and prospered until now they live in neat houses, surrounded by little lots of land, which most of them have purchesed and own; and are a prosperous and happy people, distinguished for their sobriety and morality, and their frugality and industry. The writer says:-

> "Crime is not charged upon them. are unobtrusive in their manners, strict in their attendance at church, where they appear dressed with scrupulous neatness. They ment is concerned, they are content."

PROSPECTS IN CHINA.—The Directors of the London Missionary Society have recently received interesting communications. From is every vice, folly and passion, to which hu- China, they hear of enlarged facilities for preaching the gospell even amidst the struggles and uncertainties of civil war. As in India, so in China—the influence of idolatry would seem to be feeble. Speaking generally, the missionary committee in China say?

> "True, temples and shrines are everywhere to be seen, idols without number fill the land, and multitudes bow down before them; but that is no index to any deep conviction or earnest attachment, on the part of the Chinese, worship. So far as the reasonableness, utility, or authority of the practice is concerned, the great mass of the people have no idea on the subject, and will not say a word in its defense. Many of them assert that they have never knelt before an idol; others admit that they were merely trained to observe the form, but beyond this they know and care nothing. It

METHODIST PREACHERS. - The following One of your own philosophers has recently statement is from an article written by a been an itinerant for more than twenty years:

"The unnecessary privations and sufferings of our preachers, even in the service of old and wealthy societies, is now operating to thin out and reduce our ministerial ranks. Many are absolutely driven out by poverty: many are disgusted by the cold indifference of the churches they serve, and retire in disaffection; families in feebleness, are compelled to leave. -the very best portion of our ministry, with

annual meeting was held at Chicago, Sept. urer, Lewis Tappan, was presented, with the certificate of the auditors. The receipts of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 were \$52,326 Hawaiian, Canada, Siam, California, Copt, Marquesan, and Home Missions, including the expenses of the Society, &c., \$58,300 83. The Secretaries, Revs. Geo. Whipple and S. ecutive Committee. The annual sermon waspreached in the evening by the Rev. James

al. commercial. ntercourse with lent of territory wetible in com-

SCIENCE.

four young men bar of the high with having been a Catholic church were found guilty ey were accused. ore propouncing the following ob-

intertain particular aintain those opinoing to pronounce or is it because of religious opinions has been assailed are entitled not rious opinions they ording to their own Be they Jews. ians, Papiets, Pro-Presbyterians, it is ys they have a right en fashion, and that he exercise of their more of persecutions other countries, and e with the sufferers. the conduct of the ery wrong indeed if hats of being a land are entitled to freeout any restraint exe itself imposes, any e violence against

r religious opinions.

unpunished. While

have liberty, the law

liberty is preserved the strong."

ILLINOIS.—The St.

is a very pleasant acf the poor **Portugese** adeira for embracing ago. Many of them e persons of wealth. uth's sake, and were intry and to settle in ns of the benevolent siderable portion of Springfield, Ill. They eans when they went no honest labor, how y degrees gained and live in neat houses, of land, which most and own, and are a people, distinguished norslity, and their frune writer says :-d upon them. They

r manners, strict in rch, where they apulous neatness. They iolitics of the country, not the knowledge would justify the inthat they are secure y, and the pursuit of nese, as far as governare content." A.—The Directors of Society have recently

mmunications. From enlarged facilities for en amidst the strugof civil war. As in influence of idolatry Speaking generalittee in China say: irines are everywhere number fill the land, wn before them; but

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ERS. - The following article written by a ho asserts that he has ore than twenty years: tivations and sufferings in the service of old now operating to thin isterial ranks. Many ut by poverty; many d indifference of the retire in disaffection; personally, or having re compelled to leave. l alarmingly common of our ministry, with nities, are finding suffi-what are being continesidències, professor : torships, ageucies,

ASSOCIATION.—The eld at Chicago, Sept. of Ohio. Vice-Presidreport of the Treaswas presented, with the ors. The receipts of Aug. 31 were \$52,326 fendi Jamaica, Ojibwa, iam, California, Copt, Missions, including the **3** &c., 1**8**58,800 83. Elec Whipple and S. mal report of the Ex-Annua sermon vas or the Rev. James B. Their subjects sadiayine proGeneral Intelligemre.

California News.

Two weeks later news from California was received in New York on the 14th inst.

By this arrival we have intelligence great mortality on board the steamship Uncle Sam, on her way from San Juan to San Deancisco. The Cholera broke out on board ease is attributed to eating unripe fruit.

There had been a great fire at San Francisco, which burned over from twenty to thirty acres, destroying 350 houses, worth about \$400,000. Also a fire at Grass Valley, destroying 300 buildings, loss \$350,000. The flourishing town of Weavernill, also, had been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about

Fourteen whale ships are reported lost on the north-west coast, among which were the King Fisher and the Enterprise of New Bedford, the ship Jefferson of New London, and the ship Edgar of Cold Spring.

at San Francisco on the 17th of September. is the first vessel that has brought a cargo for the purpose, which was, I believe, sought direct from Japan to the United States. Her by ourselves, as our overcrowded hospitals cargo consisted of rice and Japanese ware.

Seventeen miners are reported to have been | geons could not attend to any more. murdered by the Indians on Rogue River on the 20th of August.

In Oregon, a rumor is quite current that Governor Stevens has been massacred by a company of Black Feet Indians.

By last mail came out the report that one hundred and fifty emigrants had been murhimself Wiggans represented himself to have been one of the train, alone escaping, leaving comrades, wife and children prey for the scalping knife. He, by a well-made story, the foul falsehood has become apparent, his whereabouts is unknown

By way of San Francisco we have late news from China. The imperialists continued to butcher their unfortunate prisoners with the most unrelenting ferocity. Among lingering, dying.

European News. been received since our last.

The news from the seat of war is very interesting. Active operations had been resumed in the Crimea. On the 22d September the allies attacked the Russian infantry, and the latter retreated to the heights over Rusta. The allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupato ria, and had 30,000 on the Russian flank. The Russians were fortifying in the north part of Sebastopol, and erecting new batterecent assault is stated to have been eighteen thousand men. From Asia we learn that the garrison at Kars were in great want, and were eating horse flesh. The Russians had abandoned Erzeroum, and were at Malagulemia. The Baltic fleet will winter at Kiel.

The extracts from the foreign papers, giving details of the recent assault on Sebasducted in the 19th century,

Horrors of the Hospital of Schastopol.

which have ever been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heartrending, and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of a Fuseli could not conceive any thing at all and artery is pouring out the life stream, one parture, and after a favorable voyage arrived pal, less the legal interest and bonus which might study here at every step, and at the at New York, as above stated, on the 11th had been charged. Those debtors, therefore, same time wonder how little will kill! The inst. building used as an hospital is one of the noble piles inside the dockyard wall, and is situated frequent and destructive proofs of the severity uted among the States as follows:of the cannonade. Entering one of these doors I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long low room, supported by square pillers, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their general. The wounded did I say? No, but the dead, the rotten and festering corpses of the soldiers who were left to die in their extreme agony, untended, uncared for, packed as close as they could be stowed, some on the floor, others on wretched tresties and bedsteads, or pallets of straw, sopped and saturated with blood, which oozed and trickled through upon the floor, mingled with the droppings of corruption. With the roar of exploding fortresses in their ears, with shells and shot forcing through the roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay, with Many lay, yet alive, with maggots crawling | youd parallel:

among them poor Capt. Vaughan, of the 90th, doing at first. who has since succumbed to his wounds. I confess it was impossible for me to stand at the sight, which horrified our most experiat an early stage in her passage, and 108 per-enced surgeons—the deadly clammy stench. sons died before she reached port. The dis- the smell of the gangrened wounds, of corrupt blood, of rotting flesh, were intolerable must the wounded have felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them. Most of these men were wounded on Saturdaymany perhaps on the Friday before-indeed, it is impossible to say how long they might have been there. In the hurry of their retreat, the Muscovites seem to have carried in dead men to get them out of the way, and to have put them upon the pallets in horrid mockery. So that this retreat was secured, the enemy cared but little for their wounded. The schooner C. E. Foote, which arrived On Monday only, did they receive those whom

The Arctic Expeditions.

