

The Sabbath Recorder

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

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

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THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

The French correspondent of the Independent furnishes the following details of the meetings of the "great Evangelical Conference," held in Paris, from the 22d of August to the 1st of September:—

The chief and one of the most interesting features of this Conference, is the vast amount of reliable information which it has brought to light concerning the religious and moral condition of the world at the present day.

England first reported herself. It was not without some degree of surprise that many heard for the first time of the startling fact, that only one-half of the British nation belongs to the Established Church, whilst the other half are either connected with Independent Churches or profess Popery.

Next to old England, young America made her appearance—an appearance by no means unworthy of her reputation, though it is much to be regretted that so few, comparatively, of either her laborious, learned and deep thinkers and theologians, or eloquent speakers—and she has got plenty of them—were present.

Holland was well represented, in more than one way, by her worthy and learned delegate, the Rev. Chantepie de la Saussage, and the meeting devoted to her and to Belgium contrasted singularly, by its calm, Dutch-like character with the animated meeting where America was heard.

As to Belgium, her condition is that of all Roman Catholic countries, where people forever oscillate between superstition and infidelity. Evangelical Christians in that kingdom are but an imperceptible minority, but the liberty they enjoy, their true missionary zeal, and the fair success they have obtained since they began their work, promise a steady progress in the work of spreading the Gospel.

Germany has had a whole day for herself, and she has nobly filled it. Unless I am much mistaken, it must be considered as the great day of the Conference. The Drs. Tholuck and Dornier were among the German representatives, living witnesses of the learning and piety of the land of Luther. A general report upon the state of religion in Germany, by the prelate Kapff, of Stuttgart, read by Mr. Grand Pierre, gave a sketch of the religious awakening which began in 1817, has been growing more and more important until the present day, and has caused a transformation in the theology, in the preaching, and in the activity of the Church, which is most cheering. But while Christianity was revived and raised up from its very ruins in Germany, that same country has been worked upon by all the excesses of an anti-Christian philosophy. After the reading of the report, Professor Tholuck delivered a deeply interesting address upon the German Universities, showing how, little by little, under the blessed influence of public sufferings a godless rationalism yielded the ground, among the professors and the students, to a science friendly to faith. "Once," said Professor Tholuck, "there was perhaps only one University in Germany which could be called evangelical; to-day only one could be found which is not such." Doctor Dornier, in his turn, made an eloquent and deeply pious plea in favor of the German Universities. There was some call for it, for it seems a pretty well accredited opinion, that all the heresies of the nineteenth century come from Germany, and would never have been known in the world were it not for the German Universities. Because, while in other countries, like France for instance, men become unbelievers without taking the trouble of thinking laboriously, either to arrive to this infidelity or to justify it—because, I say, the Germans, when they deny the truth of Christianity, endeavor to show the world why they reject it, and because they try with all their might to substitute for it a system of philosophy—it is thought that their infidelity and their philosophy are the most dangerous of all.

Now Dr. Dornier has shown this opinion to be an erroneous one. He who falls into error by adopting a system of philosophy, has more chance of arriving at the truth, than a man whose opposition to Christianity rests on mere prejudices and antipathies. A philosophical

system rests necessarily upon a series of logical deductions. If it is a false system, it contains in itself some inconsistency which logic will sooner or later discover, and that inconsistency in a system which pretends to be a strictly logical whole, will necessarily cause it to fall to pieces and be given up. No such hope is left for those whose infidelity seeks for no scientific grounds—those light superficial infidels who neither seek to destroy Christianity scientifically nor attempt to substitute anything for it. While the systems of the former are self-destructive, the prejudices of the latter are such that one can hardly conceive of anything that may overcome them.

The meeting devoted to France has not been quite as interesting as several others. The report upon the state of religion was upon the whole a very poor and superficial affair. The Rev. Mr. Farjat, who wrote and read it, had none of the qualifications required for such a task, and though he did his best, he was far from doing justice to the important and stirring theme he had to develop. After him Mr. Guillaume Monod delivered the speech of the meeting. That speech was no doubt eloquent and stirring, but were its statements well grounded? Is it true that France is, as Mr. G. Monod asserted, "the natural born supporter of evangelical Christianity?" Is it true that "her history, her government, her literature, and her moral and religious state are favorable to Protestantism?" Though for many years Mr. G. Monod has proved it, I am not convinced that it is true, and I believe that such assertions on the part of the speaker are the result of too lively an imagination, whilst the readiness and applause with which they were received, simply show once more how easily people are led to believe what they most desire.

Sweden and Denmark have been conspicuously before the Christian world of late years, on account of the shocking persecutions inflicted by Protestant churches upon evangelical Christians. The Lutheran clergy of Sweden especially shows the most bitter opposition to the spreading of vital religion. In the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswig the compulsory use in the pulpits of a foreign tongue (the Dane instead of the German) and the utter subjection of the Church to the State renders most difficult the breaking out of the gospel light upon these Protestants, but also far from Christian countries.

I cannot pass over the statistics of the missionary work in the world, given in the meeting devoted to that most important branch of Christian activity. To mention only what regards the last four years, it was stated that in 1851 eight missionary societies had received \$669,006 francs; in 1854 their receipts amounted to \$893,700 francs, showing a decided increase. In 1851 there were only 774 missionary stations; in 1854 they had increased to 862. Missionaries in 1851, 1362; in 1854, 1581. During the same period the number of native missionaries or helpers had increased from 10,451 to 11,965, the number of communicants from 153,000 to 166,000, the pupils in the schools from 117,000 to 133,000.

The meeting was remarkable, among other causes, on account of Dr. Duff's and Professor Sardinoux's speeches. The first named, by that inward fire which bursts now and then into torrents of wild and sublime eloquence, made a profound impression upon all his hearers. The contact with such men does really good; their earnest zeal, their exhortations, backed by twenty-five years or more of arduous labors in their Master's cause, are well calculated to kindle or revive missionary zeal in the bosom of young Christians, and of ministers of Christ. Professor Sardinoux, of Montauban, pointed to the East as the grand field where now all evangelical Christians must turn their eyes, and where they must unite in a common effort to conquer for Christ the ground now occupied by decayed and decaying Mohammedanism.

The meeting for Italy has been particularly interesting. A report upon the condition of that country was read by a man whose untiring efforts, whose great success as well as great self denial and ability, in the work of evangelizing Italy, entitled most to the confidence of the assembly. I mean the Rev. Mr. Meille, of Turin. None better than him could speak with more accurateness of the state of Italy; of her degradation, her wants, her aspirations, and the best means of doing her good. The Rev. Mr. Desanctis, also, interested much the meeting by the details he gave upon Rome where he was once a priest, and the internal condition of the "Mother and Mistress of all Churches." Would to God that Mr. Desanctis, who is also anxious to do good to the Italians, had not been instrumental in splitting in two one of the first Italian churches—that of Turin, for the most futile motives—and thus causing the work he loves the greatest injury!

In another meeting, a report upon Turkey, by Dr. Dwight, was read in French, by Mr. Gauthier. It stated both the decay of Mohammedanism, and the extreme difficulty the missionary finds in evangelizing the Turks. What can be done while the law pronounces capital punishment against any Turk who embraces the gospel? But if the Turks are next to inaccessible, the so-called Christian population scattered over the empire, can be evangelized, and the influence of truly Christian communities will do more to prepare the conversion of Turkey than would ever have done direct evangelization, as long as the Turks saw no Christianity but the corrupt forms it has assumed among the Armenians, the Greeks, and other ancient down fallen churches.

As for Hungary! Those who had read Kossuth's description of the Protestant Church of Hungary, in this paper, expected much more and better things of her than what was said in the meeting devoted to her. A fact that the outset gave us the measure of the freedom enjoyed under Austria's rule: The Hungarian pastor who wrote the reports was obliged to conceal his name. Oppression on the part of the Austrian clergy, opposition to the spreading of the Bible, extreme poverty of the ministers, lamentable state of ignorance both in the church and in the schools, spiritual life hardly perceptible—such are the main

features of the picture given of the state of the two millions of Protestants, either Lutherans or Reformed, who are to be found in Hungary. A few facts, however, show that lately the Spirit of God has been at work there, and that as regards religion, there is still hope for Hungary.

The report upon the Jews was written by a converted Jew, the Missionary Hausmeister. In a retrospective review of his nation's history, Mr. Hausmeister stated that the ancient Church of Jerusalem had for bishops fifteen converted Jews. Afterwards the corruptions of the church, and the persecutions inflicted upon Jews by the Christians, caused the Jews to look with horror upon Christianity. Yet, now and then, some of them, before and after the reformation, embraced the gospel. But no missionary effort was made in their favor until the beginning of the 17th century. Since then many societies have been founded to evangelize them; among which may be mentioned the following: 1st. London Society, with 33 chief stations, 98 missionaries, 50 of whom are converted Jews. In the Duchy of Posen, there are 8,000 Jewish children in the Society's schools; there are 2,000 converts in Berlin, and several thousands in England. 2d. Berlin Society; 3d. Scotch Missions; 4th. British Society; 5th. The Societies of Westphalia, Basle, and Strasbourg.

FRANC PARLEUR.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF RANDOLPH.

The following letter, addressed by John Randolph to his half brother, the Hon. St. George Tucker, on the death of his eldest son, will be new to most of our readers. It was recently found by Judge Tucker, of Va., among the private papers of his father, and by the consent of the family, was published in the Washington Union. "Did you ever read Bishop Butler's Analogy? If not, I will send it to you. Have you read the Book? What I say upon this subject I not only believe, but I know to be true—that the Bible, studied with an humble and contrite heart, never yet failed to do its work, even with those who from idiosyncrasy or disorderd minds have conceived that they were cut off from its promises of a life to come."

"Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." This was my only support and stay during years of misery and darkness; and just as I had begun to despair, after more than ten years of penitence and prayer, it pleased God to enable me to see the truth, to which until then my eyes had been sealed. To this vouchsafement I have made the most ungrateful returns. But I would not give up my slender portion of the price paid for my redemption—yes, my brother, our redemption—the ransom of sinners—all of who do not hug their chains, and refuse to come out from the house of bondage;—I say that I would not exchange my little portion in the Son of David for the power and glory of the Parthian or Roman empire, as described by Milton in the temptation of our Lord and Saviour;—not for all with which the enemy tempted the Saviour of man.

