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# 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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WHOLE NO. 596.

# The Subboth Recurder.

# THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

The French correspondent of the Independent furnishes the following details of the meetings of the "great Evangelical Conference," 1st of September:

light concerning the religious and moral con- ceive of anything that may overcome them. dition of the world at the present day. Day after day, nations, so to speak, have appeared bright features, while others did not recoil from exhibiting, under its most painful aspects, the ed under the influence of either infidelity or | speech of the meeting. That speech was no

without some degree of surprise that many France is, as Mr. G. Monod asserted, "the only one-half of the British nation belongs to | ianity?" Is it true that "her history, her the Established Church, whilst the other government, her literature, and her moral and half are either connected with Independent religious state are favorable to Protestantism? Churches or profess Popery. While in that country, the papal aggression and the eastern war have, with other causes, contributed to and I believe that such assertions on the part produce an awakening, first of the Protestant | of the speaker are the result of too lively an feeling, then of a truly religious spirit, Eng. | imagination, whilst the readiness and applause land has had to deplore the progress among her people, of the Mormon imposture, and the growing influences among the people and the clergy of those German systems which are most opposed to evangelical religion.

her appearance—an appearance by no means | ed by Protestant churches upon evangelical unworthy of her reputation, though it is much | Christians. The Lutheran clergy of Sweden to be regretted that so few, comparatively, of especially shows the most bitter opposition to either her laborious, learned and deep thinkers the spreading of vital religion. In the true—that the Bible, studied with an humble and theologians, or eloquent speakers—and | Dutchies of Holstein and Sleswig the compul she has got plenty of them—were present. Some of the formal worn-out citizens of old (the Dane instead of the German) and the Europe, thought their trans-atlantic brethren utter subjection of the Church to the State a little noisy, a little boasting, and a little fond | renders most difficult the breaking out of the of big speeches; but all were unanimous in gospel light upon these Protestants, but alas! their sympathy and admiration for the piety, far from Christian countries. the zeal, the energy of the churches of the New World; and all, on hearing an account sionary work in the world, given in the meetof the wealth and stupendous resources of ing devoted to that most important branch of your country, were ready to acknowledge that | Christian activity. To mention only what rethese vast means of doing good could not be placed in better hands.

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. In Holland, as in the rest of the world, this age is an age of trouble, and change, and agitation. There are among the Dutch, diverse tendencies, theological and ecclesiastical, and Protestantism there after having given a resting place to the persecuted of all Europe, preserves in its bosom the various ideas and tenets which characterized

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 field where now all evangelical Christians 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 Conferences. The Drs. Tholuck and Dorner were among the Ger- great self denial and ability, in the work of man 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 Stuttgard, speak with more accurateness of the state of read by Mr. Grand Pierre, gave a sketch of Italy; of her degradation, her wants, her agthe religious awakening which begun in 1817. pirations, and the best means of doing her 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 | good to the Italians, had not been instrumenta 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 ration- by Dr. Dwight, was read in French, by Mr. alism yielded the ground, among the profess- Gauthey. It stated both the decay of Mo- John Marshall could not resist me. When I them. A thousand motes of mischief steal such." Doctor Dorner, in his turn, made an next to inaccessible, the so-called Christian eloquent and deeply pious plea in favor of the population scattered over the empire, can be German Universities. There was some call evangelized, and the influence of truly Christ- digest meat. for it, for it seems a pretty well accredited ian communities will do more to prepare the opinion, that all the heresies of the nineteenth | conversion of Turkey than would ever have become unbelievers without taking the trouble | churches. of thinking laboriously, either to arrive to this infidelity or to justify it—because, I say, the Kossuth's description of the Protestant Church its true application."

logical deductions. If it is a false system, it cause it to fall to pieces and be given up. No gary. such hope is left for those whose infidelity seeks for no scientific grounds-those light

doubt eloquent and stirring, but were its Though for many years Mr. G. Monod has RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF RANDOLPH. proved it, I am not convinced that it is true, 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, Next to old England, young America made on account of the shocking persecutions inflictsory use in the pulpits of a foreign tongue

I cannot pass over the statistics of the misgards the last four years, it was stated that in 1851 eight missionary societies had received 8,669,006 francs,in1854their receipts amounted to 8,893,700 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 them. Holland is a land of thinking, of eru- into torrents of wild and sublime eloquence, dition, and quiet seriousness. Religion has made a profound impression upon all his been, and is still, at a very low ebb there, but hearers. The contact with such men does a very great progress has been made, and is really good; their earnest zeal, their exhortspreading, both as regards Christian doctrine tations, 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 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 evangelizing Italy, entitled most to the confidence of the assembly. I mean the Rev. Mr. Meille, of Turin. None better than him could 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 the Churches." Would to God that Mr. Desanctis, who is also anxious to de 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,

Germans, when they deny the truth of Christ- of Hungary, in this paper, expected much lanity, endeavor to show the world why they more and better things of her than what was reject it, and because they try with all their said in the meeting devoted to her. A fact at might to substitute for it a system of philoso the outset, gave us the measure of the freephy—it is thought that their infidelity and dom enjoyed under Austria's rule: The Hunchance of arriving at the truth, than a man of the ministers, lamentable state of ignorance land, Nov. 29; New York, Nov. 29; Missouri, plored.

system rests necessarily upon a series of features of the picture given of the state of the two millions of Protestants, either Lutherans contains in itself some inconsistency which or Reformed, who are to be found in Hungary. logic will sooner or later discover, and that A few facts, however, show that lately the inconsistency in a system which pretends to Spirit of God has been at work there, and that be a strictly logical whole, will necessarily as regards religion, there is still hope for Hun-

The report upon the Jews was written by a converted Jew the Missionary Hausmeister. held in Paris, from the 22d of August to the superficial infidels who neither seek to destroy In a retrospective review of his nation's his-Christianity scientifically nor attempt to sub- tory, Mr. Hausmeister stated that the ancient The chief, and one of the most interesting stitute anything for it. While the systems of Church of Jerusalem had for bishops fifteen features of this Conference, is the vast amount the former are self-destructive, the prejudices converted Jews. Afterwards the corruptions of reliable information which it has brought to of the later are such that one can hardly con- of the church, and the persecutions inflicted upon Jews by the Christians, caused the Jews The meeting devoted to France has not to look with horror upon Christianity. Yet, been quite as interesting as several others. now and then, some of them, before and after before the Conference, and, by the mouth of The report upon the state of religion was the reformation, embraced the gospel. But their representatives have spread before an upon the whole a very poor and superficial no missionary effort was made in their favor attentive audience the lights and shadows of affair. The Rev. Mr. Farjat, who wrote and until the beginning of the 17th century. Since their present state; some of them, however, read it, had none of the qualifications require then many societies have been founded to dwelling with marked preference upon the ed for such a task, and though he did his best, evangelize them; among which may be menhe was far from doing justice to the important tioned the following: 1st. London Society, and stirring theme he had to develop. After with 33 chief stations, 98 missionaries, 50 of wretchedness to which they have been reduc- him Mr. Guillaume Monod delivered the 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 England first reported herself. It was not statements well grounded? Is it true that Berlin, and several thousands in England. 2d. Berlin Society; 3d. Scotch Missions; 4th. heard for the first time of the startling fact, that | natural born supporter of evangelical Christ- | British Society; 5th. The Societies of Westphalia, Basle, and Strasbourg.

FRANC PARLEUR.

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 and contrite heart, never yet failed to do its work, even with those who from idiosyncracy or disorded minds have conceived that they were cut off from its promises of a life to

"' 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 just as I had begun to despair, after more of faith so precious. 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 our redemption—yes, my brother, our redemption David for the power and glory of the Parthian or Roman empires, as described by Milton in the temptation of our Lord and Saviour;-

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 methe 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 not, and even to them that do. And although I have now, as then, to reproach myself with time misspent, 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, van-

"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' to 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

But it pleased God that my pride should be the dross and bring forth the gold purified. of Tudor finished my humiliation. I had to that, with parental stripes, I was driven.