On the 31st day of May, 1853, an expedition, under the command of Dr. Kane, U.S. search for Sir John Franklin. For a while dered at or near Hell-Gate. A man calling encouraging intelligence was received from the expedition, and then followed a long silence, succeeded in hoaxing editors and opening on the 4th of June, 1855, an expedition under of buyers in the market for France. hearts and pockets to his many wants. Since Lieut. Hartstein, consisting of the propeller New York to go in search of Dr. Kane. The scaffold, says the Hong-Kong Gazette, several abandon the Advance in latitude 78.45, after were skinned alive, and one higher criminal having penetrated as far as 82.30, which was ly off, and mangling him in a frightful manner. mills. than the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces- further than any other navigator had gone, with the exception of Captain Parry, who reached the latitude of 83.15. While here One week later news from Europe has could reach. This point he had reached after discovered. His boots were thrown some traveling eighty or ninety miles over the ice distance by the violence of the motion. in sledges; but as an immense zone of it intervened between him and his vessel, it was case of Passmore Williamson. In the United conded. Advance was completely hemmed in; and as the former slave of Col. Wheeler, asking that of his men, that they could not survive another | ren into Court, issued to Passmore William winter, he determined to leave her and make son, be quashed. John M. Read, Esq, on the best of his way to the nearest settlement | behalf of the petitioner, asked that the petiries. Sebastopol is to be razed, and the He discovered about eighty new capes and tion be filed, and contended that a writ of basins filled up. The Russian loss in the twenty bays, and found land up as far as he habeas corpus must always be issued on behalf Land, in honor of Mr. Henry Grinnell. The hardships they endured were of a fearful character, and at one time six out of their parky of fineteen were so low that it was hought they could not survive. Of these, three died, and the rest were saved, after the most unremitting care and attention. One of topol, furnish an awful picture of war as con- these was Mr. Alston, the carpenter, who died, while crossing over the ice, of lockjaw, super-induced by the intense cold. The other two were frost-bitten. The lockjaw, Of all the pictures of the horrors of war Dr. Kane says, was very prevalent. The party, after making their way over thirteen hundred miles of ice, arrived at Leviely or like unto it. How the poor human body their countrymen here can better be imagined can be mutilated and yet hold its soul within, than described. They lost no time, it is close a mortgage, and the Court decided that when every limb is shattered, and every vein almost needless to state, in taking their de- it could only recover the amount of the princi-

in the centre of the row at right angles to the Star says that the sales of the public lands tions. line of the Redan. The whole row was pe- for the fiscal year 1855 have been larger than culiarly exposed to the action of shot and ever before, with the exception of the great | York about 12,000 horses, or 22 per day. shell bounding over the Redan, and to the year of speculation, 1836, when there were Each dead horse is considered to be worth missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and in the aggregate over 19,000,000 acres. They \$17.50; his bones are burned and sold to the it bears in its sides, roofs, windows, and doors, have been this year 15,068,366 acres, distrib-

	Acres.	Amount.
Ohio	62,708	\$30,048
Indiana	854,417	64,000
Michigan '	829,216	623,262
Iowa	3,273,739	4,064,911
Missouri	3,097,525	1,249,271
Arkansas	499,008	183,041
Florida	256,158	108,638
Illinois	1,082,421	945,572
Wisconsin	1,573,010	1,770,725
Alabama	2,273,477	534,047
Mississippi	965,517	285,621
Louisiana	384,146	181,981
Minnesota Territor		513,456
Oregon Territory	5,557	6,948
Washington Territor	ory 555	694
Total	15,068,366	\$10,572,910

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The the crackling and hissing of fire around them, Missouri Democrat, Oct. 6, says: We record those poor fellows, who had served their loy- this morning one of the most frightful instaning friend and master the Czar but too well, ces of human depravity that it has ever been were consigned to their terrible fate. Many our misfortune to learn of. The circumstanmight have been saved by ordinary care. ces, which are briefly these, are shocking be- attempted to chastise one of her children with ican Grand Union of Daughters of Temper-

the scenes around them, or seeking escape Ebberling, living in this city, on Fourteenth, and death ensued. The coroner's jury re- lecturing tour through England and Scotland. from it in their extremest agony, had rolled near Madison-street, has for a long time led away under the beds, and glared out on the an unhappy life with his wife. Their quarrels heart-stricken spectators, oh! with such looks. and dissensions have frequently disturbed the Hecker & Brothers, situated at the foot of ex-member of Congress, and late Postmaster- Grateful for past liberal patronage, we assure the pub Many with legs and arms broken and twisted, peace of the neighborhood. He has on more Bridge street, Brooklyn, were entirely de- General under President Fillmore, died at lic we have ample accommodations for more. the jagged splinters sticking through the raw than one occasion brutally beaten and maltreat-stroyed by fire, Oct. 11th. Among the pro- his residence in this city, last evening, at the flesh, implored aid, water, food, or pity, or, ed her, and her life was one of drudgery and perty destroyed was 16,000 bushels wheat, age of 55 years. He had been sick with a Roard in deprived of speech by the approach of death, hardship. On Thursday afternoon last, about 750 barrels flour, and 5,000 bushels mill feed. spinal complaint for some time. or by dreadful injuries on the head or trunk, 3 o'clock, he was seated on his bench, work pointed to the lethal spot. Many seemed ing at his trade, when a dispute arose between bent alone on making their peace with them, and he made a sudden spring upon Heaven. The attitudes of some were so hidher, catching her by the throat, and inflicting equaly fantastic as to appall and root one to five wounds upon her with a sharp-pointed the ground by a sort of dreadful fascination. shoe-knife, which he had in his hand at the Could that bloody mass of clothing and white time, any one of which was sufficient to have bones ever have been a human being, or that caused death. She is not dead yet, but the burnt black mass flesh have ever had a physicians in attendance pronounce her rethe answer must be. The bodies of numbers house, followed by a large Newfoundland dog Boston, Dr. Henry Willard, who had just named gentleman appointed postmasters: BURDICK, Assistants in Female Department. human soul? It was fearful to think what covery impossible. He then fled from the of men were swollen and bloated to an in- belonging to him, and proceeded to the river concluded a speech, and appeared as well as Eggertsville, Erie county Christian Eggert;

sockets, and the blackened tongue lolling out | dog, before he had accomplished the purpose. of the mouth, compressed tightly by the teeth He then caught the dog, and with the same which had set upon it in the death rattle, made knife with which he had stabbed his wife. one shudder and reel round. In the midst of and which he had never let go, deliberately at San Francisco, on her way to the land of and her performance is so satisfactory that one of these "chambers of horror"---for cut its throat, and again jumped into the there were many of them-were found some river, and succeeded in accomplishing what dead and some living English soldiers, and the more noble brute had prevented him from

SUMMARY.

A dispatch dated Boston, Monday, Oct. 8, says: -A fatal accident occurred on the Boston and Maine Railroad this morning at Wyo. and odious beyond endurance. But what ming, a few miles from this city. The passenger train from Haverhill came in collision with a cow which suddenly jumped upon the car upset, and the passenger cars thrown from press, who were in the baggage car, were both Reading Express, jumped out of the same car and was badly injured. Mr. Geo. Richards, fireman, had both legs crushed off, and is now at the Hospital in a dying state. Two brakemen, named Kimball and Staples, we sent out to them during a brief armistice each lost a leg. Not a single passenger was which the fact of their containing money or

The N. Y. Times of Oct. 10, says: -The could not contain, and our overworked surshadows both the Stock and Cotton market. | marking the word "registered" on the out-The transactions on the Corn Exchange since | side of such letters, together with the amount have been enormously large, and the excite- department. ment was intense on Saturday and Monday. these who had friends on board. At length, movement referred to. There are a variety died almost instantly, without a struggle.