"This is the secret of the change of my spirits, which all who know me must have observed within a few years past. After years spent in humble and contrite entreaty that the tremendous sacrifice on Mount Calvary might not have been in vain for me—the chiefest of sinners—it pleased God to speak His peace into my heart—that peace of God which passeth all understanding to them that know it, and even to them that do. And although I have now, as then, to reproach myself with time mispent, and faculties misemployed; although my condition has on more than one occasion resembled that of him who, having one evil spirit cast out, was taken possession of by seven other spirits more wicked than the first, and the first also; yet I trust that they, too, by the power and mercy of God, may be, if they are not, vanquished.

"The existence of atheism has been denied; but I was an honest one. Hume began, Hobbes finished me. I read Spinoza and all the tribe. Surely I fell by no ignoble hand. And the very man (—) who gave me Hume's 'Essay upon Human Nature' read, administered 'Beattie upon Truth' as the antidote! Venice treacle against arsenic and the essential oil of bitter almonds—a bread and milk poultice for the bite of the cobra Capello!

"Had I remained a successful political leader, I might never have been a Christian. But it pleased God that my pride should be mortified; that by death and desertion I should lose my friends; that * * *. The death of Tudor finished my humiliation. I had tried all things but the refuge to Christ; and to that, with parental stripes, I was driven.

"Throw Revelation aside, and I can drive any man by irresistible induction to atheism. John Marshall could not resist me. When I say any man, I mean a man capable of logical and consequential reasoning. Deism is the refuge of those that startle at atheism, and can't believe Revelation; and my (—, may God have forgiven us both!) and myself used, with Diderot & Co., to laugh at the deistical bigots who must have milk, not being able to digest meat.

"But enough—and more than enough—I can scarcely guide my pen. I will, however, add, that no lukewarm seeker ever became a real Christian; for from the days of John the Baptist until now, the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force;—a text which I read five hundred times before I had the slightest conception of its true application."

THANKSGIVING.—This appointment has now been made in the following States:— Virginia, Nov. 15; Maryland, Nov. 15; Florida, Nov. 22; Pennsylvania, Nov. 22; Ohio, Nov. 22; Illinois, Nov. 22; Iowa, Nov. 22; Maine, Nov. 22; Delaware, Nov. 22; New Hampshire, Nov. 29; Massachusetts, Nov. 29; Connecticut, Nov. 29; Rhode Island, Nov. 29; New York, Nov. 29; Missouri, Nov. 29; Wisconsin, Nov. 29; Michigan, Nov. 29; Texas, Nov. 29; Indiana, Nov. 29.

"MY ANGEL LOVE."

Mr. Willis thus introduces an unpublished poem of the late Mrs. Emily Judson, in the Home Journal:—

There is a poem, written by one of our foster children of genius, of which I am reminded by this cheerful angelic aid to our mortal imperfections of each. I am not sure that it has ever been published. "Fanny Forrester" wrote it, and it has been among my manuscripts till I have learned its inspired harmonies by heart. Even if it be found elsewhere in print, however, it will not be unrefreshing to read, (for a change,) a bit of the old-fashioned poetry, that has in it both meaning and music. The widowed heart of the gifted one—with her apostle husband just gone before her to heaven—thus exquisitely tells the story of their earthly love and its still lingering "hold of hands!"

I gazed down life's labyrinth, A wildering maze to see, Crossed o'er by many a tangled clow, As wild as wild could be. And as I gazed in doubt and dread, An angel came to me. I knew him for a heavenly guide— I knew him even then, Though meekly as a child he stood, Among the sons of men— By his dear, bright presence, I knew him even then.

For there was light within my soul, Light on my peaceful way, And all around me was above The clustering starlight lay; And as I saw the gleam of heaven, The pearls gates of day.

So hand in hand we trod the wild, My angel led me, And His lifted wings all quivering With tokens from the sky; Strange my dull thought could not divine 'Twas lifted to fly.

Again down life's dim labyrinth I groped my way alone, While, wildly through the midnight sky, Black, hurrying clouds are blown; And thickly in my tangled path, The sharp, bare thorns are sown.

Yet firm my foot, for well I know The goal cannot be far, And ever through the rifted clouds, Shines but one steady star— For, when my guide went up, he left The pearls gates ajar.

In those last two unexpressed lines—lines in the golden cadence of which lay the last-song of her own then dawning morning in heaven—Emily Judson has expressed the faith for which the imaginative world is now zealously contending—spiritualism across the grave. I should be reluctant indeed to relinquish my hold, instinctive rather than philosophical though it be, of faith so precious.

DISCUSSION.

It seems, after having discussed much and long on very many questions, that it has become, at length, a fairly mooted question, whether it is right to discuss at all, in the style or degree of a free, whole-souled debate. And, Messrs. Editors, we would crave the insertion of the following thoughts, which lately appeared in the Independent, from the pen of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, for the benefit of all such as are in trouble on this point. There is the rim, I fear, manly, as well as Christian spirit about his suggestions, which we admire.

The Benefits and Dangers of Discussion.

There is no deception more natural to combative men, than to suppose that religious growth requires storms of agitation, and none more deceptive to timid and inert men, than to suppose that religious growth requires perfect quiet. What the first mean by agitation is quarrelsomeness; what the second mean by quiet is a slumberous rest—not tranquility, but spiritual lassitude and dreamy indolence.

No agitation is wholesome which violates the moral sentiments, and no quiet is desirable which leaves the moral feelings asleep. How to steer between these extremes is the great art of right conduct in public discussions. Some men love discussion for the relish of its excitement, for its pungent passages, for its intellectual zest. But there are others who have an indiscriminate horror of all controversy. A passage at arms upsets their nerves, and fills them with the most dismal forebodings. They deprecate excitement. They tremble over imaginary alienations among brethren, and unfold spiritual disasters.

The truth of Christ is a fire. When it exists in life and power it will search out the hearts of men, and try men's ways. It will put every human device into the furnace, and burn up the dross and bring forth the gold purified. The soundest principles, the most undoubted facts, the most prudent measures, the wisest counsels, and the most beneficent institutions, require discussion. They need from time to time to be summoned to answer for their life.

In the hands of men all things gather moisture and mold. The dust of life gathers upon them. A thousand notes of mischief steal imperceptibly into the crevices. The truths of a hundred years since become lies in the way we use them. The institutions which set men free in one age, or protect their liberty, become, by insensible change of circumstances, or administration, the enemies of liberty and the instruments of oppression.

Nothing could be more dangerous to the public welfare than the prevalence of a doctrine that discussion is inimical to religion and liberty. It is the safeguard of both. The doctrine of quietism, in this respect, is the first article of the priest's and tyrant's creed. While every step of advance, in religion, in morals, in liberty, secular or spiritual, in education and civilization, has been made by a violation of this false doctrine of peace, and by a sharp application of the laws of agitation.

The truer a thing is, the sounder an institution, the better will they appear under searching investigation. When men are afraid to hear doctrine or dogma discussed, either they are dozing and do not wish to awake, or else, they have no faith in their doctrine, and fear to have it exposed. Nothing more can be required to prove that an institution needs serious investigation.

than that its managers are unwilling to have its affairs examined and discussed. Where its officers are close-mouthed and dignified; where its friends answer facts and arguments by lifting up their hands in horror of discussion, and go about deprecating agitation, praising peace, longing for peace, praying for peace, it is high time to bring them to a rigorous account. It ought to be enough to condemn any measure or institution, that it is unwilling to bear examination. There is nothing on earth so good that it does not need vigilant scrutiny.

Neither is it for the institution itself to say how often, or how closely, examination shall be made. It should be made just as often as there is any sensitiveness among its managers, and until the community from whence it draws its support are entirely satisfied. And if such a course tends to undermine the confidence of the community in an institution, then that effect is conclusive of the necessity which there is of fiery trying, and rigorous searching. There never will be peace while there is wrong. There never will be peace so long as liberty of speech is abbreviated or punished. And wherever discussion becomes odious, tyranny is not far off.

But, on the other hand, every Christian who is called to the work of discussion, or controversy, should feel himself specially required to put on the whole armor of God. The Apostle directs us to contend earnestly for the faith, but not quarrelsome, nor angrily. Nay, we are commanded in meekness to instruct those who oppose themselves, and to speak the truth in love. All irritating sharpness, all questions or imputations of motives, all anger and ungracious violence, is to be laid aside. Every good cause deserves not alone good arguments from its defenders, but the glory of a noble spirit. Nothing is more offensive to the spirit of Christianity, than the unfairness often witnessed among Christian writers, the disposition to take advantage of antagonists, the suppression of whatever might do him good, the exaggeration of whatever might damage him, the attempt to misrepresent, and, especially, that spirit which is willing to abridge the liberty of reply.

We are sorry to believe that Christian men have as yet formed less honorable canons upon these matters than men of the world, and the columns of religious newspapers have exhibited as flagrant breaches of truth, honor, and generosity, as can anywhere be found. When controversies are in progress, good men become impatient, and even exasperated, because, it is said, they promote ill-will and not charitableness. The remedy is, not the suppression of controversy, but of its ill temper. If a man is writing in a bad spirit, let those who have love deep enough to float advice in, go to him and labor with him. If a pastor is violating the spirit of the gospel which he is set to preach, to his own brethren he should be held to account. The spirit of a man should be held to account, as much as the spirit of an institution.

In our own day there are many controversies and much excitement. We do not desire that there should be one discussion less. But there are peculiar reasons why it should not be divisive and embittered. * * * It is in vain to seek a remedy for this danger by discussions from controversy. There is something stronger than controversy in the air. There is a Divine Providence. Controversy is an effect. It is only the spirit that we may control, and that ought to be controlled for Christ's sake, for our own, and for the sake of our whole land.

BAXTER AS PASTOR AND WRITER.