"Throw Revelation aside, and I can drive any man by irresistible induction to atheism. bigots who must have milk, not being able to the instruments of oppression.

THANKSGIVING.—This appointment has now the laws of agitation. been made in the following States:-

Florida, Nov. 22; Pennsylvania, Nov. 22; searching investigation.

### "MY ANGEL LOVE."

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

There is a poem, written by one of our foster children of genins, of which I am reminded by this question of angelic aid to our mortal imperfectness of reach. 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 neaven—thus exquisitely tells the story of their earthly ove 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 clew, 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 guido-I knew him even then, Though meekly as a child he stood.

Among the sons of men-By his deep spirit loveliness, I knew him even then. And as I laid my weary head Upon his proffered breast, And scanned the peril-haunted wild,

From out my place of rest, I wondered if the shining ones Of Eden, were more blessed. For there was light within my soul. Light on my peaceful way, And all around the blue above The clustering starlight lay:

And easterly I saw upreared The pearly gates of day. So hand in hand we trod the wild, My angel love and I, His lifted wing 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 grope 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 Shines but one steady star-For, when my guide went up, he left The pearly gates ajar.

In those last two unsurpassed lines-lines in golden cadence of which lay the lark-song of her own then dawning morning in heaven—Emily Judson has expressed the faith for which the imaginative world is ow zealously contending-spirit-vision across the grave. I should be reluctant indeed to relinquish my during years of misery and darkness; and | hold, instinctive rather than philosophical though it be,

## DISCUSSION.

It seems, after having discussed much and long on very many questions, that it has become, at length, a fairly mooted question, the ransom of sinners—of all who do not whether it is right to discuss at all, in the hug their chains, and refuse to come out from style or range of a free, whole-souled debate. the house of bondage; —I say that I would And, Messrs. Editors, we would crave the innot exchange my little portion in the Son of sertion of the following thoughts, which lately appeared i the Independent, from the pen of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, for the benefit of all not for all with which the enemy tempted the such as are in trouble on this point. There is the rin . . f a true, manly, as well as Christ-"This is the secret of the change of my ian spirit about his suggestions, which we

# 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 aggitation is quarrelsomeness; what the second mean by quiet is a slumberous rest-not tranquility, but spiritual lassitude and dreamy

No agitation is wholesome which violates the moral sentiments, and no quiet is desirable which leaves the moral feelings asleep.

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 untold spiritual disasters.

The truth of Christis a fire. When it exists in life and power it will search out the hearts "Had I remained a successful political of men, and try men's ways. It will put every leader, I might never have been a Christian. human device into the furnace, and burn up mortified; that by death and desertion I should The soundest principles, the most undoubted lose my friends; that \* \* \*. The death facts, the most prudent measures, the wisest counsels, and the most beneficent institutions. tried all things but the refuge to Christ; and 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

Nothing could be more dangerous to

Virginia, Nov. 15; Maryland, Nov. 15; tution, the better will they appear under

be an erroneous one. He who falls into error the part of the Austrian clergy, opposition to by adopting a system of this content to be an erroneous one. He who falls into error the part of the Austrian clergy, opposition to be adopting a system of this content to be an erroneous one. He who falls into error the part of the Austrian clergy, opposition to be adopting a system of this content to be an erroneous one. He who falls into error the part of the Austrian clergy, opposition to be adopting a system of this content to be a system of the part of the Austrian clergy, opposition to be a system of this content to be a system of the part of the austrian clergy, opposition to be a system of the part of the austrian clergy, opposition to be a system of the part of the austrian clergy, opposition to be a system of the part of the austrian clergy, opposition to be a system of the austrian clergy, opposition to be a system of the austrian clergy, opposition to be a system of the austrian clergy opposition to by adopting a system of philosophy, has more the spreading of the Bible, extreme poverty Nov. 29; Rhode Is- faith in their doctrine, and fear to have it ex- of the catechism, and then examined them shanes of armining of the spreading of the Bible, extreme poverty Nov. 29; Rhode Is- faith in their doctrine, and fear to have it ex- of the catechism, and then examined them with

be made. It should be made just as often as ally with an individual. there is any sensitiveness among its managers, the community in an institution, then that ef forced so advise them to save their lives; and

vigilant scrutiny.

wrong. There never will be peace so long as liberty of speech is abbreviated or punished. twenty would be at my door and and And wherever discussion becomes odious, though God, by more success than I expect. tyranny is not far off.

who is called to the work of discussion, or hindered my other studies, and partly because controversy, should feel himself specially re- the very fear of miscuring and doing any one quired to put on the whole armor of God. harm, did make it an intolerable burden to me. The Apostle directs us to contend earnestly | So that, after some years' practice, I procured for the faith, but not quarrelsomely, not angrily. | a godly diligent physician to ceme and live in Nay, we are commanded in meekness to in- the town, and bound myself by promise to struct those who oppose themselves, and to practice no more, unless in consultation with speak the truth in love. All irritating sharp- | him, in case of any seeming necessity; and so ness, all questions or imputations of motives, with that answer I turned them all off, and all anger and ungracious violence, is to be never meddled with it again." laid aside. Every good cause deserves not the glory of a noble spirit. Nothing is more body. But besides these parish labors he unfairness often witnessed among Christian ests of the church. writers, the disposition to take advantage of ando him good, the exaggeration of whatever and every first Thuisday in the month, was might damage him, the attempt to misrepre- the ministers' meeting for discipline and dising to abridge the liberty of reply.

have as yet formed less honorable canons determination; all which I mention as my upon these matters than men of the world, and mercies and delights, and not as my burdens. the columns of religious newspapers have exhibited as flagrant breaches of truth, honor, and generosity, as can anywhere be found.

men become impatient, and even exasperated. because, it is said, they promote ill-will and prayer." not charitablenesss. The remedy is, not the suppression of controversy, but of its ill temthe spirit of an institution.

that there should be one discussion less. But | the pastoral office. there are peculiar reasons why it should not be divisive and embittered.

It is in vain to seek a remedy for this danair. There is a Divine Providence. Consake os 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 How to steer between these extremes is the Kidderminster. Yet few have any adequate great art of right conduct in public discussions. idea of the voluminous and diversified publi-Some men love discussion for the relish of cations of Baxter while in the pastoral office, both at Kidderminster and in the parish of St. Martin. As a pastor, Baxtor abounded in Quakerism, Millennarianism; on all which labors for the spiritual good of the people of his charge. His "Reformed Pastor," drawn real from his own experience in the pastoral office, is published by the American Tract Society as a vade-mecum for pastors in our time. No better manual of pastoral duty-not excepting Vinet's admirable treatise—is extant in any language, or could be furnished this day with the accumulated experience of two hundred

> 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 "Before the wars, I preached twice each