When discovered he was found some three feet from the shaft, with the flesh torn from both legs to the knee, leaving the bones and he saw the Polynya, or open sea, stretching muscles exposed. One arm was pulled out away off to the north farther than the eye of the socket, and a bruise on the face was

impossible for him to prosecute his investiga- | States District Court at Philadelphia, applition farther northward. For two winters the cation was made on the part of Jane Johnson, it became evident to him, from the condition the habeas corpus to bring herself and childwas enabled to penetrate. The extreme of the party whose liberty is restrained, and northern boundary of this he named Grinnell's not for a party wishing to restrain the liberty in Spain. of another. The application was denied.

A massive gold medal, appropriately designed, was presented to Capt. Ingraham one night last week, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, by the committee appointed at the great mass meeting held at Metropolitan Hall on September 2, 1853, to endorse and Koszta from the Austrian officials at Smyrna, during the preceding month of July. Captain plaining his conduct on that occasion.

The Supreme Court of Errors, of Connec-Godhaven, and had taken passage in a Dan- licut, has just rendered a very important deish brig, named the Maria, when the Release cision in regard to Savings Banks and Buildmade her appearance. Their joy at meeting | ing Associations. The decision was made in a case where an association attempted to fore-

> There die annually in the City of New six thousand dollars. sugar refiners for refining purposes, and to the farmers for manure; his meat is pressed and the grease used by the soap and candle makers, while the entrails and remnants are fed to the hogs to make pork for home con-

A letter in the Columbia Times, dated Yorkville, S. C., says: "Negro Clarissa was tried on Tuesday, and found guilty of the charge of murder, by poisoning Col. Wilson's child. She confessed that she had also poisoned two children of Mr. McCully, and one for Mr. Marshall, of Newbury, and probably one for Mr. Berry. She also confessed that she had prepared poison as many as three times for Mrs. Wilson, her late mistress.

tain-Cole-was saved by the schooner C. C. Stratton. The Captain's wife, Dr. C. T. Boweine, of Virginia, and seven men, were picked up by the brig Marius, and were and women of New York who gathered in wants will be kindly cared for. Tuition from \$3 to

a switch, when it was thrown into a spasm, ance" in giving a welcome to John B. about in their wounds. Many, nearly mad by A German Shoemaker named William which continued so long that strangulation Gough, recently returned from a two-years' turned a verdict of "death from asphyxia.

> The loss of the Messrs. Hecker amounts to about \$60,000: insured for \$39,500.

A lawyer of Cincinnati, recently received a letter from a lawyer in Memphis, Tenn., colored boy claiming to be free, and who says peal of all Sunday restrictions. that his mother resides in Cincinnati

a gigantic size, with eyes protruding from the himself. He was dragged out, however, by the died in a few minutes.

We announce with deep regret the death of Mrs. Mills, of the Marquesas Islands, has been running a hundred miles a day on which took place immediately on her arrival the Reading Raffroad for the past four weeks, her nativity. Her death was the result of good judges on the road think her the best exposure and hardships on the Isthmus of for passengers they have ever known. She Panama, consequent upon the unfavorable has abundance of steam, and throws no dirt weather, the crowd of passengers, and the insufficiency of the arrangements for the comfort and safety of the people. The rest of the mission company were about embarking for the Marquesas, carrying with them he body of Mrs. Mills.

The advantages of litigation were illustrated in the case of a School District in Cornish. (N. H.) against Ariel Comings for the recovtrack, and the result was that the engine was ery of the value of an old broken box stove. thrown down an embankment, the baggage. worth probably from 50 to 75 cents. The Court of Common Pleas at Newport, recentthe track. E. Abbott, of the Andover, and ly, gave a verdict in favor of the District. Charles Richardson, of the Haverhill Ex. | giving \$1 31 damages. The verdict carries with it taxable costs amounting in all to more instantly killed. Mr. Reuben Gleason, of the than five hundred dollars, to say nothing of the amount expended, which cannot be taxed to the defeated party.

We are advised, says the Washington Union, that postmasters should make no record or marks upon registered letters, by other valuables may be suspected or made known. It has been ascertained that, in some Grain and Flour movement at present over- instances, postmasters are in the habit of the arrival of the steamer Pacific, last week, inclosed. The practice is forbidden by the

Mr. Lewis Brown's death, by cholera, at There was a calmer tone in the market to-day, Chicago, Illinois, was communicated to his N., left New York in the brig Advance to caused by the temporary withdrawal of a mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, at Rochester, leading Broker, who had been the heaviest | N. Y., on the 30th ult. She was much affectbuver for English account. An Agent of ed, and remarked, "Poor Lewis, I shall soon the British Government is said to be in town be with you!" A few moments after, she for the purchase of Flour for the Army in the arose to go up stairs, and fell backwards, and which created great anxiety in the minds of East, and to his orders the trade attribute the was caught in the arms of her daughter, and local use.

The Lowell News says that there are now The Lockport Journal says a man named in that city two young ladies who were born Arctic and the bark Release, was fitted out in Kinney met with a horrid death in Sleeper's in New Orleans in opulence, but in consesaw-mill, at Middleport, on Saturday last. quence of death and reverses of fortune, were It appears that he started the mill with a left not only orphans but penniless. Rather vessels of this last expedition returned to full head of steam on, and then proceeded than to remain in indigence at home, they New York, on the 11th inst., bringing with below to arrange the strap on the drum, and made their way to Lowell and entered the them Dr. Kane and his surviving compan ons. while leaning over his frock was caught by mills as operatives, and are now numbered the thousands who perished in Canton on the The Doctor reports that he was obliged to the gearing, which whirled him violently among the many beautiful, exemplary, and around the shaft, tearing his clothes complete- intelligent ladies of the city who labor in the

Frances Browne, an unfriended poetess in England, recently contributed to the Athenæum a poem of much merit, called, "Is it come?" The poem attracted the notice of the author was poor, immediately sent her berger.

J C Bowen, E J Davis, D C Long, J E Potter, O Snow-berger. five hundred dollars. It was a noble tribute A new movement has been made in the to struggling genius, and deserves to be re-

> The order of Jesuits, which once had over twenty thousand members, is said to have now but five thousand five hundred and ten. Of these, one thousand five hundred and fifteen are in Italy; one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven in France; one thousand two hundred and ninety-four in England and America; four hundred and sixty-three in Daniel Williams, Verona Mills Belgium; and three hundred and sixty-nine

The antipathy of the Scotch people to reading sermons is well known. At Kirkcudbright, at an "inauguration," an old woman on the pulpit stairs asked one of her companions if the new minister was a reader. "And how can he read, woman?" was the reply; "the poor man's blin'." To which the first bath-keepers who are moving Westward to locate tosustain his conduct in the celebrated rescue of made answer, "I'm glad to hear it—I wish gether. The Convention, after consultation, adopted

Ingraham responded in a brief address, ex since a gentleman of Boston was traveling in and another object the crection and endowment of an the West, and while at Chicago purchased Institution of Learning. Officers were appointed to half a dozen barrels of fine flour for his own these objects. On Wednesday, Oct. 24th, it is prouse at \$5 87 a barrel. He sent it to Boston, posed to have a meeting of these officers in New York, and the extreme cost, delivered at his house commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Information has there, was \$7 75 a barrel. At that time the been obtained which points to a very desirable location same brand of flour was selling there at fourteen dollars a barrel, or for nearly double persons interested in the enterprise, and desirous of what the gentleman's cost him.

uation of property in Boston at two hundred be done. who have heretofore paid these large and forty-two millions three hundred and amounts in the way of bonuses and interests, forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, show-THE PUBLIC LANDS .- The Washington can now recover them back from the associating an increase over the valuation of last year, of fifteen millions three hundred and thirty-

The amount of taxes for all purposes in the city of Brooklyn is \$1,532,427; or one bundred and cirty two cents on every one hundred and sixty-two cents on every one hundred dollars. In one ward of the city, burg, where there is a local assessment, the tax is \$2 28. This is the largest tax we have ever known imposed in the United States.