Every intelligent Christian is familiar with the name of Richard Baxter as the author of the "Call to the Unconverted," and of the "Saint's Everlasting Rest." Every intelligent Christian knows something also of the rare fidelity of Baxter in his pastoral labors at Kidderminster. Yet few have any adequate idea of the voluminous and diversified publications of Baxter while in the pastoral office, both at Kidderminster and in the parish of St. Martin. As a pastor, Baxter abounded in labors for the spiritual good of the people of his charge. His "Reformed Pastor," drawn from his own experience in the pastoral office, is published by the American Tract Society as a *cade-mecum* for pastors in our time. No better manual of pastoral duty—not excepting Viner's admirable treatise—is extant in any language, or could be furnished this day with the accumulated experience of two hundred years.

What were the labors of Baxter in the pulpit and from house to house, he himself has told us in his touching record of "fourteen years' liberty in sweet employment," at Kidderminster. We give the extract at length:—

"Before the wars, I preached twice each Lord's day; but after the war, but once, and once every Thursday, besides occasional sermons. Every Thursday evening, my neighbors who were most desirous, and had opportunity, met at my house, and there repeated the sermon; afterwards they proposed what doubts any of them had about the sermon, or any other case of conscience; and I resolved their doubts. Last of all, I caused sometimes one and sometimes another of them to pray, to exercise them; and sometimes I prayed with them myself; which, besides singing a psalm, was all they did. Once a week, also, some of the younger sort, who were not fit to pray in so great an assembly, met among a few more privately, where they spent three hours in prayer together. Every Saturday night, they met at some of their houses, to repeat the sermon of the former Lord's day, and to pray and prepare themselves for the following day. Once in a few weeks, we had a day of humiliation on some occasion or other. Two days every week, my assistant and myself took fourteen families between us, for private catechising and conference; he going through the parish, and the town coming to me. I first heard them recite the words of the catechism, and then examined them about the sense; and, lastly, urged them, with all possible engaging reason and vehemency, to answerable affection and practice. If any

of them were stalled through ignorance or bashfulness, I forbore to press them any further to answers, but made them hearers, and either examined others, or turned all into instruction or exhortation. I spent about an hour with each family, and admitted no others to be present; lest bashfulness should make it burdensome, or any should talk of the weakness of others; so that all the afternoons on Mondays and Tuesdays I spent in this way, after I had begun it, (for it was many years before I did attempt it), and my assistant spent the morning of the same day in the same employment. Before that, I only catechised them in the church, and conferred occasionally with an individual.

"Besides all this, I was forced, five or six years, by the people's necessity, to practice physic. A common pleurisy happening one year, and no physician being near, I was forced so advise them to save their lives; and I could not afterwards avoid the importunity of the town and country round about. Because I never once took a penny of any one, I was consulted by the natives; so that almost twenty would be at my door, and, as though God, by more success than I expected, so long encouraged me, yet, at last, I could endure it no longer; partly because it hindered my other studies, and partly because the very fear of miscuring and doing any one harm, did make it an intolerable burden to me. So that, after some years' practice, I procured a godly diligent physician to come and live in the town, and bound myself by promise, to practice no more, unless in consultation with him, in case of any seeming necessity; and so with that answer I turned them all off, and never meddled with it again."

Thus systematically and laboriously was he employed as the physician both of soul and body. But besides these parish labors he enumerates others connected with the interests of the church. "Every first Wednesday in the month was our monthly meeting for parish discipline; and every first Thursday in the month, was the ministers' meeting for discipline and disputation. In those disputations it fell to my lot to be almost constant moderator; and for every such day, I usually prepared a written determination; all which I mention as my mercies and delights, and not as my burdens. Every Thursday, besides, I had the company of divers godly ministers at my house, after the lecture, with whom I spent that afternoon in the trust recreation, till my neighbors came to meet for their exercise of repetition and prayer."

The results of his labors were wonderful. His congregation so increased, that though the church was very commodious, five galleries were built to accommodate the people. When he first went to Kidderminster, about one family in a street worshipped God and called upon his name; and when he came away there were some streets "where there was not one family that did not so." All must own that the diligence, the faithfulness, and the success of Baxter as a preacher and pastor, fully met the highest requirements of the pastoral office.

And yet at the same time that he led such a life of devotion as a pastor, and lived in such near communion with God, he wrote and published so many works that his biographer tells us that he seems "to have lived only in the atmosphere of a printing-office." And Baxter himself says "all these my labors (except my private conference with the families) even preaching and preparing for it, were but my recreation, and, as it were, the work of my spare hours; for my writings were my chief daily labor." During his fourteen years residence at Kidderminster he published fifty-seven distinct works, several of which were large quarto volumes. Among these were the "Call," the "Saint's Rest," the "Reformed Pastor," the "Holy Commonwealth," and many others entirely separate from his regular pulpit preparations. Besides a great number of doctrinal and practical treatises, he published many controversial tracts. Baxter was foremost in the controversies of his time; controversies about conformity, popery, antinomianism, baptism, Quakerism, Millenarianism; on all which subjects he wrote with great learning and zeal. He also wrote many and able political tracts, so that some who had occasion to feel the power of his pen, denounced this holy and devoted pastor, as secular; a political adventurer, traveling out of his own parish and meddling with things foreign to his calling. He was even accused of treason, though he declares that he "thought it not treason to say that God's law was above the king." At last he went to prison for conscience' sake and the Gospel's.

We find that if we should fill the editorial page of the Independent every week from the writings of Baxter, it would require fifteen years to publish all his works in our columns; i. e., the labor bestowed upon this journal by all concerned in writing its editorials, would only equal in fifteen years the labors of Baxter as an author. Should we give up one-half of our columns every week to the publication of his writings, it would take nearly four years to complete the work! The industry and zeal of such a man may well put to shame our feeble services. This faithful and devoted pastor, preached twice every week, visiting from house to house, yet wrote so voluminously upon the questions of his time, that these labors were but his recreation. [Independent.]

of them were stalled through ignorance or bashfulness, I forbore to press them any further to answers, but made them hearers, and either examined others, or turned all into instruction or exhortation. I spent about an hour with each family, and admitted no others to be present; lest bashfulness should make it burdensome, or any should talk of the weakness of others; so that all the afternoons on Mondays and Tuesdays I spent in this way, after I had begun it, (for it was many years before I did attempt it), and my assistant spent the morning of the same day in the same employment. Before that, I only catechised them in the church, and conferred occasionally with an individual.

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Thus systematically and laboriously was he employed as the physician both of soul and body. But besides these parish labors he enumerates others connected with the interests of the church. "Every first Wednesday in the month was our monthly meeting for parish discipline; and every first Thursday in the month, was the ministers' meeting for discipline and disputation. In those disputations it fell to my lot to be almost constant moderator; and for every such day, I usually prepared a written determination; all which I mention as my mercies and delights, and not as my burdens. Every Thursday, besides, I had the company of divers godly ministers at my house, after the lecture, with whom I spent that afternoon in the trust recreation, till my neighbors came to meet for their exercise of repetition and prayer."

The results of his labors were wonderful. His congregation so increased, that though the church was very commodious, five galleries were built to accommodate the people. When he first went to Kidderminster, about one family in a street worshipped God and called upon his name; and when he came away there were some streets "where there was not one family that did not so." All must own that the diligence, the faithfulness, and the success of Baxter as a preacher and pastor, fully met the highest requirements of the pastoral office.

And yet at the same time that he led such a life of devotion as a pastor, and lived in such near communion with God, he wrote and published so many works that his biographer tells us that he seems "to have lived only in the atmosphere of a printing-office." And Baxter himself says "all these my labors (except my private conference with the families) even preaching and preparing for it, were but my recreation, and, as it were, the work of my spare hours; for my writings were my chief daily labor." During his fourteen years residence at Kidderminster he published fifty-seven distinct works, several of which were large quarto volumes. Among these were the "Call," the "Saint's Rest," the "Reformed Pastor," the "Holy Commonwealth," and many others entirely separate from his regular pulpit preparations. Besides a great number of doctrinal and practical treatises, he published many controversial tracts. Baxter was foremost in the controversies of his time; controversies about conformity, popery, antinomianism, baptism, Quakerism, Millenarianism; on all which subjects he wrote with great learning and zeal. He also wrote many and able political tracts, so that some who had occasion to feel the power of his pen, denounced this holy and devoted pastor, as secular; a political adventurer, traveling out of his own parish and meddling with things foreign to his calling. He was even accused of treason, though he declares that he "thought it not treason to say that God's law was above the king." At last he went to prison for conscience' sake and the Gospel's.

We find that if we should fill the editorial page of the Independent every week from the writings of Baxter, it would require fifteen years to publish all his works in our columns; i. e., the labor bestowed upon this journal by all concerned in writing its editorials, would only equal in fifteen years the labors of Baxter as an author. Should we give up one-half of our columns every week to the publication of his writings, it would take nearly four years to complete the work! The industry and zeal of such a man may well put to shame our feeble services. This faithful and devoted pastor, preached twice every week, visiting from house to house, yet wrote so voluminously upon the questions of his time, that these labors were but his recreation. [Independent.]

Etiquette.—The National Intelligencer has a correspondent who produces a series of numbers on the subject: 1. Before you bow to a lady in the street permit her to decide whether you may or not, by at least a look of recognition. 2. "Excuse my gloves," is an unnecessary apology for the glove should not be withdrawn to shake hands. 3. When your companion bows to a lady in your company, always bow to him in return.

Prof. Tyler enumerates the names of forty physicians who perished at Norfolk and Portsmouth since the 8th of July.

Advertisement text for the Albany and Troy, New York, and various other locations, including prices for subscriptions and services.

Handwritten signature "L. Grand" in the top right corner and other marginal notes.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. I. C. Barrett, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church, Birmingham, has for some time past been holding week evening meetings in his parish, for the purpose of reading from the principal journals the war news of the day. In September, 700 working-men presented him with a testimonial of gratitude and esteem for having read to them on forty-two evenings. In acknowledging the testimonial, Mr. Barrett said, that having heard that working-men were in the habit of resorting to public houses for the purpose of hearing the news, he had commenced these meetings with the hope of withdrawing them from the expense and temptation of the public-house, and also with a view of improving their taste in reading. He further said, that he should watch the opportunity when peace arrived, which he hoped would be soon, to direct their attention to some of the higher subjects of literature.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buel, of the Greek Baptist Mission, left Athens for the United States, via Smyrna, early in September. Their return is in consequence of measures taken by the Executive Committee for discontinuing the mission, in accordance with the views entertained by the Missionary Union, at its last meeting.