Lord's day; but after the war, but once, and once every Thursday, besides occasional ser- all concerned in writing its editorials, would ors and the students, to a science friendly to hammedanism, and the extreme difficulty the say any man, I mean a man capable of logical imperceptibly into the crevices. The truths mons. Every Thursday evening, my neight only equal in fifteen years the labors of Baxter say any man, I mean a man capable of logical imperceptibly into the crevices. The bare who were most desirous, and had opportunity to the say any man, I mean a man capable of logical imperceptibly into the crevices. faith. "Once," said Professor Tholuck, missionary finds in evangelizing the Turks. "there was perhaps only one University in What can be done while the law and consequential reasoning. Deism is the of a hundred years since become lies in the bors who were most desirous, and had opportant and consequential reasoning. Deism is the of a hundred years since become lies in the bors who were most desirous, and had opportant and consequential reasoning. The institutions which set tunity, met at my house, and there repeated our columns every week to the publication of "there was perhaps only one University in Germany which could be called evangelical capital number of the law pronounces of those that startle at atheism, and way we use them. The institutions which set tunity, met at my house, and there repeated our columns every week to the publication of way we use that startle at atheism, and way we use their liberty. The sermon afterwards they proposed what his writings it would take possibly four many four proposed what his writings it would take possibly four many four m Germany which could be called evangelical; capital punishment against any Turk who to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one age, or protected their liberty, the sermon; afterwards they proposed what his writings, it would take nearly four years and my ———, (may be indeed to day only one could be found which is not to day only one age, or protected their liberty, the sermon; afterwards they proposed what his writings, it would take nearly four years and my ———, (may be indeed to day only one could be found which is not to day only one age, or protected their liberty, the sermon; afterwards they proposed what his writings, it would take nearly four years and my ———, (may be day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found to day only one could be found to day only one could be found which is not to day only one could be found to day only one could be da to-day only one could be found which is not embraces the gospel? But if the Turks are gospel? But if the Turks are God have forgiven us both!) and myself used, become, by insensible change of circumstances, doubts any of them had about the sermon, or to complete the work! The industry and such are to insecssible the so-called Christian the enemies of liberty and large of circumstances, and I resolved goal of each of ea with Diderot & Co., to laugh at the deistical or administration, the enemies of liberty and any other case of conscience; and I resolved zeal of such a man may well put to shame our their doubts. Last of all, I caused sometimes feeble services. This faithful and devoted one and sometimes another of them to pray, pastor, preached twice every week, visiting "But enough—and more than enough—I the public welfare than the prevalence can scarcely guide my pen. I will, however, of a doctrine that discussion is inimical with them myself; which, besides singing a ously upon the questions of his time that of a doctrine that discussion is inimical with them myself; which, besides singing a ously upon the questions of his time. that have been known in the world were it not for Turks saw no Christianity but the corrupt a real Christian; for from the days of John guard of both. The doctrine of quietism, some of the younger sort, who were not fit to the German Universities. Because, while in forms it has assumed among the Armenians, the Baptist until now, the kingdom of heaven in this respect, is the first article of the priest's pray in so great an assembly, met among a other countries like Every fellow. other countries, like France for instance, men the Greeks, and other ancient down fallen suffereth violence, and the violent take it by and tyrant's creed. While every step of adforce;'—a text which I read five hundred vance, in religion, in morals, in liberty, secu- hours in prayer together. Every Saturday Alas for Hungary! Those who had read times before I had the slightest conception of lar or spiritual, in education and civilization, night, they met at some of their houses, to has been made by a violation of this false doc- repeat the sermon of the former Lord's day, trine of peace, and by a sharp application of and to pray and prepare themselves for the following day. Once in a few weeks, we had The truer a thing is, the sounder an insti- a day of humiliation on some occasion or other. Two days every week, my assistant and myself took fourteen families between us. their philosophy are the most dangerous al all. | dom enjoyed under Austria's rule: The Hun-Now D. D. When men are afraid to hear doctrine or for private catechising and conference; he Now Dr. Dorner has shown this opinion to obliged to conceal his name. Oppression on 22; Maine, Nov. 22; Delaware, Nov. 22; dogma discussed, either they are dozing and going through the parish, and the town combined to conceal his name.

than that its managers are unwilling to have of them were stalled through ignorance or its affairs examined and discussed. Where bashfulness, I forbore to press them any furits officers are close-mouthed and dignified; ther to answers, but made them hearers, and where its friends answer facts and arguments | either examined others, or turned all into inby lifting up their hands in horror of discus- struction or exhortation. I spent about an sion, and go about deprecating agitation, hour with each family, and admitted no others praising peace, longing for peace, praying for to be present; lest bashfulness should make peace, it is high time to bring them to a rigor- it burthensome, or any should talk of the ous account. It ought to be enough to con | weakness of others; so that all the afternoons demn any measure or institution, that it is un- on Mondays and Tuesdays I spent in this way. willing to bear examination. There is no after I had begun it, (for it was many years thing on earth so good that it does not need | before I did attempt it, ) and my assistant spent the morning of the same day in the same em-Neither is it for the institution itself to say ployment. Before that, I only catechised how often, or how closely, examination shall them in the church, and conferred occasion-

"Besides all this, I/was forced, five or six and until the community from whence it draws years, by the people's necessity, to practice its support are entirely satisfied. And if such | physic. A common | pleurisy happening one a course tends to undermine the confidence of year, and no physician being near, I was fect is conclusive of the necessity which there Lecould not afterwards avoid the importantly was of fiery, trying, and rigorous searching. of the town and country round about. Beed, so long encouraged me, yet, at last, I But, on the other hand, every Christian could endure it no longer; partly because it

Thus systematically and laboriously was he alone good arguments from its defenders, but employed as the physician both of soul and offensive to the spirit of Christianity, than the enumerates others connected with the inter-

"Every first Wednesday in the month was tagonist, the suppression of whatever might our monthly meeting for parish discipline: sent, and, especially, that spirit which is will- putation. In those disputations it fell to my lot to be almost constant moderator; and for We are sorry to believe that Christian men every such day, I usually prepared a written Every Thursday, besides, I had the company of divers godly ministers at my house, after the lecture, with whom I spent that afternoon When controversies are in progress, good in the truest recreation, till my neighbors came to meet for their exercise of repetition and

The results of his labors were wonderful. His congregation so increased, that though per. If a man is writing in a bad spirit, let the church was very commodious, five gallethose who have love deep enough to float ad- ries were built to accommodate the people. vice in, go to him and labor with him. If a When he first went to Kidderminster, about pastor is violating the spirit of the gospel one family in a street worshiped God and which he is set to preach, to his own brethren | called upon his name; and when he came he should be held to account. The spirit of away there were some streets "where there a man should be held to account, as much as was not one family that did not so." All must own that the diligence, the faithfulness, and In our own day there are many controver- the success of Roston as a procedur and a sies and much excitement. We do not desire pastor, fully met the highest requirements of

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 ger by dissussions from controversy. There published so many works that his biographer is something stronger than controversy in the tells us that he seems "to have lived only in the atmosphere of a printing-office." And troversy is an effect. It is only the spirit that Baxter himself says. "all these my labors we may control, and that ought to be control. (except my private conference with the familed for Christ's sake, for our own, and for the lies) 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, subjects he wrote with great learning and

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

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. y 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 re-

about the sense; and, lastly, urged them, with Prof. Tyler enumerates the names of forty. whose opposition to Christianity rests on mere both in the church and in the schools, spiritual prejudices and antipathies. A philosophical life hardly perceptible—such are the main Nov. 29; Indiana, I

# The Sabbath Recarder.

Editors GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.) N. V HULL (N. V. H A B. BURDICK (A. B. B.) British Correspondent- JAMES A. BEGG

### "FREE DISCUSSION."

"One of the Subscribers," in a communi cation which lately appeared in our columns, reprobates the idea of giving unrestricted license to correspondents to set forth "what they please, on whatever subject," and thinks that "a discreet censorship should be exercised by the editors," &c. We are happy to coincide in this view. And while we have no particular relish for the distinction of revealed truth into "essentials and non-essen tials," we do regard some points of doctrine pugns these vital points ought either to find no place at all in our denominational organ, or to find admission only for the sake of being combated. Indeed, we are not sure that the evil which it effectuates. If mankind were always eager for the truth, if they loved it, and esteemed it more precious than rubies, it would be otherwise. But it is too true, that reject the truth, not so much because it is not clearly presented, and successfully vindicated, as because it opposes their prejudices; and we very much doubt the expediency of presenting to the readers of a family newspaper, or to the members of a miscellaneous congregation, errors which they had otherwise never heard of, merely for the sake of confuting them.

In these days of free inquiry, the stern rigidness of our forefathers is not unfrequently reflected upon with much severity. That they erred somewhat, we do not doubt; but we are of opinion, that the tendency of the present age is to an extreme of latitudinarianism. The maintenance of sound doctrine has come to be considered a matter comparatively unimportant. In the affectation of exalting moral rectitude, "the faith once delivered to the saints," the foundation of all true morality, is guarded with loose care. A recusant public sets its face against the cardinal principles of Christianity; the literary and political journals abound with insinuations to the disparagement of old-fashioned Bible doctrine; talented speakers go about the country lecturing in behalf of what is called ' reform,' and covertly hinting that the Church of Jesus Christ is a worn-out, superannuated institution; the so-called "benevolent so cieties" are magnified as the agencies which are to redeem mankind, while a sor of Good-Samaritanism is glorified, as if it answered all the purposes for which the plan of salvation was instituted; and in the prestige with which the active spirit of the age invests these movements, the vital elements of Christ-· ianity seem to be forgotten.