The Buffalo Commercial of Thursday says: On Monday evening last, we had about 600,-000 bushels of grain afloat in the Buffalo ed to examine the stock. Harbor, and in less than thirty-six hours thereafter, every bushel had been put in store, and a large portion of the vessels re-loaded and cleared for up-lake."

Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon, at Lisbon, St Lawrence county, N. Y., on Sunday, 23d ult., bent down the top of a tree, tied her The ship William Penn, of Naw Bedford, skirts to it, and a rope to that and about her from the Chincha Islands, was wrecked off neck, and then let the tree spring back to its Hatteras Shoal on the 30th ult. The Cap- place. When found, she was dead, though building, and is designed to furnish every facility and her feet rested on the ground. She was dis- advantage to the student found in other institutions of this class. appointed in marriage.

the Tabernacle on the evening of Oct. 8th, to In Camden, N. J., on Friday, Mrs. Briggs | unite with the "New York and North Amer-

"A Sunday Ordinance," which prohibits a Room rent. per term, number of secular employments, the sale of Books and Stationery furnished at very low prices. merchandize, liquors, &c., on the Sunday. less than half a term. No deductions made except in has been in operation in Cincinnati, for several case of sickness. stating that there was in jail at that place, months past. But a vigorous opposition is and about to be sold to pay his jail fees, a now organized, which is laboring for the re-

The following new post offices have been At a meeting of the American party in established in this State, and the following WALL, Miss SARAH E. SHIPPEY, Miss JANE C.

A locomotive built to burn Anthracite coal or sparks and makes a saving of 43 per cent

A dispatch dated Chicago, Oct. 11, 1855. says: Accounts from Northern Wisconsin in the vicinity of Lake Winnebago and Fox River, state that tremendous inundations have taken place, caused by late severe storms Thousands of tons of hay, and large quantities of grain, have been swept off. Apprehensions are felt for the safety of the whole mill property of that section.

The latest telegraphic returns swell the majority for Chase considerably, and render certain the trumph of Republicanism in Ohio In sixty-six counties heard from, Chase has a majority of 20,000. The Legislature will also be largely Republican. As far as heard from, there are twenty-five Republican Senators and sixty Republican Representatives.

Oliver Champlin, of Berlin, Marquette Co., Wisconsin, has a calf six months old which weighs 590 pounds, nearly 100 pounds to a month.

New York Markets—Oct. 15, 1855.

Ashes-Pots 6 37; Pearls 6 67 a 6 75. Flour and Meal—Flour, 8-50 a 9 00 for different grades of State, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, 9 25 a 10 75 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 6 00 a 7 00 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal 4 75 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat, 1 95 a 1 98 for red, 2 10 a 2 15 for white. Rye 1 40 a 1 45. Oats, 46 a 50c. for West-

ern. Corn, 94 a 951c. for Western mixed. Provisions-Pork. 21 50 for prime, 23 50 a 24 00 for mess. Beef. 11 50 a 12 00 for country prime, 13 00 a 14 00 for country mess. Butter, 15 a 18c for Ohio, 19 a 22c for common to good State, 23 a 241 for

choice. Cheese 9 a 10c. Hay-River 70 a 75c. for shipment, 80 a 90c. for

Hops-8 a 11c. for old, 12 a 15c. new.

In Edgerton, Wis., Oct. 3d, by Eld. A. W. Coon, Dr. H. L. Coon, of Rutland, to Miss SARAH MORTON, of the former place, all of Dane Co., Wisconsin. On the 10th inst.. by Eld. J. Croffut, at his residence No. 145 av. C., Mr. Thomas F. Burrows to Miss well as the humblest, with the gratifying feeling on SARAH HIGGINS, all of this city.

DIED,

In Greenmanville, Ct., on the 13th inst, Victor Elwin, only child of Edwin G. and Mary A. G. Champlin, of Westerly, R. I., aged 3 months and 23

LETTERS.

Thurston Green, A G Boss, W H Webb, A W Coon Albert Babcock, W B Maxson, H C Pierce, Daniel the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, hearing that Taylor, John Whitford, C Satterlee, C D Langworthy,

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

	Enos W Peck, Plainfield, N J	\$2	00 to	vol. 13 No	. 13
	Wm H Webb, Warren, Me	• 2	00	13	18
	A G Boss, Milton, Wis	2	00	12	52
	Jonathan Coon, Albion, Wis	. 10	00	12	13
•	W C Whitford, New York	2	00	12	52
	E D Spicer, Adams	2	00	12	52
	Russell W Green, Berlin	2	00	12	52
	Orren Burdick "	2	25	11	52
	B Vars, South Berlin	2	00	13	, 6
	FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAP	TIST	MEMOI	RÍAL:	

W C Whitford, New York

N V Hull, Alfred Center

C M Lewis, Hopkinton, R I WILLIAM M. ROGERS. Trensurer.

Western Colony Society.

DURING the recent Anniversaries at Leonardsville N. Y., a Convention was called for the purpose a Constitution for a Western Colony Society, one ob-The Boston Traveler states that some weeks members in a fertile and healthy region in the West; for immediate occupancy. It is hoped that the officers generally will attend this meeting, and that all enjoying its advantages, will at once communicate their wishes to the Corresponding Secretary, that the The Assessors' report gives the total val- Board of Managers may be able to decide what can W. C. WHITFORD, Cor. Sec. New York, Oct. 14, 1855.

Michigan Southern Railroad Line. TYRAVELERS for Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas, and 1 all points West and Southwest, can obtain through the first Monday of November next, the following tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or the New

Carpet Warehouse.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS. CURTAIN MA TERIALS, MATTRESSES, &c.,

at the lowest rates. Purchasers are respectfully solicit-Misrepresentations, either expressed or implied, are strictly prohibited in this establishment. YOUNG & JAYNE.

364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. N. B.—Churches and clergymen furnished at whole Sept 27-3 m. *

New Market Seminary. This Seminary will re-open on the 12th of Septem-

ber, with Mrs. R. H. Whitford, as Preceptress. This Institution is located in a pleasant section of country, and has a commodious and well arranged

Board for students may be had in families at one dol-There were many thousands of the men lar and seventy-five cents per week, where all their \$5 per term, according to the studies pursued. Music, with use of Piano, \$10 00.

I. H. Dunn, Sec. of Board of Trustees. NEW MARKET, N. J., August 26, 1855.

DeRuyter Institute.

A dispatch dated Middletown, Conn., Tuescuse, Chettenango, and Homer. Our motto is, Teach
day, Oct. 9, says: Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard,
the young to govern themselves—to educate themselves
the young to govern themselves—to educate themselves
A Counsel to the Corporation in place of Robert J.

from \$4 00 to \$6 00 from 1 25 to 2 00 Board in families, from 0 60 to 1 00 " in clubs from 1 25 to 2 62 All bills settled invariably in advance. No bills for

Board of Instruction. HENRY L. JONES, A. M., Principal, AMOS R. CORNWALL, A. B., Prof Mathematics.

Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress. Mrs. SARAH E. JONES, Mrs. BARBARA A. CORN-

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons, KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. No. 4 Fulton-st., New York,

Rooms to let by the day or week. CLARKE ROGERS } Late of Fulton Hotel.

Savery's Temperance Hotel

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

LODGING ROOMS. From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night. John S. Savery, Proprietor. B**ela Sawy**er, Sup't.

Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING about 100 acres, with a fair proportion of woodland, a small orchard of grafted fruit, and a comfortable dwelling and outhouses. It is situated about four miles north of Westerly, R. I., and within a mile of each of the flourishing manufacturing villages of Potter Hill and Ashaway. There are several other manufacturing establishments near, affording a ready market, in the immediate vicinity, for every species of produce. It is convenient to the first Hopcinton Church, as well as to the very excellent male listrict school

It will be sold with or without the stock and farming implements, and possession given the ensuing winter or spring, if desired. To those wishing to secure a quiet home in an enterprising neighborhood, and surrounded by such comforts as can only be found in an old settled and thickly populated country, this affords an opportunity seldom offered. For terms and other

Good Crops, Good Prices, Good Books, and Good - Times.

BELCHER'S HISTORY OF ALL THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. Large Octavo 1,024 pp. and nearly 200 engravings. LEETWOOD'S LIFE OF CHRIST AND HIS APOS-TLES. 704 pp. and 25 engravings.

Probably there has never been a more favorable opening for the sale of books than the present. Large crops have been produced throughout the country, and these are bringing good prices; every body is in high

The above volumes are printed on fair paper, in clear, large type, are handsomely illustrated, and bound in a neat and attractive style. More than all their contents bear the ring of the true metal, enabling the agent to sell them to the highest in the land as his part that he is conferring a favor rather than receiving one. They have gained and are gaining a world-wide fame; and being sold exclusively by subscription, the agent has the entire benefit of their

Canvassers, and those wishing to become such, will find it for their interest to secure an agency. We can offer them with other popular works on the most favorable terms. For further particulars apply to or address either of the

Publishers, JOHN E. POTTER, Philadel, Pa. NOVES SPICER, Indianapolis, Ia.

Magnificent Floral Gift.

BSCRIBERS to the "CHRISTIAN DIADEM of for 1855, are entitled to a splendid steel engraving, the LILLY AND THE ROSE PERSONIFIED. being given gratis to all old and new subscribers who send us only ONE DOLLAR, by mail or otherwise.

Six Copies for Five Dollars. The Diadem is a strictly moral and religious work -designed for the Christian family without regard to any particular denomination. FIFTY ENERGETIC BUSINESS MEN are wanted

immediately to circulate the "Diadem" throughout the Eastern and Western States. To such as can send good references the very best inducements will be \$1 00 given. Address Z. P. HATCH, Publisher. 9 Spruce street, New York. May 24—3m.

New York and Eric Railroad.

ON and after Monday, May 7, and until further notice, Trains will leave the pier foot of Duanet., New York, as follows:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in ermediate stations. Accommodation at 121 P. M. for Port Jervis and

Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M. (from foot o Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermedi Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Otis-

ntermediate stations.

ville and intermediate stations. Night Express at 54 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffal :. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and ntermediate stations.

On Sundays only one express train, at 51 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad 10r Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't

State of New York, CECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, August 25, 1855. >-To the Sheriff of the County of New York: Sir-Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding officers are to be elected, to wit: A Secretary of State in the place of Elias W. Leav-

A Comptroller in the place of James M. Cook; An Attorney-General in the place of Ogden Hoff-A State Engineer and Surveyor in the place of John

A State Treasurer in the place of Elbridge G. Spauld-A Canal Commissioner in the place of Frederick

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Darius A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Addison Gardiner;

All whose terms of service will expire on the last lay of December next. Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Charles H. Ruggles, Resigned;
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the first udicial District, in the place of Edward P Cowles,

whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next; Also, a Senator for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Senate Districts, in the place of Thomas J. Barr, Thomas R. Whitney, Mark Scencer and Erastus Brooks, whose term of office will expire on the last

day of December next. COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY. Sixteen members of Assembly; A Sheriff in the place of John Orser

A County Clerk in the place of Richard P. Con-Four Coroners in the places of Robert Gamble, Joseph Hilton, Hieronymus N. Wilhelm, and William O'Donnell:

A Comptroller in the place of Azariah C. Flagg; A Street Commissioner in the place of James Furey A Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in place This Institution is located in a pleasant and healthy of Bartholemew Purdy; section of country, and in a community comparatively Two Governors of the Alms House in the place of

Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of Wm. W. Campbell and Murray Hoffman;
A Justice of the Marine Court in place of Chas. E. Birdsall;
A Police Justice for the Sixth Judicial District in

the place of Geo. W. Pearcy;
A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff. Yours respectfully, E.W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office. New York, August 28, 1855.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York. All the public newspapers in the county will For further particulars, address, Henry L. Jones. publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same,

or men were sworden and proceeded to men were sworden and proceeded to men were sworden and percent of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the purpose of drowning distance of the Board of Super-specially of the Board of Super-specially of the Board of Super-special of the Board of Supe

Benefits of Droughts, and the Modes in which they Improve Land.

tracted dry weather, to know that droughts, Francisco, was in the same year 12 millions, are one of the natural causes to restore the the postal receipts were £300,000; and the Charleston Courier makes the following notices to trespassers, are none of them for the postal receipts were £300,000; and the charleston courier makes the following notices to trespassers, are none of them for the postal receipts were £300,000; and the charleston courier makes the following notices to trespassers, are none of them for the postal receipts were £300,000; and the charleston courier makes the following notices to trespassers. constituents of crops, and renovate cultivated local expenditure, £80,000. soils The diminution of the mineral matter Thus in the eight cities and towns of the

feed when rains should again fall. The man- £10,000; at the present time it is only £3,000, ner in which droughts exercise their beneficial or less than one-third.

of water takes place from the surface of the steady progress for several years, and I have earth, which is not supplied by any from the no doubt has assisted materially to produce James, Professor Anthon, Thomas McElrath, clouds. The evaporation from the surface the great increase that has taken place in the creates a vacuum (so far as water is concernitotal number of letters." In a large number hundred thousand dollars. Edwin Forrest ed) which is at once filled by the water rising of rural districts there have been double daily up from the subsoil of the land; the water deliveries established. Postal accommodafrom the subsoil is replaced from the next tion is now looked upon almost as essential as strata below, and in this manner the circula drainage and a good supply of water. The tion of water in the earth is the reverse to value of genteel residences in suburban disthat which takes place in wet weather. The tricts has been much enhanced by a double progress to the surface of the water in the daily delivery of letters, as it saves the exearth manifests itself strikingly in the drying penses and trouble of sending at a distance to penses and trouble of sending at a distance to statement of all is, that Mrs. Okill, of New York, has made a quarter of a million by are supported by springs. It is not, however, newspapers. The postal facilities for the de-keeping school. only the water which is brought to the surface livery of newspapers have also vastly increasof the earth, but also all that which the water | ed the number of letters of late years. Almost holds in solution. These substances are salts | every copy of a newspaper published gives of lime and magnesia, of potash and soda, rise to epistolary correspondence on business strata of the earth may contain.

soil is evaporated, and leaves behind the min- papers, for if they are not of very recent date cessary. A most promising colt, that attracts eral salts, which I will here enumerate, viz.: when received and read, the immense number universal admiration while it follows the mare, Lime, as air slacked lime; magnesia, as air of letters which they are calculated to give rise may be grown into an almost worthless horse. support this Church. slacked magnesia; phosphate of lime, or bone to are useless. Oftentimes, a single advertiseearth; sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris; ment in a London morning paper causes grow a good horse ?-for good horses alone could be kept under instruction in good Barbonate of potash and soda, with silicate scores and even hundreds of letters to pass are profitable to raise. By exercising the schools. It would maintain a College of five of potash and soda, and also chloride of sodi- through the post. um or common salt; all indispensable to the rowth or production of plants which are used for food. Pure rain water, as it falls, would dissolve but a very small proportion of some of these substances, but when it becomes soaked into the earth it there becomes strongly imbued with carbonic acid from the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil, and thus acquired the property of readily dissolving minerals for which before it could have very little preference.