Rev. Mr. Rawson writes from Burns, N. Y., that the church in that place is now in the midst of one of the most blessed revivals he ever witnessed. "The work moves on with great stillness and solemnity, and several of our most prominent citizens—men of middle and advanced life—are rejoicing in hope."

The donations and legacies received by the American Missionary Union, in August and September, amounted to \$18,222.39—making, for the first six months of the current year, \$47,568.82, against \$39,937.75 received in the corresponding period of 1854.

The Bishop of London acknowledges, through the Times, the receipt of the first half of a £1,000 bank-note from an anonymous donor, to be applied to the purposes of church extension in London.

The Patriarch of the Chippewa Indians was lately baptized, with his wife and three children, making more than forty of that tribe who have received the holy ordinance.

European News.

European news to Nov. 3d was received in New York, by the steamer Pacific, on the 15th.

The action of the British Government in sending a fleet to American waters, and thereby imperiling the friendly relations that exist between the two greatest commercial nations of the world, had created the most intense excitement throughout England, and the step was almost universally condemned as a rash and provocative act. It was alleged that the Mosquito question was the cause of the threatened rupture. The supposed misunderstanding between the two Governments had been exaggerated to such an extent that at the time the Pacific left Liverpool a statement was published in the Post of that city, and generally believed, that our Minister at London had demanded his passport. Happily, we are able to contradict such an absurd report on the direct authority of Mr. Buchanan himself.

The war news brought by the Pacific is unimportant. Nothing positive is given about the military operations in the Crimea, but the impression prevails that the campaign is closed for the season. It is imagined that the design of the Allied Commanders is rather to expose the Russian Army to the severities of Winter and cut off their retreat, than offer them battle.

Full details are published of the capture of Kinburn. The fire upon the devoted fortress is described as exceeding in intensity even that to which the Malakoff succumbed. Against a vastly superior force, the garrison of Kinburn contended bravely, but in vain, and, finally, conditions of surrender being offered by Admiral Lyons, and accepted by the Governor, the garrison, to the number of fourteen hundred men, marched out with the honors of war, and gave themselves up as prisoners. After the capture of Kinburn the Russians blew up the forts on Czakow Point, anticipating an attack from the allied mortar vessels.

There is no later news from Kars. A rumor was current at Erzzeroum, that the Russian General had demanded reinforcements to make another attack on the place. The Russians are said to have lost over nine thousand men in their late disastrous repulse before this fortress.

On the 24th September, a squadron of the Allied fleet sailed, with 300 British infantry, under Major Hunter, and 600 French, on board, to destroy the Russian establishments at Fanagoria and Taman, with the purpose of depriving the enemy of his means of sheltering troops, during the coming Winter, and to procure materials for housing the Allied forces at Cape St. Pauls and Yenikalé. Simultaneously with this attack, a demonstration was made against Tremouk, by the Azoff squadron. Both operations were successful. The Allies destroyed and carried off quantities of building materials, and found, within the defenses, about 70 disabled guns. No opposition was offered, and no loss was sustained.

According to Vienna letters, the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal interview at some place on the frontier with the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and probably other potentates, with the view of coming to some understanding for the conclusion of peace.

Of the 1,910 British wounded in the assault on the Redan, 800 were shot or stabbed through the chest or upper part of the body.

A circular, published at Vienna, estimates the Turkish and Allied forces at 300,000 men, exclusive of the Turkish army of 24,000 men on the banks of the Danube.

Gen. Sir William John Cockerin is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea in room of Gen. Simpson. His appointment is regarded favorably by the army and people.

Violent storms had been experienced along the Eastern coasts of Britain, causing considerable loss in shipping.

Among the passengers by the mail steamer La Plata, at Southampton, were Gen. Belzu, of Bolivia, on a tour, and the negro baron, Jean Baptiste Damier, appointed to represent the Empire of Hayti during the temporary absence of the Haytien Minister at London.

Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who had both

limbs shot off in the Crimea, has just been united in marriage to Miss Gurney, of Norwich.

Among the items of general intelligence is the statement that Lord Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby, is to receive the appointment of Colonial Secretary, vacant by the death of Sir Wm. Molesworth.

Thirty-four political refugees have been ordered to leave the Island of Jersey by the British Government. Among the expelled are Victor Hugo and his sons.

The Fraudulent Legislature of Kansas—Duty of Congress.

It is very evident to all fair-minded people throughout the country, that the Legislature was elected by votes imported from Missouri, and that the actual settlers were overborne in the contest by that fraud; and although Gov. Reeder is stopped by his formal recognition of it, from taking this ground—a point he was called upon to decide by virtue of the Act of Congress—we yet feel persuaded that the fraud should induce the House of Representatives to reject the claims of Gen. Whi field as a delegate. There is no question that the fraud of the election entered into the character of every act passed at Shawnee, and gave to them the peculiar and the bad complexion by which they are marked. By legalizing which, effect is given to the fraud, and its repetition is invited, there and elsewhere, in contests of the same character. The true principles of the Nebraska Act, which seeks to give to the people of the Territories the complete regulation of their domestic concerns, is overthrown by a Congressional recognition of an election for members of the Legislature, the result of which was due entirely to imported voters. The actual settlers of Kansas were not represented in that Legislature; they do not sympathize with its proceedings; they condemn its tone and its violence; and they repudiate its acts, as being in truth those of strangers, who came in, on the day of election, to shape the organization of the Territory so as to suit the institutions of an adjacent State. Governor Reeder, who had ordered that the Legislature should be held at Pawnee—the spot of his speculations in real estate—instead of taking firm ground against the legality of the election, recognized its validity, and sent in his Message, as Governor, to the Legislature thus elected. It is true that this recognition of them complicates the matter, inasmuch as he was the person named by the Act of Congress to make a decision; but, under the power to regulate the Territories conferred on Congress, that body may obviate the difficulty, by rejecting a fraudulent election, and remanding the whole question back for settlement by the people of the Territory. There are various reasons of an imposing character for this policy, some of which we proceed to present. 1. If the fraud shall be persisted in, it will keep alive a powerful organization having for its object to correct the difficulty, which will ultimately prevail, as indeed it ought to prevail, in overturning the fraud. 2. The public mind, which was excited in some quarters to a high pitch by applying the principle of the Compromise bill as respects Texas, to Kansas and Nebraska, (leading to unfriendly feeling between the North and South,) would return to its old and safe track, if this fraud were repudiated by those who appear to derive benefit from it, but who cannot, in the long run, owing to the inherent weakness and injustice of an attempt to maintain what is wrong. 3. The repudiation of the fraud would quiet agitation, now directed against the principle of popular sovereignty, which agitation derives its chief aliment from the circumstances attending the inauguration of the territorial Government in Kansas.

Journal of Commerce.

HOW A SLAVE TRIED TO ESCAPE AND COULDN'T.—The Louisville Courier tells this story with a relish:— Ben, the slave property belonging to one of our citizens, made his escape from jail several weeks ago. He was captured, and yesterday returned to the city. His account of his adventures in search of freedom, and that of his captors in search of the fugitive, raises somewhat of romance. He says that he crossed the river at the saw mills, and immediately took the line of the Jefferson Railroad. In the neighborhood of Vienna some Hoosiers discovered him and immediately gave chase. They, after a long run, succeeded in taking him, but he escaped from them soon. At a subsequent period he was again seen and had to undergo another chase. Being mounted on a stolen horse, his pursuers soon found that he would distance them. Accordingly they fired, killing the horse. Undaunted he kept ahead, and dogs were set upon him; but he baffled all pursuit until wearied down. Being again taken, he escaped a second time, and for a long while perplexed the Hoosiers, until, entirely prostrated by hunger and exposure, he was finally taken.

COST OF THE EASTERN WAR.—A glance at the two years of the Eastern war—at the battles of the Crimea, the siege of Sebastopol, and the storming of that fortress—will show that this war is among the most sanguinary the world has ever seen. The loss of human life is greater than that which took place in the French and Russian campaign of 1812, and this was greater than any which (up to that time) had been recorded in history. The fleets of both the Powers on the Black Sea have been annihilated, and the number of those capable of bearing arms in Russia has been decimated. More than one hundred thousand of her soldiers moulder beneath the ruins of Sebastopol, or upon the battle-fields of Kalafat and Silistria, and the hills of the Alma and Tchernaia. The struggle of Sept. 8 was at the cost, on both sides, of more lives than were lost in Napoleon's greatest battles, with the exception of those of Leipsig and Waterloo. The Allies employed in the bombardment of Sebastopol more ammunition than was used during the seven-years' war by all the arms put together. The cholera alone has destroyed, in the East, a greater number of soldiers than were brought into the field by Frederick the Great in all his wars.

TRIAL OF A JUDGE.—Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., is now on trial in New York for receiving a bribe in his official capacity as Judge. The indictment charges, that on the 15th of April, 1853, an indictment was found in the court of Sessions against Wm. Cosgrove for burglary, who was held to bail, and

the case called for trial, but he not appearing the recognizances were forfeited, and a bench warrant issued for his arrest—that on the 17th of February, 1855, Judge S., "contriving and intending to prevent the due course of justice," accepted a gift of five hundred dollars in money from Margaret Connolly, as to said William, with the understanding that the judicial action of the said indictment against said Cosgrove should be ended by means of a *nolle prosequat*.

THE MERCANTILE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.—From official tables it is ascertained that the shipping of the world amounts in number to 145,500, measuring 15,500,000, and worth in money \$775,000,000.

The following table shows the number of vessels and tonnage of the leading commercial nations in the world:

Table with columns: Vessel, Tonnage. United States, 40,000, 5,661,416. Great Britain and Col., 35,960, 5,043,270. France, 14,354, 718,130. Holland, 2,090, 456,462.

Not a great while ago we used to read in the geography, that the tonnage of the United States was larger than any nation except England, which had twice the tonnage of our own country. Both countries have gained largely upon France and other maritime nations. Either England or the United States has as much tonnage as all other nations together.