Many well-intentioned Christians are carried away by these things. They allow them selves to be fascinated with the scintillations of infidel wit, and come back from hearing their declamations, so charmed with the strikcan scarcely talk, or think, of any thing else. a system destructive of their communion with God; but, like Samson shorn of his locks, they go out as at other times to shake themselves, not knowing that the Lord has departed from them. They suppose them selves to be in possession of all the elements of true religion still, and are rather offended if the bald spots which the Philistines' shears have made upon their heads should be alluded to. And if they send communications to the religious paper smacking of the comteeming with quotations from Theodore Parker and the popular reformers, whose zeal for mere Natural Religion has conjured them into the belief that there is no substantial disagreement of their pantheistic philosophy | the human body is constanly changing during with the Christianity of the New Testament, and should therefore be subjected to "a discreet censorship," they at once complain that free discussion is inhibited.

As a general thing, we do not calculate to By this, every one is to himself what he calls allow important errors of our correspondents to pass unnoticed. When our residence was in the immediate vicinity of the press, we made it our aim to give "the bane and anti- and it was by the same self which now reflects dote," both together. Not many communica- on an action, that the action was performed. tions impugning our views were given to the It is this personal identity that is the subject readers of the Recorder, without being accompanied by editorial strictures, in the same | served to exist in different successions of matpaper. As we are now situated, we are ter; so that, to render the rewards and punobliged to wait. But while we are waiting ishments just and pertinent, nothing is necesfor, and anxiously expecting, a suitable pause sary but that we rise again with such a body to the arguments of our correspondents, be- as that we retain the consciousness of our past fore we begin to review them, we confess actions. It appears to me that the best method that some of them have a peculiar faculty of of disposing of the question "with what body keeping us in uncertainty whether they have do they come?" is to refer it to the risen finished their subject, or ever intend to.

twenty years (says Dr. Baird) since I came the | Phil. 3: 21, that Christ "shall change our first time to the old world, for the purpose of vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto promoting, in my humble, though imperfect his glorious body." The raised body of Jesus. way, the things of our Lord. During that and the changed bodies of Enoch and Elijah, period I have made seven visits to Europe, are, without doubt, specimens of what the ble nature of it, is therefore equivalent to a Bible, and turning to Isaiah, we read the fifty- 25th, on board the bark Maury, Capt. Fletchand many portions of it I have visited often, raised bodies of the saints will be in the resurdent denial of the gospel as the power of God unto third chapter. "Of whom," said I, "does the er, for Shanghai, China: Rev. John S. Joral- Association, South Carolina; one hundred

say, with truth, that I believe that a great and good work has been going forward, not equally, but really, in every Protestant counnew relation to the spirit world. It is certain try, and in several Roman Catholic countries, such as France, Piedmont, Belgium, and such as France, Piedmont, Belgium, and his resurrection, as he testified to his disciples. Ireland. There is a good movement in Bohemia, Moravia, and other German parts of the Luke 24: 29. He said to them, "Behold Austrian empire, in favor of the evangelical faith among the dispersed and oppressed Protestants. In the central parts of Russia truth has been making some progress. Even in Spain, especially at Madrid and Barcelona, a good work is in progress, about which I may not speak more particularly.

### THE RESURRECTION—NO. 2.

It is still a subject of inquiry as to how the dead are raised up, and with what body do they come? These are questions which wil probably never be satisfactorily answered

until the solemn and grand event takes place. In regard to the first part of this inquiry, I think we should be satisfied in referring it as so vital to godliness, that it pains us greatly altogether to Him who is fully competent to when any of our brethren demur to their perform all He has engaged to do. It should truth. We believe that the error which im not be thought a thing incredible, that God should raise the dead; and we should be satisfied with his doing it in his own way. We cannot tell what means he employed in creating man originally. He spake, and it was latter alternative ought to be conceded, in all done. It is "through faith we understand the cases. An everlasting round of controversy worlds were formed by the word of God; so is not profitable; nor will the most masterly that things which are seen were not made of refutation of error always suffice to cure the things which do appear." Heb. 11: 3. In regard to the last clause of this passage, DrDoddridge says: "It is certain no visible cause could produce those things, which would in effect be to suppose them to have produc-"men love darkness rather than light." They ed themselves; we therefore refer them by faith to a divine, invisible original." Chrysostom thus expresses it: "The things which exist were made of things not existing." So Bishop Pearson, and most other divines. In like manner, I see not but we must refer the resurrection to the same divine, invisible criginal First Cause, who can as easily restore the dead to life, as he originally made the worlds of things which did not previously exist, and as he made man of the dust of the earth. All things are possible with God. It is by faith we understand there will be a resurrection of the dead by the word of God.

Nor shall we be more successful in the second part of this inquiry,namely, With what body do they come? It is certain that in the resurrection bodies of some kind will be raised. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body; but in what particulars, and to what extent, they differ, we are not informed. Our present bodies are natural and corruptible; but they will be raised spiritual and incurruptible. The Apostle Paul explains the nature of the resurrection by comparing it to the production of grain from a single seed which is sown. This comparison seems to have been borrowed from what Christ said in John 12: 24—" Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit." But it can scarcely be supposed, that either Christ or the Apostle designed to represent the resurrection of the dead as being produced upon the principle of vegetation; but as being in some respects analogous to it. The grain of wheat brings forth many grains of the same kind, but the body is sown mortal, earthly, and corruptible; in the resurrection it is raised immortal, spiritual, and incorruptible, and only its own body.

As to the identity of the body, it may ever be an insuperable difficulty for us to understand. In the living body, we find no difficulty ing expressions and imagery in which the in proving its identity; but we ascertain the seeds of infidelity are wrapped up, that they fact mainly from its connection with the same mind. The change which is continually going From such men they take the first lessons of on in the physical body, through a course of seventy or eighty years, in size and form, by the operations of nature, accidents, and disease, would render it impossible to prove the identity of an individual after the lapse of years, but from the residence of the same mind, and the consciousness of individuals. And as God gives to every body its proper flesh, so will he associate with every human mind its proper body, whether it be composed of many, few, or none of the particles of which the human body is composed at death. It will pany they have been in, or stand up to preach be a proper body, adapted to its new affinity all found written in the book of life (many) to spiritual beings.

> In regard to the philosophical objection against the resurrection of the body and its identity, on the ground that the substance of life, Mr. Lock disposes of it upon the principle that personal identity consists in selfconsciousness—in the power of considering itself the same at different times and places, self, without considering whether it be continued in the same or different substances, so that it is the same self now that it was then. of reward or punishment, which we have obbody of the Lord Jesus. St. John says. (1 John 3: 2,) "It doth not yet appear what we | St. Paul's reasoning, we are all false witnesses | convict and convert men to love His holy day

some respects similar to what they had while in this world, yet so changed as to suit their that the Saviour' had flesh and bones after my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh is said, 1 Cor. 15: 50, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God-that is, in their present corrupt state—yet Mr. Fuller says, "Our bodies, after they are raised from the dead, may be flesh and blood, and yet not what they now are."