I was first led to the consideration of the above subject by finding, on the reëxamination of a soil, which I analyzed three or four years ago, a larger quantity of a particular mineral substance than I at first found, though none had been applied in the meantime. The thing was difficult of explanation, until I remembered the late long and protracted drought. I then also remembered that in Zacatecas, and divide the members of these societies into several other provinces in South America, soda was obtained from the bottom of ponds, which were dried in dry weather, and again filled up in the rainy season. As the above explanation depended on the principles of natural phylosophy, I at once instituted several experiments to prove its truth.

Into a glass cylinder was placed'a small quantity of chloride of barium, in solution; this was then filled with a dry soil, and for a lone time exposed to the direct rays of the sun on the surface. The soil on the sunny side of the cylinder was now treated with sulphuric acid, and gave a copious precipitation of sulphate of barytes.

The experiment was varied, substituting chloride of lime, sulphate of soda, and carbonate of potash for the chloride of barium. and on the proper reagents being applied, in every instance, the presence of those substances were detected in large quantities on the soil on the cylinder. Here, then, was proof positive and direct, by plain experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy, of the agency of droughts.

We see, therefore, in this, that even those things which we look upon as evils, by Providence are blessings in disguise, and that we the persons classed as engaged in light labor; should not murmur even when dry seasons and in door labor shows itself less favorable afflict us, for they too are for our good. The to longevity than out-door. But the main early and the latter rain may produce at once abundant crops, but dry weather is also a beneficial despensation of Providence in bringing to the surface food for future crops, which otherwise would be forever useless. Seasonable weather is good for the present, but droughts renew the storehouse of plants follow a prodigal waste of the mental or corin the soil, and furnish abundant supply of nutriment for future crops.

JAMES HIGGINS. State Agricultural Chemist. Baltimore, July 14.

Report of the British Post-Master-General.

is only four. This is extraordinary, consider. | toil, and not ignorantly contemned by the very ing the spread of education in America as class whom in reality it ultimately benefits compared with this country, the commercial A study of the following digest leads to the activity of our Transatlantic kinsmen, and conclusion, that the inventor of any engine their locomotive disposition and sociality. which spares the physical energies, diminish-The population of the United States is about es the amount of human sickness, in proportion 27,000,000; yet in 1854 the letters which labor of his fellow-creatures." passed through the American post-offices were | The tables show that the liability to sick-119,000,000, while the number that passed ness runs up to a temporary maximum in the through the post-offices in this country was young man, and then declines, and does not nearly 450,000,000. In London, in 1852, attain the same per centage until advanced there were forty-one letters written for every years. This sick maximum of early manhood one of the inhabitants, and in New York the |-the effect of a primitive demand on the number was only thirty-three. The cause of bodily vigor—is in the period from 18 to 21, postal facilities in America. There is no such thing as prompt and daily deliveries of letters to every house, cottage, and hovel in that country, such as we have in England, and although there are 24,000 post-offices in America, and only 10,000 in the United America, and only 10,000 in the United Kingdom, the former do not afford the accommodation which the latter do on account of the vast area over which the latter do on account of the vast area over which the latter do on account of the vast area over which the vast area over which they are gread.

postal local expenditure was £260,000. The than other occupations. population of the eight following places, viz.: It may be a consolation to those who have New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, felt the influence of the late long and pro- New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and San

of cultivated soils takes place from two United Kingdom the postal receipts amounted to nearly helf as many pounds sterling as 1. The quantity of mineral matter carried there were inhabitants, and the cost was cotton and the rise in real estate. W. H. his rights than win them through dishonor. off in crops and returned to the soil in manure. about one-sixth of the receipts, while in the Aspinwall, four millions; came of a rich He will eat honest bread. He tramples on 2 Mineral matter carried off by rain water eight American cities the postal receipts did family, and gained vast increase of wealth in no sensitive feelings. He insults no man. If to the sea, by means of fresh water streams. not amount to one-fifth the number of pounds the shipping business. James Lenox, three These two causes, always in operation, and sterling as there were inhabitants, and the millions; which he inherited. The late Peter counteracted by nothing, would in time ren- cost was nearly one-third of the receipts. The Harmony, two millions; came to this city as scend to scurrility. Billingsgate doesn't lie der the earth a barren waste, in which no local cost of working a million of letters in verdure would quicken, and no solitary plant | England is £550, and in America £2,400. take root, A rational system of agriculture This difference arises from the cheapness would obviate the first cause of sterility, by with which letters charged an uniform postal always restoring to the soil an equivalent for rate can be worked as compared with the that which is taken off by the crops; but as cost of working letters charged a variable this is not done in all cases, Providence has postal rate. In America there are three provided a way of its own to counteract the inland rates, and in England there is only thriftlessness of man, by instituting droughts one. In 1839, before the introduction of an at proper periods, to bring up from the deep uniform rate of postal in England, the gross parts of the earth food, on which plants might expense of working a million of letters was

Lord Canning in his report says, that the During dry weather a continual evaporation | "extension of the rural posts has been in Daily News.

A curious and interesting report has been ness and mortality among the male members as shown by the returns made by them to the Government for the five years 1846-50. It appears that the proportion on the sick list, in the course of a year, is one in four, or 24.99 in every hundred. The proportion seems large, but some allowance may have to be made for cases of feigned illness; and food, clothing, lodging, and the various conditions of health. Mr. Finlaison proceeds to four classes: 1. Those who have heavy labor with exposure to the weather-such as agricultural and other out-door laborers—a class in which he has 353,103 cases. 2. Those who have heavy labor without exposure to the weather—such as smiths, sawyers, coopers, plumbers—a class numbering 84,259. 3. Those who have light labor, with exposure to the weather—as shepherds, drovers, drivers, pedlers, messengers, custom-house officersin number 58,809. 4. Those who have light labor without exposure to the weather-such as clerks, shopmen, barbers, factory operatives, servants—in number 286,909. He found that persons engaged in heavy labor, with and without exposure to weather, have respectively 28.04 and 26.24 per cent. of their number sick in the year; persons engaged in light labor, 20.80 and 21.58; in round numbers, taking a census of workingmen disabled, for every three whose work is light or moderate, there are four of the class whose lot is heavy labor. The duration of sickness to each person sick, is, however, upon an average, only 38 days and 40.73 in the two classes engaged in heavy labor, and 41 days and 44.25 in the two classes engaged in light labor. The mortality is heaviest among difference in the distribution of sickness,

seems to turn upon the expenditure of physi "This is no new thing," says Mr. Finlaison for in all ages the enervation and decripitude of the bodily frame has been observed to poreal energies, but it has been nowhere previously established upon recorded experience, that the quantum of sickness annually falling to the lot of man is in direct proportion to the demands of his muscular power. So it would seem to be, however. Therefore, whatever scientific invention of machinery to In the United Kingdom there are fifteen save the expenditure of bodily strength may letters written in the year for every one of the be devised, its production should be hailed as population. In the United States the number one of the greatest blessings to the sons of 24,000,000, and of the United Kingdom as he, by means of his advice, economizes the

of the vast area over which they are spread; The duration of sickness does not decline in in the dark. He is ashamed of invendoes. difference in quantity. From this it appears, and, besides, they are a poor substitute for manhood, but increases with the age. The He is not one thing to a man's face, and and that the person who, by bad milking of his tions that moves to salutary purposes, yet the letter carrier and rural postman. The severity of the railway employment according other behind his back. population of the following places, viz.: to these tables, tells upon the constitution; If by a accident he comes in possession of in fact, about as much cream as would be or theory.

ham, Bristol, Preston, Leicester, and Limer- In the police there is a marked increase in an act of oblivion. He bears sealed packages ning, and loses, besides, that part of the cream ick, in 1854, was 31 millions; the postal the amount of sickness after 40, as if the ser- without tampering with the wax. Papers not which alone can give richness and high flavor receipts were 1½ millions sterling; and the vice broke down the men at an earlier age meant for his eye, whether they flutter in at to his butter."