FRUIT OF MISSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.—In 1854, Sir G. Grey, Governor of New Zealand, stated that he had visited nearly every one of the missionary stations, and that he believed that out of 100,000 natives there were not more than one thousand who did not profess Christianity. It is estimated that 50,000 of these native Christians are in connection with the Church Missionary Society. All the arts of civilized life are springing up in the path of Christianity, and the island is fast becoming the very garden of the Southern Ocean. Such wonders hath God wrought by the hands of a few feeble and unprotected missionaries.

SUMMARY.

Several of our largest ship owners have arranged to fix the minimum rates of passage to European ports from this city, as follows: In second cabin, eighteen dollars for adults, and ten dollars for children under twelve years; in stowage, sixteen dollars for adults, and nine dollars for children under twelve years—including provisions, which in all cases will be provided by the ship.

Mrs. Albert Rogers, residing in the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn, committed suicide on the 10th inst., by taking arsenic. She had been subject to temporary fits of insanity since childhood, and had recently been more than usually melancholy, owing to the loss of considerable property.

A dispatch dated St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 17, says: The suit of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., against the City and County of St. Louis, for damages arising out of the injunction case, was submitted to Court to-day. The Court gave damages in the sum of \$85,727. The defendants appealed.

A dispatch dated Washington, Friday, Nov. 16, says: I understand that dispatches have been received by the Pacific, embodying assurances from the English Government, that the dispatch of a British squadron to the West India Station has no reference to Central American matters, nor any object hostile to the United States.

Mr. J. A. Crander, of Caroline, Va., raised the past season eight hundred and thirty bushels of prime wheat on eighteen and a half acres of accurately measured land, being nearly forty-six bushels per acre.

The Illinois Central Telegraph Line was extended to Cairo on Saturday last, and that office is now ready for business for Cairo and all points on the line of road from Chicago and Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio River.

Further and authentic particulars of the curious accident on the Harlem Railroad, when a train of cars was blown off the track, show that but one person was killed. This was Mr. Francis W. Rathbone, a passenger residing at White Mills, Chatham Four Corners.

One of the largest crops of Potatoes we have heard of lately, is that raised by Mr. McMurty, on his farm near Lexington, Ky. He has 160 acres in Potatoes of the very finest qualities, and calculates on raising over nine thousand barrels.

A dispatch dated Boston, Thursday, Nov. 15, says: At South Danvers this morning, John Brown shot his sister dead, and then cut his own throat, dying immediately. He was out of health, and it is supposed, may have been suddenly seized with insanity.

Several vessels that went to Malaga for raisins came home without a box, on account of their very high price. Boxes are retailed for \$4.50 now that sold a year ago for \$2.50.

The total yield of Copper of the Lake Superior mines for the present year is set down at 4,790 tons, or 9,681,000 pounds, the aggregate value of which is \$1,600,000.

The Northern Home Journal learns that within the last four months nearly fifty persons have left Gardner, Me., to locate themselves permanently in the West.

Wisconsin, by her new census, has a population of 552,100, against 305,391 in 1850. Gain in five years 246,718, or about eighty per cent. There are but 788 blacks in the State.

Henry Ward Beecher has commenced a lecturing tour "out West," for which he is to receive \$125 a night and all expenses paid.

Rev. Dr. Baker states that twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed, in Brazoria county, to Austin College, Texas.

One-dollar bills, on the Genesee River Bank, altered to five, are in extensive circulation.

Cranberries are very scarce and high this year, \$10 to \$15 per barrel at wholesale, which is double last year's prices.

There are 300,000 volumes in the private libraries of Boston. Ten of these libraries contain 92,000 volumes.

Switzerland sent goods to the value of 3,576,000 francs to this country, from July to October, this year.

There are one hundred and forty-one churches in the city of Brooklyn, and seventy-five school-houses.

A dispatch dated Boston, Friday, Nov. 16, says: The British ship Robert Parker, arrived at this port from Liverpool, was in contact, on the night of Nov. 8, in lat. 45° 30', lon. 54° 30' with the British ship David Brown, Vaughan, from Quebec for Bristol, England, and damaged her badly. The Parker lay by her until day-light and took off the Captain and crew, twenty-one, all told, who stated that two men had been killed at the time of the collision.

A dispatch dated Easton, Pa., Friday, Nov. 16, says: The Monument in honor of Zachary Taylor is to be dedicated here on Tuesday next, and a great time is anticipated. Invitations have been extended to Generals Scott, Cadwallader, Patterson, and Foster, and Commodore Stockton, and it is hoped that most if not all of them will be present. Twenty different military companies are expected.

A suit has been commenced against the trustees of Trinity Church, New York City, by the State of New York, claiming as the property of the State a good portion of the Trinity estate. It is valued at \$20,000,000, and was known as the King's Farm. The suit will employ some of the ablest lawyers in the country. In addition to Attorney-General Ogdén Hoffman, Governor Clark has selected the following corps of assistants: Alfred Conklin of Auburn; Nicholas Hill of Albany; Charles Tracy of New York, and Morris S. Miller of Utica.

The population of Boston, according to the late census, is 162,629. In 1850 it was 138,727, showing an increase of 17.10 per cent. The number of foreigners and their children under 21 years of age now residents of the city is 86,336, or 10,043 more than all others. The increase of this class during five years has been 22,874, leaving only 997 for the increase of the native population. A large portion of the native increase has been absorbed in the suburban townships.

Elizabeth Harker, who had been confined in the jail at Huntington, Pa., since the Fall of 1853, under sentence of death for the murder of her husband and sister, by poison, died there a few days ago. She was 65 years of age when she committed these murders, and in consideration of her sex, and extreme age, Governor Bigler humanely withheld her death warrant, and she was allowed to drag out a life of remorse and wretchedness, until called by Providence to her final account.

A dispatch dated Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 14, says: You may rest assured that nothing has transpired in our diplomatic relations, that could give the President the slightest intimation of any unfriendly purpose in the ordering of a British fleet to American waters. There really is no excitement or uneasiness felt by the Administration, if positive assurances to that effect are to be believed.

George W. Wells, of Mason Co., Ky., has a twenty-acre field of corn which promises, from what has been gathered, a yield of one hundred and eighty bushels (ears) per acre. But the funny part of the story is that he did not intend to make such a crop. The first planting not coming up well or looking promising, he replanted between the rows, and afterward, not being able to decide which rows were best or which to plow up, as he intended to do with the first planting, he let both stand; and the present great crop is the result.

A man by the name of Wm. Ewers, living at Gravesend, Canada, was recently engaged in a dispute with a woman with whom he cohabited, and being at high words, expressed a wish "that God would strike him dumb if he was not correct." At that moment his speech failed him, and up to this present time he has not been able to speak a word. Beyond the loss of his speech, he is in no way affected, either by paralysis or epilepsy, so that there appears to be no physical cause for the impediment.

A census just completed shows that the population of New York City has now reached 633,169. In 1845 the population was 371,223, and in 1850, 515,394. The census of the State of New York shows that the tendency of population is towards the cities, rather than towards the country. While all the cities have increased largely since the previous census, the returns show a falling off in population in many of the rural districts.

The National Intelligencer says that Brigadier General Shields has taken out a land warrant for 160 acres, and adds that the General has entered with great assiduity upon the pursuits of agricultural life, and intends locating the land granted him by this warrant in the region of his present home in Minnesota.

The late Thomas B. Cushing, of Boston, left the munificent sum of \$150,000, to the town of Ashburnham, Worcester Co., to endow two seminaries of learning, to be located in Ashburnham, the one for males and the other for females over ten years of age.

The passengers in a recent balloon excursion state that at the height of 14,000 feet above the earth, every thing spoken distinctly by them was returned in about a minute in an echo as clear and distinct as the words spoken.

The subject of female lawyers has been revived again by some of our strong-minded friends, and Mrs. Oakes Smith, and others, have published letters, lately, recommending ladies to prepare themselves for forensic duties.

While a party of wreckers were taking out the cargo of a Spanish brig, on Bahama Bank, they were fired into by a Spanish launch, two of them killed, and five or six wounded. The remainder were imprisoned at Cienfuegos.

A dispatch dated Chatham Four Corners, Saturday, Nov. 17, says: A snow storm commenced here at 3 o'clock this afternoon and continued till 7 o'clock this evening, when a most violent rain set in. About ten inches of snow had fallen.

A dispatch dated Utica, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 16, says:—George F. Evans, an actor, was suddenly killed while walking down Genesee street, this morning, by the falling of a ladder upon him.

On Saturday week, a man named Jackson, living near Otawa, Ill., was shot in his own house, while eating his dinner, by a neighbor to whose wife he had given shelter when she was driven away from home by disagreement with her husband.

Judge Stuart, of the Superior Court of Quebec, has decided that American coin are not a legal tender in the British Provinces.

A dispatch dated Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 18, says: The fire at Alexandria caused the death of seven persons. Five of them were members of the Star Fire Company; one of the Relief Company, and one a colored man. The fire was deliberate incendiarianism. Candles saturated with camphene and trains of gun-powder leading to the crockery crates were found. Mr. Dowell and two of his clerks have been arrested, and are charged with being the incendiaries. Mr. Dowell had his stock insured for twenty thousand dollars, while its value is said to be but five thousand.

Dr. Kane's gray hairs and furrowed face plainly tell the story of his hardships and sufferings. His appearance indicates two score and ten; in reality, he has just entered his thirty-fifth year. His form and physique are not what is generally fancied to be in keeping with a dauntless spirit, daring exploits, and herculean undertakings. He is below the medium height, with a spare, delicate frame.

The Borsen Zeitung, of Berlin, mentions that the Russian Government is endeavoring to effect a sale to the United States of America, of its possessions in the north of that continent, for the sum of 40,000,000 of silver roubles; should the bargain be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, various indulgences are to be extended to the commerce of the United States on the part of Russia.

In Mariposa county, Cal., is one of the most remarkable objects of natural scenery in the world. A considerable stream dashes down a precipice almost perpendicularly sixteen hundred feet, and afterwards the collected waters again fall in spray and foam to a depth of eight hundred feet. In winter, when the stream is swollen into a torrent, and snows cover the lofty mountains surrounding, the scene beggars all description.

The new Governor of California, J. Neely Johnson, was born in a squatter's cabin in Indiana. In 1849 he went to California, where his first occupation was that of driving a mule team to the mines. He next took to the practice of law, and has since then been a rising man. At the age of thirty years and one month he is Governor of a large and thriving State.