From the foregoing remarks, it seems a fair conclusion, that at the resurrection the spirits will be united to bodies which will have flesh and bones. It cannot be a matter of consequence, so far as we are concerned, whether any part of what is buried be raised again. God will see that all will be accomplished according to his promise. No person is warranted in saying that there will be nothing quickened that dies, or that nothing will be raised that is buried. The language used by impress upon the mind the idea, that a set time, "the Lord himself shall descend from heaven, with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." 1 Thess. 4: 16. "For the trumpet shall sound, and Christian stagger at the promise of God, as difficult than that he should raise up children | guide upon that subject." to Abraham from the stones of the street, or restore to organized life Abraham's son Isaac | LETTERS FROM PALESTINE-NO. 18. after he was burnt to ashes; or produce from nothing the universe of which our earth, when compared with the small part of it we can see, is such an insignificant item. The religion of Jesus teaches its adherents to walk by faith, and not by sight. Whatever God promises over the Jewish mind, even though it be no must be believed, though it be involved in mystery and seeming contradictions; for we see through a glass darkly, and we know only in part; but when that which is perfect is naturally look for support, should presume to stunning, hideous c-r-a-s h, with blows ine, then that which is in part shall be don

I am aware that the literal accomplishmen of this event is objected to upon the ground that the Scriptures do not say that dead bodies shall be raised. If it were really so, I see not that anything would be gained to strengthen the objection to the literal resurrection of the dead. The Scriptures do not teach us that any thing but the mortal body perishes by natural death, and nothing but the just come to hand. On the wrapper is writdead body is buried. Now, if the Scriptures teach us that the dead shall be raised, it is equivalent to saying that the dead bodies shall be raised. Nothing but the body is dead, and therefore nothing but the body can be made write the address of our letters and papers alive. Nothing but the body can be said to sleep in the grave. If, therefore, the promised resurrection is to have nothing to do with dead bodies, or the grave, why are we at all 3d and 10th, and make my file complete for referred to them? Why are we told that the graves shall be opened, and that the dead shall | quite rare with us, except through the Rcarise? But I do not think that this objection is well laid. The prophet Isaiah says something very near to it. In 26: 19, he says, "Thy dead men shall live; together with my sleep in the dust shall awake, some to evercontempt." This cannot be fairly construed be acceptable to Him whose commission to

"We have been obliged to place the concluding verses of the preceding chapter among the mysteries which yet 'remain to be | yea, to pull down the strong-holds of sin, refulfilled' in the latter ages, and we are still quires time; but the weapons of our warhurried on in the vortex of Scripture prophesy to the second coming of our Lord, to the resurrection of the dead, and to the day of judgment. The first verse brings us to the eve of the general resurrection and final indoment, when the books are opened, and shall be delivered. But hark! the trumpet sounds, and the graves are opened; and the many, the multitude of them who sleep in the dust of the earth, are awakened, some to everlasting life, and some to everlasting contempt

Our Lord seems to refer to these words of he prophet Daniel in John 28: 29. " Marvel not at this," he says, "for the hour is coming in the which all that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth," &c. This is equivalent to saying, that all the dead bodies that are in their graves shall hear his but dead bodies? No other construction can justly be put upon these words.

sins; and those who have fallen asleep in and glory of the Lord of the Sabbath. Christ, are perished.

the dead, notwithstanding the incomprehensil the way of salvation. Taking a Hebrew and every country in it at least once. I can rection. These bodies had an organization in the salvation of those who believe it. w. B. M. prophet here speak—of himself, or of some mon and wife, to be connected with the and eleven in four churches of Virginia.

"SABBATH BREAKING."

A recent number of the American Messen ger, a paper published by the American Trac Society, contained the following:—

"A short time since, as the Sabbath train was standing at the depot of one of our West ern New York villages, a young man came hastily up, and took his seat in the cars, reand bones, as ye see me have." Although it marking, as he did so, that he almost feared to trouble him. He had read with go on that route, so many accidents had of late occurred on it. His destination was a distant city. Bright prospects were before him. He was there to marry a wealthy lady; told me, that he seldom ever read any in this and after a wedding tour, they were to return prophet. As he left me, I put up a secret to a beautiful home made ready and waiting prayer, that the veil might fall from his eyes, for them. The Sabbath train passed on, disturbing the peace and quiet of villages and communities, through which its course lay. Suddenly there was a shock, and in an instant several of the cars were thrown off the track, and dashed over a high embankment. Many were injured, but the young man who had taken his seat but a few minutes before, fearing more for his life than for the law of God alone was killed. Instantly had death done its work, and one of that Sabbath-breaking company had gone to stand before God in

the inspired writers seems to be intended to copies the above, and accompanies it with rather pointed remarks, from which we clip

a paragraph:-a Sunday, he broke 'the law of God,' and the life, and in the political history of the region, inference we are to draw from it is, that God | variously engaged in gay or serious converse killed him! We were not before aware that God had established such a 'law;' but if the amusing or sad, hopes and schemes for the the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we Rev. Editor refers to the Scripture command future, the jest and pleasant laugh, or reflecshall be changed." 1 Cor. 15: 52. Let no to keep the Sabbath, he has mistaken the day, tions grave, philosophic or religious, engaging for, according to the Scriptures, the Sabbath us, as we looked around on each other's faces if it were a thing incredible, that God should it be more day, and no other, that is to be observed as a of perfect security, when lo! in a moment, raise the dead; for why should it be more Sabbath, if we are to take the Bible as a that multitude, in horrid imbroglio, were

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31, 1855. The fact that Sir Moses Montefiore, at the more than a change from superstitious notions. It being regarded as a holy place, the Jews work commenced. Passing there the other ter to Sir M., asking employment for him. He has been a sufferer indeed, but now, though still feeble, he looks more cheerful.

A missing package of the Recorder has ten, "Missent to Ceylon," possibly to Jaffna, Ceylon. The address is legibly written, and ought not to have occasioned any mistake of time was gathered into that moment. Indeed the post-office; still, friends are requested to I can hardly tell how long I lay there crushed so plain that a Frenchman, and even a Dutchman, may not be liable to mistake its intended direction. These papers are dated May depth has closed around mo. The grave with several months past. News from home is corder. If the loved ones who read this His Holy Name. would but write us occasionally, we should esteem it a great favor.

My labors press so constantly upon me, that dead body shall they arise." And the pro- I find it very difficult to get time to write for phet Daniel says, 12: 2, "Many of them that the brethren. Though obliged frequently to write in haste, I endeavor to write truthfully, lasting life, and some shame and everlasting and so to plead the merits of the cause as shall to signify anything else than that dead bodies His church is: "Go ye into all the world, and that sleep in the dust shall awake. Some re- preach the Gospel to every creature." The marks in the Cottage Bible on this place seem | work grows more and more interesting, quite appropriate, on which account I here and the hope is reasonably indulged, that ere long precious fruit will appear, to the glory of God. But mountains of prejudice and fare are mighty; the word of God will not return unto Him void. It will in due season, of sin and lead to Christ. Do pray for us, dear brethren and sisters, that through our humble instrumentality the Word of the Lord

us, even as it is with you. Another opportunity presented itself, not cause, and I hope was honestly seeking to much ground. The manner of it was as voice and come forth. What is in the graves usual guided by the course pursued by my scended, and we greeted each other as only in the graves usual guided by the course pursued by my those can do who are conscious of a common without any visible abatement in the zeal of opponent-first, no Sabbath; then, a com- escape from an awful death. But what a its promoters, it is losing its prestige and fail-But omitting many other texts relating to portance attached to the question, &c.; no this subject, which cannot be consistently ex- matter where he goes, one must follow and plained in a different sense, I will come disprove all things, and show the truth of this rectly to the resurrection of our Lord. If the position, and the folly of that, and secretly not extending to the water's edge—had given body of Jesus was literally raised from the pray as he proceeds, that the Spirit of God way under the pressure of the engine and dead, (and I should think that none but an may take effect and overturn this pillar of infidel would deny it,) then the bodies of the popery. God only knows what will come saints will in like manner be raised; and if from these repeated discussions—a word here the bodies of the dead be not raised, then the and there, and the scattering of Sabbath tracts, body of Jesus is not raised, and according to and such like labors, put forth in order to the foremost cars, dragging those in the rear shall be; but we know that when he shall ap. of God; our preaching is vain, and the faith We should hope that the seed sown in faith-ENCOURAGING RETROSPECT.—It is now pear, we shall be like him." St. Paul says, of the believer is vain, and he is yet in his fulness and love will yet appear, to the honor

Twice, lately, I have had earnest conver-A denial of the resurrection, literally, of sations with a son of Abraham, in regard to

that Isaiah speaks of himself." "But how is this possible, when he says of this person, in verse ninth, 'He did no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth?" To this he made no reply. We then turned to the ninth chapter, and read the 6th and 7th verses; and then to the 7th chapter and 14th verse. This last me much of the New Testament, and he saw at once the bearing of this verse. He frankly and he acknowledge Jesus as his only Sav-

## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CALAMITY.