The Millionaires of New York.

The New York correspondent of the mention of the millionaires of that city:-

herited his wealth. Stephen Whitney, five He buys no office He sells none. He millions; owes his fortune to speculations in intrigues for none. He would rather fail of a cabin boy, and grew rich by commerce. in his track. From all profane and wanton The Lorillards, two millions; came from France poor, and made their huge fortune in the tobacco and snuff business. The late Anson G. Phelps, two millions; learned the trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and ever he judges dishonorable he discards. copper. Alexander T. Stewart, two millions; now of the dry goods palace-began business in a little fancy store.

Of these who are put down for a million and a half. George Law began life as a farm laborer, Cornelius Vanderbilt as a boatman. John Lafarge as steward to Joseph Bonaparte. Of the millionaires, James Chesterman began life as a journeyman tailor, and Peter Cooper as a glue maker. George Bancroft, Henry and Dr. Francis are each stated to possess a is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sidney E. Morse, of the New York Observer. Wm. Niblo, it appears, has four hundred thousand dollars, and Dr. Mott two hundred thousand. Barnum is put down at eight hundred thou sand; Bennett at one hundred and fifty thousand. But perhaps the most remarkable

How to Have a Good Horse.

It is not sufficient to have a good colt, the and indeed whatever the subsoil or deep or other matters; but this would not be the the product of superior mare with a stallion case to one half the extent, if it were not for of good blood and established reputation. The water on reaching the surface of the the postal facilities for the delivery of news- This is necessary, but it is not all that is ne-How then, having a good beginning, shall we greatest care in their management until they hundred students in the highest efficiency. have ceased to be colts. Many almost ruin a It would support twenty-two country it into the yard to run with the young cattle, | manner. to pick up a scanty nourishment, and that of prepared by Mr. Finlaison, the actuary of the the cheapest and coarsest food. There is on National Debt office, upon the subject of sick- the other hand, no one season of its life, when care and good and full feeding of appropriate of friendly societies in England and Wales, food will tell so much for good as this same first winter. A friend, who has annually sold two or three of the best horses at the highest market prices, has often assured us that at no one time in the life of his colts did he take so good care of them and feed them, as during the first winter; and that by the effect produced upon them the first year, he could tell the persons in question are not those who are what kind of horses they would become. most favorably circumstanced in regard to There is something so absurd in scanting the supply of nourishment to young growing animals! Some fancy that such a course will render the animal hardy. The only effect produced upon the growing animal by an insufficient nutrition, is to hinder its best development. Wait until it has attained its growth, and then stint it if you choose. It can then be done with less injury.

Colts are often put to hard work at too young an age. It not unfrequequently happens, that you will see a horse of five years, with all the wear and tear of ten in his appearance. This should never be. The exercise of the same judgment in the management of colts which most use towards children, would prevent this.

Colts should be put to exercise and training at an early age, and may do light labor to advantage, but putting upon four years the labor proper only for six or seven years, has been the ruin of many a promising animal. [Granite Farmer.

How Much a Laugh Costs.

Hugh Miller, in describing the hardships of his life as a mason, quartered in rude 'barracks" or "bothies" and sometimes half starved, makes some observations that are worthy to be thought of by men who are made amateurs of slavery by the sight of negro

"One marked effect of the annual change which the north-country mason had to under- Col. Latham an ankle sprained, head, shoulgo, from a life of domestic comfort to a life of hardship in the bothy, if he has not passed his breast crushed in, three ribs broken and middle life, is a great apparent increase in his otherwise badly bruised; Mr. Crippen with animal spirits. At home he is in all probability a quiet, rather dull looking personage, scratched and bruised. I was bruised somenot much given to laugh or joke; whereas in the bothy, if the squad be a large one, he becomes wild and a humorist-laughs much, and becomes ingenious in playing off pranks on his fellows. And yet, amid all this wild merriment and license, there was not a workman who did not regret the comforts of his quiet home, and long for the happiness which was, he felt, to be enjoyed only there. It has been long known that gaiety is not solid enjoyment; but that the gaiety should indicate little else than the want of solid enjoyment, is a circumstance not always suspected. My experience of barrack life has enabled me to receive without hesitation what has been said of the occasional merriment of slaves in America and elsewhere, and fully to credit than the subjects of a free country. Poor fellows! If the British people were as unhappy as slaves or serfs, they would, I dare say, learn in time to be quite as merry."

The True Gentleman.

his windows or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He profanes no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and with a great consolation, how natural it is to keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and sureties, gentle hearts to be considerate and delicate

Wm. B. Astor is our richest man; he in sight—near the thinnest partition—any where. forward, open and manly. He cannot dedialect his lips are chartened. Of woman, and to her, he speaks with decency and respect. In short, whatever he judges honorable he practices towards every man. What-

Cost of Keeping a Fashionable Church.

One hundred dollars a Sunday is about the expense of a fashionable Church in Bos-Boston Transcript. In New York the ex pense is not far from five times that sum. We will figure up the expenditures of one Church in this city, the affairs of which we happen to be somewhat acquainted with.

The Church, parsonage, library, etc., cost in round numbers, \$500,000; the anuual the soil. In short, if he would be independinterest of which sum at seven per cent., is ent, let him get a spot of earth, keep within

The pastor's salary is \$4,000, that of his assistant is \$500. The presents annually given to the pastor,

we believe, do not average less than \$500; presents to his assistant, say five dollars. The singing, with the salary of the organ ist, repairs of the organ, and wages of the blower, cost very nearly \$1,600.

The costs of cleaning, including the salary of the sexton, will average about \$900 a year. The annual depreciation in value of the building and its contents, by use and time, may be computed at \$1,000.

The cost, therefore, of maintaining the equal to \$432 78 per Sunday.

For \$22,505 a year, two thousand children

colt the first winter by starvation, by turning | Churches, or eight city Churches in a liberal ness, nay, of all happiness, is to live for a pur- medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess,

more than ten Churches in the city conducted fritter away their energies on a hundred lieved this Pill will answer a better purpose than any upon any thing like the scale of the one to things, never accomplishing any thing, be- thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. which we refer; though there are three which cause not giving their undivided attention to When their virtues are once known the public will no

A Balloon in a Thunder Storm.

Mons. Godard, Colonel Latham, and Messrs Hoal, Crippen, and Belman, ascended in baloon at Cincinnati, recently. It appears that they encountered a violent thunderstorm in the clouds, which drove the balloon on, it that they attained an altitude of 17,450 feet. dark, and during the storm :-"Suddenly we felt our car rushing over

he tops of trees, crushing and tearing the

limbs as the balloon was driven along. Mons G. gave us the valve-rope, and mounting the side of the car, he ordered us to hold fast. In another moment we landed in a corn-field, the most eminent men of the world had been and by the force of the wind we were drag- diminutive in person, and after naming severged and bumped along the ground a distance at of the ancients, he added, "Why look vation, and where its virtues are known, the public no of half a mile; now through a fence; then there at Jeffery; and there is my little friend longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the disstriking a stump of a tree, or whirling through the corn stalks at a fearful velocity; our heads rapped each other, and not unfrequently we saw stars all around. Up and down we went, when the car struck tree, and Mons. Godard was hurled to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet; the next moment we were crashing against a tall stump of a tree, when Col. Latham and Mr. Hoal, were thrown with great violence from the basket, the former on the back of his neck and shoulders, and the latter on his breast. Mr. Crippen and myself were left alone in the car. Mr. Crippen obeying instructions to keep in the bottom of the car, and I holding with all my might to the valve-rope, up we mounted. Fortunately we dashed into the limbs of a tall dead tree, and in an instant tree, balloon, car, and œronauts, were flat on the ground. Mons. G. had his lip badly cut. and the flesh lacerated on one of his limbs;

what, but not materially injured. To Preserve Plums.—Make a syrup of lean brown sugar; clarify it as directed in hese recipes; when perfectly clear and boiling hot, pour it over the plums, having picked out all unsound ones and stems; le them remain in the syrup two days, then drain it off; make it boiling hot, skim it, and pour it over again; let them remain another day or two, then put them in a preserving kettle over the fire, and simmer gently until the syrup is reduced and thick or rich. One pound of the American Association for the Advancesugar for each pound of plums. Small dam- ment of Science, Professor Pierce, of Camsons are very fine preserved as cherries or bridge, said some of our colleges were too any other ripe fruit; clarify the syrup, and much like manufactories, and assumed to when boiling hot put in the plums; let them turn out educated men as though they were the often repeated statement that the abject boil very gently until they are cooked, and screws or pins! serfs of despotic governments laugh more the syrup rich. Put them in pots or jars; the Dr. Baillie once said that "all his observanext day secure as directed.