A correspondent at Davenport, Iowa, says that all fears of an injunction against the contemplated railroad bridge across the Mississippi at that point (Rock Island) have vanished, and the work has been vigorously pressed forward through the past summer, favored by the exceeding low water in the river.

It is said that no fewer than 25,000 horses, belonging to the English army, are rationed daily in the Crimea. This number, of course, includes chargers, cavalry horses, and horses, and the animals belonging to the transport establishments.

A writer in the Atlas states that the sales of boots and shoes by Boston wholesale and jobbing houses, amount to upwards of \$20,000,000 per annum; and in our large manufacturing cities and towns, such as Lynn, Haverhill, Danvers, &c., the sales are also reckoned by millions.

It is reported of a Society for the relief of indigent clergymen, that they make all their contributions secret, lest the penurious parishioners of such ministers, having knowledge of the fact, should deduct the same from their salaries.

The claim of J. H. T. Nowell, Esq., of Hillsboro', against the Boston and Maine Railroad, for injuries received by his little daughter, in 1852, when Gen. Pierce's boy was killed, has been settled by the payment of \$3,000.

Berlin is the fifth in size of the European capitals, which thus follow each other in the order of population:—London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Berlin, and Vienna is the sixth.

New York Markets—Nov. 19, 1855.

- Ashes—Pots \$6 37 c 6 50; Pearls 7 37. Flour and Meal—Flour 9 75 a 9 00 for State, 8 75 for Michigan; and Ohio, 9 50 a 11 25 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour, 6 25 a 7 50. Corn Meal 4 25 for Brandywine. Grain—Wheat 1 95 a 1 98 for Western red, 2 10 a 2 20 for Western white, 2 20 for Canadian white. Rye 1 20 a 1 23. Barley 1 18 a 1 29. Oats 47 a 52c. for State and Western. Corn 94 a 96c. for Western mixed. Provisions—Pork 20 75 a 21 25 for prime, 22 50 for beef. Beef 5 50 a 9 50 for country prime, 11 00 a 12 50 for country mess. Lard 12 a 12 1/2c. Butter 17 a 21c. for Ohio, 21 a 26c. for common to very good State, 26 a 28c. for choice. Cheese 9 1/2 a 11c. Apples—1 50 a 1 75 for Greenings and Spitzenbergs, 75 a 25 for Pippins, 2 00 a 3 00 for Newtown Pippins, 75c. a 1 12 for common. Hay—70 a 75c. for shipment, 87c. a 1 00 for local. Onions—1 37 a 1 50 per bbl. reds. 1 75 for whites. Potatoes—1 00 a 2 00 per barrel, according to quality. Seeds—Clover 1 1 1/2 a 1 2c. Timothy 2 27 a 3 12 per bushel. Flaxseed 2 00 a 2 10 for 56 lbs. Tallow—12 1/2 a 12 3/4c.

MARRIED.

In New Market, N. J., on the morning of the 10th inst. by the Rev. H. H. Baker, Mr. HENRY V. DUNHAM to Miss SUSAN MARIAN SHALLEY.

LETTERS.

W B Maxson, W B Gillette, Joseph Goodrich, Joshua B. Maxson, W L Saxby, G E Wheeler, J J Whitcomb, J T Vass, John Utter Jr (ex. Rec. Sept. 20.) C Tyler, E R Clarke, H P Burdick, J C Green, J E Potter.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Table with columns: Name, Amount. M Wells Crumb, Milton, Wis \$2 00 vol. 13 No. 23. A G Crumb " 2 00 13 23. Alva Brown " 2 00 13 23. Jeddiah Davis " 2 00 13 23. Frederick Baten " 2 00 12 52. D H Harvey " 2 00 12 26. Samuel Pierce, " 2 00 12 53. Geo Buten, Albion, Wis 2 00 12 52. V B Halloway, Princeton, Wis 2 00 13 13. Mrs Sally Tyler, Oporto, Mich 2 00 12 52. Wm S Dunham, Plainfield, N J 2 00 12 52. J B G Weedon, Newport, R I 2 00 12 52. W L Saxby, Springfield, Mass 2 00 (will 12 52). J O Bassett, Independence 2 00 12 52. Abial Thomas, Alfred 2 00 12 37. Jeremiah Burdick, Almond 2 00 13 3. Peter Burdick, Nile 2 00 12 52. J B Maxson, New Lebanon Spa 2 00 12 52. Lucy Carpenter " 2 00 12 52.

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Great Central Route.

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Miscellaneous.

The Philosophy of Chimneys.

A recent number of the London Quarterly Review contains a readable and instructive article upon chimneys and their belongings. The writer is apparently a decided admirer of the open fire-place, as a genial enhancer of home joys, and while he admits its defects, and its annual chapter of accidents or annoyances, still thinks the enjoyment of the open fire to be too deeply seated (among Englishmen especially,) to be disturbed greatly by these causes. But leaving this social aspect of the open fire-place, which the weather just now would rob of all its charms, the writer gives much that is new in relation to chimneys, and the philosophy of their action, some portions of which we condense for our columns.

The chimney has been in use five centuries. Existing remains prove that perpendicular flues were constructed in England as far back as in the twelfth century. In drawings of the time of Henry III., chimneys of a cylindrical form, are represented as rising considerably higher than the roof, and orders to raise the chimneys of the king's houses were frequent in that reign. Nevertheless it was still the general custom, even in the fourteenth century, to retain the hearth in the middle of the room. When the wood was fairly ignited, the smoke would not be great, and the central position of the fire was favorable to the radiation of heat. This method of warming the hall was continued long after fire-places with chimneys had been erected in the smaller apartments. By the reign of Elizabeth the advantages of the new system were so well appreciated, that ladies in their visits to their friends, if they could not be accommodated with rooms with chimneys, were frequently sent out to other houses, where they could enjoy the luxury.

But notwithstanding the chimney is so venerable an institution, it has been employed with a very imperfect appreciation of the physical laws upon which it depends. Probably, says the writer, from whom we quote, even at the present day, few of those who erect chimneys would be able to explain the conditions of their successful action; while the learned chimney-doctor often fails in his diagnosis, and rashly prescribes for a malady from which the patient may be free, while neglecting that which would be evident to the eye of the man of science.

It is often supposed either that smoke ascends the chimney because it is lighter than the surrounding air, or that some mysterious power exists in the chimney by which the smoke is drawn up and discharged. That smoke is not lighter than air, the following experiment, devised by Dr. Franklin, will show. If a pipe of tobacco be lighted, the stem plunged to the bottom of a decanter half full of cold water, and the bowl covered with a piece of linen so that it may be blown through without burning the lips, the smoke will descend the stem of the pipe and bubble up through the liquid, and thus becoming cooled, it will not rise out of the decanter, but will spread over the surface of the water. This shows that smoke is in reality heavier than air. But the murky cloud, which consists of carbon, hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, vapor of water, and other products, is mixed with a large proportion of the air which enters the fire. It is this invisible column of heated air, that by its expansive force carries with it the visible and less heated smoke, until it emerges from the top of the chimney, where it encounters the cold of the external atmosphere, loses its ascensive power, and unless some kindly breeze convey it speedily away, hangs like a cloud over the crowded city, or falls in minute particles of carbon, begriming everything below.

Air, then, being essential to the draught of chimneys, the quantity needed and the best mode of supplying it is an important inquiry in connection with the subject. Dr. Franklin's method of ascertaining in a rough way how much air is required to be admitted per minute, was to set the door ajar until the fire burnt properly; and gradually close it again until smoke began to appear; he then opened it a little wider, and if the width of the crevice was half an inch in a door eight feet high, the room would need an aperture equal to 48 square inches, or a hole 6 inches by 8. Six inches square would probably be sufficient for the wants of most chimneys. But where to form this aperture is a difficult question. If made in the door, it admits a cold current to the back and feet of persons sitting near the fire, and also interferes with the privacy of the room; if made in the windows, it brings down a cataract of untempered air upon the head. The plan invented by Guazzer, a Frenchman, who a century and a half ago, described it in a work, entitled "La-Mecanique du Feu," appears to have great merit, and is now very generally used in this country for the purpose of supplying hot air furnaces. He opened a hole in the hearth, communicating with a channel which passed under the floor, and finally through an aperture in the wall of the house, reached the outside atmosphere. The principal remedy for smoky chimneys being to keep up an ample supply of air, and no special provision being made by the house-builder for the purpose, the air finds its way through the cracks of windows and doors, or by the more easy passage of another chimney-shaft. In this way chimneys may overpower each other. A fire in a front or back drawing room may burn very well by itself, but if an attempt be made to light both fires, the rooms are filled with smoke. The stronger burning fire draws upon the shaft of the weaker for a supply of air, and of course brings the smoke down with it. If the two rooms be separated by a wall, the same effect may be produced, for they still communicate atmospherically by the joints of the doors. It is even possible, when the windows fit tightly, for a large kitchen fire to overpower all the other chimneys of the house. It was an old notion that chimneys ought not to be crooked, whereas a slight bend at the top is beneficial, for this prevents the sudden descent of wind or rain. Nor is the form of the chimney material; it may be tapering, or of equal bore; pyramidal or square; it is only necessary that it be constructed so as to offer no considerable resistance to the ascending current, for otherwise the hot air will be delayed in its ascent, and have time to cool. A high chimney always makes the best draught, and hence well built factories invariably have such chimneys. Dwelling houses do not require such enormously high chimneys, but they must be high enough not to be over-topped by contiguous buildings, else the wind, striking against the superincumbent

will be precipitated down the chimney, filling the room below with smoke and gas. Much of what is here said about smoky chimneys applies also to ventilation. The combustion of a fire, or of gas lights, as well as our own breathing, vitiates the air, so that every apartment ought to have an outlet for carrying off the carbonized and deleterious atmosphere. A hole, opening into the chimney, just below the ceiling, is the best method of meeting this difficulty. Rooms, heated by properly constructed furnaces, which admit fresh air raised to a temperature of sixty-five degrees, and supplied with such an opening, are the healthiest that can be had, unless it is apartments warmed by grates, and fitted with such a ventilator, the grates and room being fed with cold air in such a way as to prevent draughts on the person.

An Incident.