We find in the Independent a letter from Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, who was on the ill-fated excursion train on the Pacific Railroad. His description of the calamity is most graphic. We copy a few paragraphs:-

With words and thoughts more or less grave, but all jubilant, and through a region The Boston Investigator, an infidel paper, in sympathy of jubilation, we passed about one hundred miles to the Gasconade River, which this railroad crosses. As we approached the river, I was sitting in the car, the fourth I think from the engine; all around me men "So, because a young man took a ride on most eminent in professional and mercantile -trade, stocks, politics, morals, reminiscences struggling in the jaws of Death.

As we were thus in the fullness of life and enjoyment borne on, all at once there comes on the car an awful crash! instantly the car pitches forward! we feel the grasp of the Ruin-Demon tearing it with horrid clangor invitation of the Pasha, went into the Mosque is, the last moment! Eternity! Sweet home, of Omar, shows that some change is coming wife, children—fading! the universe gone! God only left! If thy will it be, O'God, I go! I go to Thee! One such flash of thought like lightning through the mind, and with it a sense of falling, and of things tumbling with were a little horrified that one, to whom they us, and around us, and upon us; and then the set his foot within the Temple ground. The numerable, all over our persons, as we strike hospital ground has been broken, and the the earth! and the crash, crash, crash, till seven or eight cars, with their living freight, have taken the dreadful leap over and upon day, I saw about fifty Jews at work quarrying each other, crushing through that mass of stone and building a wall. I was pleased to ruin and of living flesh. It was all the work see among them one for whom I wrote a let- of a moment, and yet it seemed as if it would never end. I was so buried up and stunned that the sound came to me less distinctly through the superincumbent mass; others compared it to successive thunder claps. Oh, the relief when it stopped, and I felt I was yet alive! for the pressure on me was so great felt, a little more and I must die; and was momently expecting the plunge of another car upon us. The consciousness of a long in darkness. I felt alone with God; that he was there and it was well. The prayer of its bars is about me forever. Yet I am not cast out of thy sight. I will look once more to thy holy temple." And He did bring my life up again from corruption. Blessed be

t was for a moment still as the grave. I stifled. I heard a voice near me cry out, shall never be adopted as a standard version. flashed upon me, we are in the river and  $\left| \mathbf{I} \right|$ must drown; and momently I expected to feel the cold death-touch of the waters; but it came not. Then came a moving in the And moreover, I have been so grieved and afmass above me, mingled with the cries of the flicted by the strifes and contentions which mutilated and the dying; I waited in awful have sundered brethren who once loved each anxiety until by the lightening of the pressure, I could gradually stir my limbs. With difficulty I extricated my person and rose to my party to these deplorable, and, unless God infalse doctrine stand in the way; to overcome, feet. I had suffered a severe contusion on terposes, interminable controversies. one limb, which nearly disabled me; my head was cut and bruised, my forehead gashed and scarred with hot iron—for the stove had fallen against me-and my face was begrimed with blood and ashes; but, oh, the glad thought by the life-giving power of the Spirit, convince that I was yet alive, and with no dangerous wound. As I looked around I found the wreck of a car in which I was, nearly empty of men. Behind me lay a man with bloody face, who called out to me by name as to one land and in the places of its earliest triumphs may have free course and be glorified with rising from the dead. Beyond was a poor in this country, is a fact so remarkable as youth with both legs broken, crying out for naturally to excite inquiry as to its causes. God's sake to help him; and below me to- Its origin in the movements of Wesley, its ward the forward end of the car, was one rapid extension, its lively, animating spirit, the long since, for the discussion of the Sabbath still buried in the ruin and imploring to be zeal of its ministry diffusing itself among the question. The conversation on both sides extricated. I removed the rubbish as I could, masses, are matters of history. Having arwas conducted in a kind spirit, though each and lifted him up. Beside him was one who rived at its culminating point, the evidences of endeavored to do justice to the merits of his had been killed instantly, and was already its decline are too obvious to admit of conpurple almost to blackness. All others I cealment. It does not appear that this retrothought had gone or been removed. I got gression is to be attributed to any force of know the truth as revealed in the Scriptures. up to the rear end of the car, which was pois- opposition exerted from without. Methodism The discussion lasted long enough to afford ed somewhat in the air, and looked forth. has enjoyed a fair field for its enterprise; it opportunity to say a good deal, and to go over | Familiar voices called to me as one from the has never been the object of any peculiar grave. With the help of kird friends I de- persecution; it has enjoyed all the protection memoration day; then, there is not much im- scene there was around us! It was one ing to make its vantage ground. frightful to remember. The bridge—a temporary tressel-work, not designed as a permanent structure—over the Gasconade River, nevolent Society of New York held its. 34th had broken. The first span of it, fortunately train. Had it been the next span, that over the water itself, the loss of life must have reached the first pier, some forty yards or ciety last year, all of which was expended in been fearfully increased. The engine had more from the abutment—when it fell with after them, till seven or eight cars had crashed one after another into the chasm between thirty and forty feet deep - while others farther back had tumbled sidewise down the embankment.

other man!" "Ah, Signor, the Jews believe mission at Amoy, of the Reformed Dutch Church, under the care of the American Board; Rev. J. R. Wight, of the mission of the General Assembly's Board at Shanghai, and Mrs. Sarah F. Blodgett and child, of the mission of the American Board in Shanghai.

> BAPTISTS IN NEW JERSEY.—The anniversaries of the New Jersey Baptist Convention and Educational Society were held recently at Piscataway, continuing four days. The session was one of very great interest, representing all the Baptist churches in the State -about 110 in number. Sermons were preached by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, of Bridge. ton; Rev. A. S. Patton, of Hoboken; and Rev. Dr. J. L. Hodge, pastor of the South Baptist Church, Newark. The Convention has expended some \$3,500 the past year in aid of feeble churches; and it is an interest. ing fact, that since its organization-about twenty-five years ago—some 70 new churches have sprung into existence; and the additions to the churches have not been less than 18. 600 by baptism alone. About \$14,000 have been contributed by the churches the past year for the various objects of benevolence. D. M. Wilson, Esq., is President of the Convention, and Rev. J. M. Carpenter, Secre-

The Educational Society, whose object is to aid young men in their studies for the ministry, has expended for this purpose the past year \$1,500. It has now nineteen young men on its list of beneficiaries for this year, who are to receive \$100 each. A very commendable interest is manifested in this object, and the churches are fast securing for them. selves an able and soundly educated ministry. Rev. George Kempton, of New Brunswick. s the President, and Rev. Henry C. Fish, of Newark, Secretary. The young men are pursuing their studies at Rochester, Hamilton. and Lewisburg. Two of the beneficiaries have finished a complete course of study this

SUNDAY IN ENGLAND.—The gardens of Kensington palace are open as a public promenade on Sunday afternoons and evenings, downward. One flash of thought. Here it and for some time past, military bands have played for several hours in the day. Large numbers of persons have been thus attracted. The number of visitors on Sunday, Sept. 16th, was 48,018, while on Sunday, Aug. 26th, an official statement shows that 61,458 persons' entered the gardens by thirteen different gates. The music on Sunday is awakening considerable attention, and petitions to the Queen are in course of signature, praying that these public performances of music on Sunday may be discontinued. The prayer of the petition is urged on the ground, that these performances tempt many to forsake public worship -that it is opening the way to worse violations of the day-that they will encourage private musical parties—that by them the notion is strengthened that Sunday is intended for a day of idleness or pleasure—or, that the religious observance of the morning of the

> DR. FULLER AND THE BIBLE UNION.—The ast New York Chronicle publishes the folowing letter from Rev. Dr. Fuller, bearing date "Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1855."