ders, and body generally bruised; Mr. Hoal

his head and neck "skewed," and generally

ments made by Dr. Anderson, the quantity of "In all my experience," he added, "I have reach cream obtained from the first drawn cup of not seen one instance in fifty the contrary." milk was in every case much smaller than the He who acknowledges allegiance to a last drawn; and those between afforded less the theory that sea fish, besides being nearly genuine law of honor, carries with him in the or more as they were nearer the beginning or as nutritive as butcher's meat, contains more relations of life a high ideal of what is due the end. The quantity of the cream obtained cows, loses but half a pint of his milk, loses, action is nobler in itself than either thought

London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birming- the men, it is said, get, "weather-beaten." his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them afforded by six or eight pints at the begin-

Touching Delicacy.—There were many little occurrences which suggested to me. the little church when a marriage was just East or West, enabling passengers to reach Montreal concluded, and the young couple had to sign and tintermediate points the same day. the register.

The bridegroom to whom the pen was first handed, made a rude cross for his mark; and offer every accommodation that can be desired the bride who came next did the same.

Now, I had known the girl when I was Now, I had known the girl when I was last there, not only as the prettiest girl in the ton, Rutland, Burlington, Rouse's Point and Montreal place, but as having distinguished herself in school, and I could not help looking at her with some surprise. She came aside and whispered to me while tears of honest love and admiration stood in her bright eyes-"He's a dear good fellow, Miss, but cannot

FOR all the purposes of a Family Physic. There has long existed a public demand for an effective write yet; he's going to learn of me, and I Purgative Pill which could be relied on as sure and wouldn't shame him for the world !"

WHO WOULD NOT BE A FARMER?-The Louisville Courier pays the following tribute ton, we learn from a recent paragraph in the to the occupation of the farmer :- " If a young man wants to engage in a business that will insure him in middle life, the greatest amount of leisure time, there is nothing more sure than farming. If he has an independent turn of mind, let him be a farmer. If he wants purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the to engage in a healthy occupation, let him till his means, shun the lawyer, be temperate to avoid the doctor, be honest that he may have a clear conscience, improve the soil so as to then if he cannot live happily and die contented, there is no hope for him."

are a very good fruit; but can be made vastly better if treated in the right way. Last of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they season the recipe, which had quite a circula- afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles tion in the papers, of drying the fruit by a stove after halfing it and sprinkling a little sugar into the cavity left by the extracted pits, is required. was tried in our family. The fruit was found Church for one year is \$22,505, which is to be most excellent; better to the taste of nine out of ten persons than any peach pre-Forty smart mechanics, working steadily serves by far. The peaches, however, were all the year, earn about as much as it costs to good ones before drying; for it is doubtful whether poor fruit can be made good by that process or any other. [Prairie Farmer.

VARIETY.

The secret of all success in life, of all great-However, we must add, that there are not who yet have no great purpose in view. They probably exceed it. [N. Y. Life Illustrated. any one thing. They are like butterflies, that flit from spot to spot, never gaining wealth; while the ant, who strictly keeps to being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their a certain circuit around her hole, gradually use in any quantity. lays up stores for winter comfort. America is the only country on earth that | Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

tional capital of the globe. The researches is stated, at the rate of 70 miles an hour, and of Lieut. Maury have demonstrated that by wind and wave, it is down stream from our Mr. Belman thus describes their descent, after country to all the world; and that all nations must ascend to reach it. With an ocean on sumption. This remedy has won for itself such noteeither hand, its power descends with celerity riety for its cures of every variety of Pulmonary disto every country on the sphere; and that too, evidences of its virtues in any community where it from even the deepest interior of the country.

An argument arose (says Sydney Smith,) in which my father observed how many of publicly known, who have been restored from alarming --- who has not body enough to cover his tressing and daugerous affections of the pulmonary mind decently with; his intellect is exposed."

mous vine which ornaments the court of a house in the Rue des Marias St. Germaine. As it has long been in constant use throughout this It is said to have been planted by Racine, and section, we need not do more than assure the people supposing that he did it in the last year of his its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been life, the vine must be now about 156 years of and that the genuine article is age, as that celebrated writer died in 1699 retail by Rushton, Clark & Co., and by all Drug It is this year in a flourishing condition, and gists, everywhere. covered with fruit.

Cist's Advertiser, Cincinnati, estimates the wheat crop of this year in the United States at one hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels! Of this mountain of breadstuffs Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy, Ohio, yields forty, Pennsylvania eighteen, Virginia thirteen, New York fifteen, Illinois twenty, Indiana fifteen, Michigan nine, Wisconsin eleven millions of bushels each.

A human foot-print, too perfect in shape and proportions to be doubted, was taken from the Middlesex Freestone Quarry, at Portland, Me., last week. It is apparently the foctstep of one of the Aborigines, and doubtless some of the primitive tribes, as it exhibits unmistakable evidences of the original Moccasin. This specimen was taken at the Petersburg. Hamilton Clarke. Portville. Albert B. Crandall depth of 60 feet in the rock.

A paper maker in the south of France makes a pulp of five common plants, in cer- | Scott. A. W. Coon. tain proportions, with 20 per cent. rags, and produces a paper not distinguishable from Stephentown. J. B. Maxson. pure linen, and which is of excellent quality, West Edmeston. E Maxson. and can be afforded at half-price. It is stated | Watson. Halsey Stillman. that a large company has been founded in West Genesce. E. I. Maxson. Paris for its manufacture.

At the recent (and fifth annual) meeting of

tion of death-beds inclined him to believe that nature intended that we should go out of the

In a new book by Dr. John Davy, we find

New Steamboat Line for Albany and Trov. From Pier 15, foot of Liberty-st., at 6 P. M CTEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, C. W. Farnham. Commander, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; steamer COMMODORE, L. Smith.

Commander, Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and Sunday, at 5 P. M. Fares: Saratoga, \$1 50; Moreau, \$2 15; Fort Edward, \$2 15; Whitehall, \$2 75; Castleton, \$3 10; Rutland, \$3; Burlington, \$4; Rouses Point, \$5 50;

Montreal, \$7.50. These Boats will arrive in Albany or Troy in ample time to form connections with all the Railroads, North

These Steamers are of the first class for strength and speed—well known favorities of the public—having been thoroughly overhauled during the past winter, by either freighter or traveler.

Through tickets can be obtained on board the board The Northern Freight Express will give Bills Lading to all points as above named. Shippers who desire it, can have time receipts, by applying at the office on the Pier.

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perfectly safe in its operation. This has been preparvirtues has conclusively shown with what success accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills-one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This ha been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every owels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the howels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. leave the world better than he found it, and Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the boxes. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langor and LORR DRIED PEACHES .—Peaches as usually dried of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Billious Headand Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence Colic, Dysentery. Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood: in short, any and every case where a purgative

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