It was late. The lamps of the car burned dimly. In one seat were a "happy couple" rejoicing in a carpet-bag, two hand-boxes, a basket, a brown paper parcel, and a "sleeping cherub." Suddenly a girl—a girl of some three years' experience in this strange world—awoke from one of those long undisturbed slumbers that are among the prerogatives of childhood, and climbed up so as to stand and look over the back of the seat. Two careworn, travel-weary, and half-awake men sat directly in front of the little creature. They looked as if they had been on board of railroad cars for a month, and had journeyed from the regions about sunset. The great curios eyes of the child fell upon them. She scanned carefully the face of each, and one would have deemed her to have been an infant-physiognomist. Presently one of them looked at her. It was evident that she liked him, of the two, and had about made up her mind to speak to him; for instantly her little voice was heard, as she piped out the query: "Does you love little girls?"

The man looked at her a moment rather gruffly, and then replied: "No—I don't."

A shade of disappointment and surprise was instantly daguerreotypied upon the child, but passed away, when she replied: "Yes, you do."

The man roused himself, and took another look. He was evidently both puzzled and interested, and he said, "How do you know?"

And she replied, "Cause you looked as if you did."

This thawed him out some, and he said: "I have got a little girl at home."

The little questioner now evidently felt that she was on the right "track," and after a look that showed that this intelligence presented a new and unexpected view of the affair, renewed the conversation earnestly, and the following colloquy ensued:

"Does you love your little girl?"

"Yes."

"Is she a real good little girl?"

"Sometimes she is."

"Is she naughty sometimes?"

"Yes."

"Does she go down in the kitchen when she hadn't ought to?"

"Yes, sometimes."

"Do you whip your little girl when she is naughty?"

"Sometimes."

"Does she cry when you talk to her, and tell her she is naughty?"

"Yes."

"Then do you whip her?"

"Sometimes."

"When she says she is sorry, do you whip her then?"

"No, never."

The little creature's eyes danced and sparkled at this, and drawing conclusions no doubt from her own experience, she exclaimed:

"'Tis real glad, I is."

Then looking at the other man who had refused to answer the question she had put to him, she said to her newly-made friend with a look of wonder:

"That man won't speak to me! Does he love little girls?"

The man had a heart somewhere, and he thawed out. Rousing himself, he extended his brawny hand, and said:

"How do you do, sissy?"

And the little creature, not altogether at her ease, replied:

"'Tis pretty well, how is you?"

By this time all within hearing of the colloquy were moved to tears; the eyes of the parents of the little prattler were full to overflowing, and those who were nearest heard one of the men she had questioned say to the other:

"She's a little witch."

And so she was. Her blooming beauty and her infantine artlessness were powerful enough to break through the roughness, the weariness, the reserve, and the indifference of the travel-worn men of the world, and to melt them to tears.

The Thrifless Farmer.

The thrifless farmer provides no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter, but permits them to stand shivering by the side of a fence, or lie in the snow, as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or in the mud, and not infrequently in the highway, by which a large portion of it, and all the manure, is wasted.

He grazes his meadows in fall and spring, by which they are gradually exhausted and finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor, just such as to let his neighbor's cattle break into his field, and teach his own to be unruly and spoil his crops.

He neglects to keep the manure from around the sties of his barn—if he has one—by which they are prematurely rotted, and his barn destroyed.

He tills or skims over the surface of his land, until it is exhausted; but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first, he has no time, and for the last he is not able.

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe, or a rake, or a hammer, or an augur, but knows not where to find them, and thus loses much time.

He plows, harrows, and other implements, lie all winter in the field where last used; and just as he is getting in a hurry, the next season, his plow breaks because it was not housed and properly cared for.

Somebody's hogs break in, and destroy his garden, because he had not stopped a hole in the fence, that he had been intending to stop for a week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and talk as long as he can find any one to talk with.

He has, of course, little money; and when he must raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he raises it at a great sacrifice, in some way or other, by paying an enormous share, or by selling his scanty crop when prices are low.

He is a year behind, instead of being a year ahead of his business—and always will be.

When he pays a debt, it is at the end of an execution; and consequently his credit is at a low ebb.

He buys entirely on credit, and merchants and all others with whom he deals charge him twice or thrice the profit they charge prompt paymasters, and are unwilling to sell him goods at any cost. He has to beg and promise and promise and beg, to get them on any terms. The merchants dread to see his wife come into their stores, and the poor woman feels depressed and degraded.

The smoke begins to come out of his chimney late of a winter's morning, while his cattle are suffering for their morning's feed.

Manure lies in heaps in his stable; his horses are rough and uncurred, and his harness rot under their feet.

His bars and gates are broken, his buildings unpainted, and the boards and shingles falling off—he has no time to replace them—the glass is out of the windows, and the holes stopped with rags and old hats.

He is a great borrower of his thrifty neighbor's implements, but never returns the borrowed article, and when it is sent for, it can't be found.

He is, in person, a great sloven, and never attends public worship; or if he does occasionally do so, he comes sneaking in when the service is half over.

He neglects his accounts, and when his neighbor calls to settle with him, has something else to attend to.

Take him all in all, he is a poor farmer, a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, and a poor Christian. [Farmer's Magazine.]

A Tunnel to Connect England and France. When Mr. Isambert Brunel projected the Thames Tunnel, people first scoffed at the feasibility of the undertaking, and then, when the great engineer demonstrated its practicability by achieving his plan, they took to wondering of what earthly use this great expensive underground gallery could possibly be.

For a long time, we confess, we were rather skeptical of the practical benefit to be derived from Mr. Brunel's splendid whim. We knew that certain people sold cakes and candy by gaslight in the Thames Tunnel to wandering country people who paid their sixpences to walk through that great damp, mouldy gallery; but there it seemed as if the commercial uses of the Tunnel ended. Now we know better. The successful accomplishment of the Thames Tunnel has directed the scientific mind in that line, and the result has been that we are in five years from this time to have a tunnel beneath the English Channel, running from Boulogne to Dover.

M. Favre, a distinguished French engineer, accompanied by several hydrographers and engineers, has lately been employed in surveying the neighboring coasts, and taking soundings with the view of immediate carrying out this magnificent project. M. Favre's report is bold and self-assured.

The tunnel will be about eighteen and a half miles in length, to which must be added about a mile and a half that will run under the shore on each side in order to give the necessary gradual ascent from the tunnel to the surface of the earth.

The distance between the top of the arch of the tunnel will never be less than 27½ yards, so that all danger of the ocean breaking through will be avoided by this enormous thickness of what may be called the wall of the tunnel. This tunnel will be lined with a double arch, the first of granite and of impermeable cement, the second of thin iron plates pierced like a colander with small holes, so that the slightest leakage will be instantly discovered.

Through this tunnel it is intended that an atmospheric railroad shall be established, thereby avoiding the smoke consequent on the use of the ordinary locomotive, by which the transit from end to end will be performed in twenty-five minutes, and all the terrible sea-sickness, so awful to the continent-seeking cockney, entirely avoided.

The natural objection that arises to the practicability of this stupendous work is the difficulty of getting rid of the earth of stone, quarried out of the bowels of the subterranean chamber. In the ordinary course of engineering, every barrow-load of earth would have to be brought to one of the mouths of the tunnel, which operations would consume so much time and labor, as to add enormously to the expenses. The difficulty M. Favre proposes to surmount by sinking along the course of the tunnel, what he calls "Maritime Wells," which will divide this subterranean gallery into sections of about eleven thousand yards each in length. By these wells all the accumulating earth will be thrown into the sea, forming islands about the wells themselves, and so strengthening them. These wells will serve the purpose of ventilating the tunnel. The cost of the whole is estimated in round numbers at 100,000,000, or \$20,000,000, and the cost of each yard will be 2,695, or \$539.

The soundings that have been made in the English Channel, show that the soil is very favorable to such an undertaking. At a certain depth free-stone has been found, so that the vault of the tunnel will be formed of a stone impermeable to water, and capable of sustaining, in a thickness of 27 yards, an enormous weight.

The estimates of the produce of this Submarine Railway are based on the supposition that 200,000 passengers now travel backwards and forwards between France and England at the present day. Of course this number would be increased by the facilities offered by the Submarine Railway. France now

consumes 80,000,000 of metrical quintals of pit coal, 8,000,000 of which is furnished by England, the remainder by Belgium and Prussia. As the superior facility for transport would enable England to supply much of this coal now brought from those countries, the Company calculate that their transport of coal will amount at least to 10,000,000 of tons, which will yield a profit for transport of 10,000 of francs yearly for this branch of commerce alone. Besides, the 3,000 ships that now annually enter the harbors of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk, with a tonnage of 40,000 tons, will, of course, yield a great portion of their traffic to this railway, which will be safe, expeditious, and comparatively inexpensive.

These are the principal details of a scheme which, if carried out, will certainly connect the reign of Napoleon III. with one of the most stupendous scientific enterprises the world has ever seen. With a tunnel across the British Channel, and a telegraph across the Atlantic, what man will be found to say to the tide of human progress, "That far, but no further, shalt thou go!"

History of Steam.

In a late number of Hott's Merchants' Magazine, we find the following condensed history of Steam, and its application to steam-boats:—

"About two hundred and eighty years B. C. Hiero, of Alexandria, formed a toy, which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power. A. D. 450, Anthemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the cold bottom of a leather tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extending to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded. In 1743, June 17, Blasco D. Garoy tried a steamboat two hundred and ninety tons with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impossible. A present, however, was made to Garoy. The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's History of Inventions, A. D. 1663. In 1710, Newcomen made his first steam engine in England. In 1618, the patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine. In 1764, James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England. In 1776, Jonathan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation. In 1778, Thos. Paine first proposed this application in America. In 1781, two Americans published a work upon it. In 1789, Wm. Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth Clyde canal. In 1802, Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York. In 1789, John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware. In 1793, Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam. In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine, to travel on a turnpike road. The first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1818, from Charleston to Liverpool."