"Allow me, through your columns, to request the Board of the Bible Union to erase Jonah flashed upon my mind. "Out of the my name from the list of Vice Presidents of bosom of hell I cry unto thee, O God. The that Society. I thank my brethren for any regard for me indicated by this appointment: but it surprises me, as I am not, nor never have been, a member of the Bible Union. "That our English Version of the Bible

should be revised, and all errors corrected, I should suppose nobody would deny; and God's hand warded from us the dreaded whatever may become of the Bible Union's stroke. The hideous clangor was over, and | Version, still the combined labors of learned men of different denominations will be a valfound myself under a mass of, I knew not uable acquisition. The work will be a rich what, crushed, prisoned, helpless, and almost accession to any theological library, even if it Thank God we are yet alive;" but there I have, therefore, contributed to this enterwas no response save groans. Instantly it prise, and am a member of a Revision Society

"But the Bible Union is engaged in other enterprises, as to which I express no opinion. other, that I cannot allow it to appear—even for a moment—as if I am identified with either

"Your brother in Jesus, R. FULLER."

METHODISM.—The following paragraph from the Presbyterian contains matter for profitable reflection. Is the present state of Metodism attributable to its doctrines, or to

its discipline, or to both? "The decrease of Methodism, both in Eng-

JEWISH ANNIVERSARY.—The Hebrew Beanniversary on the 15th inst., at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. A company numbering from 250 to 300 partook of a sumptuous repast, which was followed by speeches, toasts, &c. About \$4,500 was received by the Sothe relief of 1600 applicants. Before the meeting broke up a call for subscriptions was made, and \$4,000 was subscribed.

REVIVALS .- The N. Y. Examiner says that many churches in the Southern Sates are enjoying the reviving of the spirit. Nearly a hundred baptisms are reported the present Missionaries for China.—A company of week in seven churches of Georgia; eighty missionaries sailed from New York October in four churches of Alabama; one hundred and four in four churches in North Carolina; five hundred in churches of the Tyger River

Episcopal time past ings in hi from the the day. presented and estect two eveni monial, M that work ing to pul ing the ne ings with the exper house, an their taste he should arrived, w direct their subjects of Rev. M Baptist Mi States, vi Their retu taken by ti

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Leformed Dutch the American the mission of rd at Shanghai. and child, of the ard in Shanghai.

The anniverptist Convention e held recently our days. The interest, reprehes in the State Sermona were well, of Bridge Hoboken; and r of the South The Convention ie past year in

it is an interestinization—about 70 new churches and the additions n less than 18,t \$14,000 have urches the past of benevolence. ent of the Con. rpenter, Secrewhose object is studies for the his purpose the vineteen young es for this year,

A very comed in this object, uring for themucated ministry. ew Brunswick. enry C. Fish, of ng men are purster, Hamilton. ie beneficiaries rse of study this The gardens of as a public promand evenings, ary bands have

ie day. Large n thus attracted. iday, Sept. 16th, Aug. 26th, an 61,458 persons n different gates. kening considerto the Queen are ying that these con Sunday may or of the petition these performpublic worship to worse violawill encourage by them the noday is intended ire—or, that the morning of the

folishes the fol-Fuller, bearing 55." columns, to re-Union to erase ice Presidents of brethren for any his appointment; n not, nor never Bible Union. n of the Bible Fors corrected, I fuld deny; and e Bible Union's

E Union.—The

abors of learned ns will be a val-rk will be a rich ibrary, even if it tandard version. ed to this enter-Revision Society ingaged in other press no opinion.

grieved and afntentions which once loved each o appear—even tified with either unless God in-R. FULLER."

wing paragraph tains matter for present state of doctrines, or to

sm, both in Engarliest triumphs remarkable as to its causes. of Wesley, its nating spirit, the itself among the the evidences of admit of conr that this retroto any force of ut. Methodism senterprise; it Cany peculiar ill the protection religion, and yet at in the zeal of restige and fail-

e Hebrew Bek held its 34th at the Chinese any numbering s sumptuous re-speeches, toasts, ived by the So-vas expended in Before the baciptions was

diminer pays that bern Sixtes are spect. Nearly and the present Georgia ; eighty One hundred North Carolina ; d Tyger River tone hundred Virginia.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Rev. I. C. Barrett, rector of St. Mary's

presented him with a testimonial of gratitude

and esteem for having read to them on forty-

two evenings. In acknowledging the testi-

monial, Mr. Barrett said, that having heard

that working-men were in the habit of resort-

Rev. Mr. Rawson writes from Burns, N.

subjects of literature.

Union, at its last meeting.

the corresponding period of 1854.

who have received the holy ordinance.

European News.

impression prevails that the campaign is clos-

of Kinburn. The fire upon the devoted for-

tress is described as exceeding in intensity

even that to which the Malakoff succumbed.

and, finally, conditions of surrender being

offered by Admiral Lyons, and accepted by

the Governor, the garrison, to the number of

There is no later news from Kars. A

rumor was current at Erzeroum, that the

on the banks of the Daunbe.

army and people.

erable loss in shipping.

Among the passengers by the mail steamer

of Bolivia, on a tour, and the negro baron,

Jean Baptiste Damier, appointed to repre-

vessels.

exaggerated to such an extent that at the time in overturning the fraud. 2. The public mind,

The war news brought by the Pacific is diated by those who appear to derive benefit

unimportant. Nothing positive is given about from it, but who cannot, in the long run,

Full details are published of the capture rial Government in Kansas.

extension in London.

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

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.

ing to public houses for the purpose of hearing the news, he had commenced these meet-Congress. ings with the hope of withdrawing them from the expense and temptation of the public-It is very evident to all fair-minded people house, and also with a view of improving throughout the country, that the Legislature their taste in reading. He further said, that was elected by votes imported from Missouri, he should watch the opportunity when peace and that the actual settlers were overborne in arrived, which he hoped would be soon, to direct their attention to some of the higher Reeder is cotomally in the contest by that fraud; and although Gov. of it, from taking this ground—a point he was Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buel, of the Greek called upon to decide by virtue of the Act of Baptist Mission, left Athens for the United Congress—we yet feel persuaded that the States, via Smyrns, early in September. fraud should induce the House of Represent-Their return is in consequence of measures atives to reject the claims of Gen. Whi field the geography, that the tonnage of the United taken by the Executive Committee for disas a delegate. There is no question that the States was larger than any nation except Engcontinuing the mission, in accordance with fraud of the election entered into the charac- land, which had twice the tonnage of our own the views entertained by the Missionary ter of every act passed at Shawnee, and gave country. Both countries have gained largely to them the peculiar and the bad complexion by which they are marked. By legalizing them, effect is given to the fraud, and its rep-Y, that the church in that place is now in the midst of one of the most blessed revivals etition is invited, there and elsewhere, in conhe ever witnessed. "The work moves on tests of the same character. The true prinwith great stillness and solemnity, and several ciples of the Nebraska Act, which seeks to In 1854, Sir G. Grey, Governor of New of our most prominent citizens—men of mid- give to the people of the Territories the com- Zealand, stated that he had visited nearly dle and advanced life—are rejoicing in hope." plete regulation of their domestic concerns, is overthrown by a Congressional recognition The donations and legacies received by the of an election for members of the Legislature, American Missionary Union, in August and the result of which was due entirely to im-September, amounted to \$18,222 39-making, for the first six months of the current year, \$47,568 82, against \$38,957 75 received in The Bishop of London acknowledges, they repudiate its acts, as being in truth those in the path of Christianity, and the island is through the Times, the receipt of the first half of a £1,000 bank-note from an anonymous | tion, to shape the organization of the Territory | Ocean. Such wonders hath God wrought by | of 1853, under sextence of death for the donor, to be applied to the purposes of church so as to suit the institutions of an adjacent the hands of a few feeble and unprotected murder of her husband and sister, by poison, State. Governor Reeder, who had ordered missionaries. The Patriarch of the Chippewa Indians that the Legislature should be held at Pawwas lately baptized, with his wife and three nee—the spot of his speculations in real eschildren, making more than forty of that tribe tate-instead of taking firm ground against the legality of the election, recognized its European news to Nov. 3d was received in New York, by the steamer Pacific, on the The action of the British Government in the Territories conferred on Congress, that years—including provisions, which in all slightest intimation of any unfriendly purpose sending a fleet to American waters, and there- | body may obviate the difficulty, by rejecting | by imperiling the friendly relations that exist a fraudulent election, and remanding the between the two greatest commercial nations whole question back for settlement by the of the world, had created the most intense people of the Territory. There are various excitement throughout England, and the step reasons of an imposing character for this polwas almost universally condemned as a rash icv. some of which we proceed to present. 1. and provocative act. It was alledged that the If the fraud shall be persisted in, it will keep Mosquito question was the cause of the threat- alive a powerful organization having for its ened rupture. The supposed misunderstand- object to correct the difficulty, which will uling between the two Governments had been timately prevail, as indeed it ought to prevail,