In addition, we find the following, which we extract from the miscellaneous papers at the close of the third volume of the Documentary History of New York, and in connection with the extract given above, will be of some interest to you. The paper is entitled, Model of Fitch's Steamboat. It then goes on to say:—

"The model of the first steamboat (built by John Fitch) was discovered a few days ago, in the garret of Col. Kilbourne, a brother-in-law of John Fitch, near the town of Columbus, in Ohio. It has been in the possession of Col. Kilbourne for more than 30 years. The model is about two feet long, and set upon wheels; the boiler is a foot long, and eight inches in diameter, with a flue through it not quite in the centre, in which the fire seems to have been placed. The cylinder stands perpendicular, and the framework that supports it is not unlike that now used by some of the low-pressure boats on Lake Erie. There is a paddle wheel on each side, and, in fact, every thing appears to be complete, with the exception of a condenser and force pump. The boiler is even supplied with a safety-valve, though part of it has been broken off."

It is in vegetable as in animal life; a mother crams her child exclusively on arrow-root—it becomes fat, it is true, but alas! it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks that her offspring cannot make bone—or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principal bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread, perhaps now and then a little meal and soup—it would have no bones and teeth at all. Farmers keep poultry; and what is true of fowls is true of cabbage, a turnip, or an ear of wheat. If we mix with the food of fowls a sufficient quantity of egg shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay many more eggs than before. A well-bred fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be. A fowl, with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil nor mortar from walls, nor calcareous matter in her food, is incapacitated from laying any eggs at all. Let farmers lay such facts as these, which are matters of common observation, to heart, and transfer the analogy, as they may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to every injudicious treatment, as their own horse. [Maine Farmer.]

Variety of Food Necessary.

The Russian government, in order to excite the religious zeal of the people, has caused to be constructed near Moscow an exact imitation of the Holy Places at Jerusalem. The convent of Voskreseenskoe is made to resemble exactly the church of the Holy Sepulchre; and the sanctuaries, chapels and tombs have precisely the same dimensions, color and ornaments as those at Jerusalem.

On the 1st of September there were 120,000 visitors in Paris, which is 25,000 more than at the corresponding period of last year. There were in the public hotels alone, at the 29th ult., 4,480 Germans, 1,190 Americans, 9,210 English, 2,390 Belgians; 59 Egyptians, 1,075 Spaniards, 780 Dutchmen, 1,512 Italians, 330 Swedes, 1,020 Swiss, and 78 from the Danubian Principalities.

The solemn proclamation, and promenade of the "King of Pumpkins"—that is the largest pumpkin offered for sale—took place the 19th ult., in accordance with ancient custom, in the Marche des Innocents, Paris. The royal vegetable of the present year, which was produced at St. Mandé, weighed 370 pounds, and was nearly nine feet ten inches in circumference.

General Pellissier is an enormously fat man, with very white hair, which is cut very close; he is so fat that he is unable to ride any distance. He is not very tall, and his face has rather a good-humored expression, and quite different from what imagination would portray from his history, either in the Crimea or in Africa.

An employe of the French Administration des Lits Militaires of Constantina (Algeria) committed suicide in a strange way a few weeks ago; he placed three ball cartridges in his mouth and set fire to them. When the explosion took place the upper part of his head was blown off.

Feeding out Roots.

There is probably a greater crop of roots—such as turnips, ruta bagas, carrots, &c., raised in Maine during the present year, than for any one year previous, for some time. These roots will be fed to cattle during the winter, and it may not be amiss to think the best mode of doing this. The easy man chops up a pint or two every day with his jack-knife or barn shovel, and throws them over to the cattle "hit or miss," and lets them eat them so. In the spring he looks at his cattle and says, "I don't think roots are any 'great snakes' to feed cattle with." The careful man purchases a root-cutter, passes them through it in sufficient quantities to give his bullock a full meal—sometimes, if he be extra careful, he cooks them and feeds out in

that way. In the spring, he looks at his cattle and says, roots are excellent for cattle in the winter, but it requires a good many of them and a good deal of care in feeding them out. So does any thing else. The question with him will next be, how can I economize this business so as to make the roots do the most good?

On this point many good farmers have often queried, and many experiments have been tried. Mr. Lawrence, of Cirencester, Eng., has made some experiments in feeding turnips to cattle in winter, from which it appears that to give a bullock a full feed of roots alone, is not so good as to give a less quantity with cut hay, or straw, (chaff, as they call it in England.) [Maine Farmer.]

COAL.—The greatest coal field in the world, says the N. E. Farmer, is that of the Ohio valley, which embraces that space of country penetrated and watered by the Ohio river and its tributaries, such as Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, all of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, up to the narrow rim of the Lakes, and the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. More than one-third of this valley is underlined with coal, the extent of the coal surface being 99,000 square miles. In the State of Illinois alone there is a total coal area of 44,000 square miles. This State has the largest coal area on our continent, and greater by 26,696 miles than the whole coal area of Europe, which amounts only to 17,504 miles.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The introductory part of the French treaty with Persia reads thus:—In the name of God, the element and merciful—his high Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, whose elevation is as that of the planet Saturn, whom the sun serves as a standard, who is the brilliant star of the firmament of crowned heads, the sun in the heaven of royalty, the ornament of the diadem, the splendor of standards and imperial ensigns, the illustrious and liberal monarch; and his Majesty, elevated as the planet Saturn, whom the sun serves as a standard, whose splendor and magnificence are like those of the skies, the sublime sovereign, the monarch whose armies are in number as the stars, whose grandeur recalls that of Djemschid, whose magnificence equals that of Darius, the heir of the crown and throne of the Keyaniens, the sublime and absolute Emperor of all Persia.

In consequence of the increasing submarine telegraph communication with the Continent from England, the Electric and International Telegraph Companies have laid down another wire between the English and Dutch coasts in addition to three already in operation. The new cable is 119 miles in length, and weighs 238 tons. It was coiled on board the steamer Monarch (Capt. Henley), belonging to the companies, and the process of paying out commenced at Orfordness, at 3 P. M., on the 29th of September, and was successfully completed at Schevening at 1.20 P. M., on the 30th, having occupied about twenty-one hours.

A gentleman named Dellac, residing in Paris, has presented to the church of Challanargues (Cantal), a piece of the True Cross, of the size of a man's finger, which, in the great revolution, was broken from a large piece kept in the chapel of St. Denis. This piece was originally presented to the chapel by Philip Augustus, who obtained it from Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople, and the French monarch caused it to be deposited in a gold box, enriched with precious stones.

A letter from Rome says: The fall of St. bestupol has recoiled dolorously in the hearts of our ecclesiastical rulers here, who foresee woes upon woes arising from the success of the allied arms, and apprehend that the defeat of one autocrat will be fatal to the repose of all the others throughout Europe. When reproached with their sympathy for the schismatic Czar, the priests reply, "What would you have us to do? Do you not see what Palmerston said of us?"

Signor Bonelli, of Turin, has submitted a proposal to the British government to carry the submarine telegraph from Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, (where a line already starts from Algeria,) to the island of Malta. He offers to do it in two months, at a cost of £10,000. He also offers to carry the line from Malta to the Dardanelles in one direction, and to Alexandria in Egypt, in the other, in six months' time, and at a cost of £50,000.

The Russian government, in order to excite the religious zeal of the people, has caused to be constructed near Moscow an exact imitation of the Holy Places at Jerusalem. The convent of Voskreseenskoe is made to resemble exactly the church of the Holy Sepulchre; and the sanctuaries, chapels and tombs have precisely the same dimensions, color and ornaments as those at Jerusalem.

On the 1st of September there were 120,000 visitors in Paris, which is 25,000 more than at the corresponding period of last year. There were in the public hotels alone, at the 29th ult., 4,480 Germans, 1,190 Americans, 9,210 English, 2,390 Belgians; 59 Egyptians, 1,075 Spaniards, 780 Dutchmen, 1,512 Italians, 330 Swedes, 1,020 Swiss, and 78 from the Danubian Principalities.

The solemn proclamation, and promenade of the "King of Pumpkins"—that is the largest pumpkin offered for sale—took place the 19th ult., in accordance with ancient custom, in the Marche des Innocents, Paris. The royal vegetable of the present year, which was produced at St. Mandé, weighed 370 pounds, and was nearly nine feet ten inches in circumference.

General Pellissier is an enormously fat man, with very white hair, which is cut very close; he is so fat that he is unable to ride any distance. He is not very tall, and his face has rather a good-humored expression, and quite different from what imagination would portray from his history, either in the Crimea or in Africa.

An employe of the French Administration des Lits Militaires of Constantina (Algeria) committed suicide in a strange way a few weeks ago; he placed three ball cartridges in his mouth and set fire to them. When the explosion took place the upper part of his head was blown off.

There is probably a greater crop of roots—such as turnips, ruta bagas, carrots, &c., raised in Maine during the present year, than for any one year previous, for some time. These roots will be fed to cattle during the winter, and it may not be amiss to think the best mode of doing this. The easy man chops up a pint or two every day with his jack-knife or barn shovel, and throws them over to the cattle "hit or miss," and lets them eat them so. In the spring he looks at his cattle and says, "I don't think roots are any 'great snakes' to feed cattle with." The careful man purchases a root-cutter, passes them through it in sufficient quantities to give his bullock a full meal—sometimes, if he be extra careful, he cooks them and feeds out in

New York and Erie Railroad.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 19, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Dunkirk Express at 6.30 A. M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6.30 A. M. for Buffalo. Mail at 8 1/2 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M. (from foot of Chamber-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.)

Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Ossipee and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 1/2 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

On Sunday, there is an express train, at 5 1/2 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Billiana with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR all the purposes of a Family Physic. There has long existed a public demand for an effective Purgative Pill which could be relied upon for its perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial has been made, and it has conclusively shown that what success it has accomplished in the purpose designed, it is easy to make all Pills—one which should be free from all the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunately for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is so irritating to the bowels, as to produce not only a sense of burning, but griping pain and revulsion in the system, as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from it. These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless arising from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously, than that it should be used in excess. 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 these Pills are the following: Biliousness, Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they are equally effective in Constipation, Dropsy, Colic, Dyspepsia, Hemorrhoids, Scarcity and Scanty, Cold, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and soreness of the blood; in short, any case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Eruptions of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Spasms, and Sides. They should be taken in the morning, on an empty stomach, with a glass of water, or a glass of spring water, to purify the blood, and cleanse the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulative action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the system. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary doses should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine weakens the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physician is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body and it is confidently believed this will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt but will readily to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.