expose the Russian Army to the severities of of popular sovereignty, which agitation de-Winter and cut off their retreat than offer rives its chief aliment from the circumstan-

[Journal of Commerce.

How a SLAVE TRIED TO ESCAPE AND Against a vastly superior force, the garrison Couldn't.—The Louisville Courier tells this

of Kinburn contended bravely, but in vain, story with a relish:-Ben, the slave property belonging to one of our citizens, made his escape from jail several weeks age. He was captured, and yesfourteen hundred men, marched out with the terday returned to the city. His account of honors of war, and gave themselves up as his adventures in search of freedom, and that prisoners. After the capture of Kinburn the of his captors in search of the fugitive, par-Russians blew up the forts on Oczakow Point, takes somewhat of romance. He says that he anticipating an attack from the allied mortar 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 Russian General had demanded reinforcechase. They, after a long run, succeeded in ments to make another attack on the place. taking him, but he escaped from them soon. The Russians are said to have lost over nine At a subsequent period he was again seen thousand men in their late disastrous repulse and had to undergo another chase. Being mounted on a stolen horse, his pursuers soon On the 24th September, a squdron of the found that he would distance them. Accord-Allied fleet sailed, with 300 British infantry, of depriving the enemy of his means of shelsecond time, and for a long while perplexed been suddenly seized with insanity. tering troops, during the coming Winter, and the Hoosiers, until, entirely prostrated by to procure materials for housing the Allied hunger and exposure, he was finally taken. forces at Cape St. Pauls and Yenikalé. Sim-

ultaneously with this attack, a demonstration COST OF THE EASTERN WAR.-A glance was made against Temriouk, by the Azoff squadron. Both operations were successful. at the two years of the Eastern war-at the The Allies destroyed and carried off quanti- battles of the Crimea, the seige of Sebastopol, ties of building materials, and found, within and the storming of that fortress-will show the defences, about 70 disabled guns. No that this war is among the most sanguinary opposition was offered, and no loss was susthe world has ever seen. The loss of human life is greater than that which took place in the French and Russian campaign of 1812, According to Vieuna lotters, the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal and this was greater than any which (up to selves permanently in the West. interview at some place on the frontier with that time) had been recorded in history. The the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and fleets of both the Powers on the Black Sea probably other potentates, with the view of have been annihilated, and the number of coming to some understanding for the concluthose capable of bearing arms in Russia has per cent. There are but 788 blacks in the the cargo of a Spanish brig, on Bahama Bank, per cent. There are but 788 blacks in the been decimated. More than one hundred State. Of the 1.910 British wounded in the as- | thousand of her soldiers moulder beneath the sault on the Redan, 800 were shot or stabbed | ruins of Sebastopol, or upon the battle-fields through the chest or upper part of the body. | of Kalafat and Silistria, and the hills of the A circular, published at Vienna, estimates Alma and Tchernaya. The struggle of Sept. the Turkish and Allied forces at 300,000 men, 8 was at the cost, on both sides, of more lives exclusive of the Turkish army of 24,000 men than were lost in Napoleon's greatest battles. with the exception of those of Leipsig and Gen. Sir William John Codrington is ap-Waterloo. The Allies employed in the bombardment of Sebastopol more ammunition pointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea in room of Gen. Simpson. than was used during the seven-years' war His appointment is regarded favorably by the by all the arms put together. The cholera alone has destroyed, in the East, a greater number of soldiers than were brought into Violent storms had been experienced along the field by Frederick the Great in all his the Eastern coasts of Britain, causing consid-

TRIAL OF A JUDGE.—Sidney H. Stuart, La Plata, at Southampton, were Gen. Belzu, Esq., is now on trial in New York for receiving a bribe in his official capacity as sent the Empire of Hayti during the tempora! Judge. The indictment charges, that on the October, this year. ry absence of the Haytien Minister at Lon. 15th of April, 1853, an indictment was found in the court of Sessions against Wm. Cos-Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who had both grove for burglary, who was held to bail, and five school-houses.

limbs shot off in the Crimea, has just been the case called for trial, but he not appearing united in marriage to Miss Gurney, of Nor the recognizances were forfeited, and a bench says: The British ship Robert Parker, ar- 18, says: The fire at Alexandria caused the united in marriage to miss during, and a solid warrant issued for his arrest—that on the 17th wich.

Among the items of general intelligence is the statement that Lord Stanley, son of the the statement that Lord Stanley, son of the tice." accepted a gift of five hyndred dollars.

Assys: Ine Dritish ship Robert Parker, ar-18, says: The fire at Alexandria caused the warrant issued for his arrest—that on the 17th rived at this port from Liverpool, was in contact, on the night of Nov. 8, in lat. 45° 30′, the Relief Company; one of the Relief Company, and one a colored man. the statement that hold stated, so that tice," accepted a gift of five hundred dollars Brown, Vaughan, from Quebec for Bristol, The fire was deliberate incendiarism. Can-Colonial Secretary, vacant by the death of in money from Margaret Connolly, as to said England, and damaged her badly. The P. dles saturated with camphene and trains of said Cosgrove should be ended by means of a stated that two men had been killed at the clerks have been arrested, and are charged

THE MERCANTILE COMMERCE OF THE World.—From official tables it is ascertained The Fraudulent Legislature of Kansas—Buty of that the shipping of the world amounts in ry Taylor is to be dedicated here on Tuesday and worth in money \$775,000,000.

The following table shows the number

	nations in the world:	Commerci	
1		Vessels.	Tonnag
٠	United States, Great Britain and Col., France, Holland,	40,000	5,661,41
	Great Britain and Col.,	35,960	5,043,27
	France,	14.354	716,13
	Holland,	2,090	456,46
	N	<b>.</b>	to mond

Not a great while ago we used to read upon France and other maritime nations Either England or the United States has a much tonnage as all other nations together.

FRUIT OF MISSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND .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 ported voters. The actual settlers of Kansas not profess Christianity. It is estimated that were not represented in that Legislature; 50,000 of these native Christians are in conthey do not sympathize with its proceedings; | nection with the Church Missionary Society. they condemn its tone and its violence; and All the arts of civilized life are springing up of strangers, who came in, on the day of elec. fast becoming the very garden of the Southern

SUMMARY.

Several of our largest ship owners have validity, and sent in his Message, as Govern- arranged to fix the minimum rates of passage or, to the Legislature thus elected. It is to European ports from this city, as follows: true that this recognition of them complicates | In second cabin, eighteen dollars for adults, the matter, inasmuch as he was the person and ten dollars for children under twelve Nov. 14, says: You may rest assured that forward through the past summer, favored by named by the Act of Congress to make a years; in steerage, sixteen dollars for adults, nothing has transpired in our diplomatic re- the exceeding low water in the river. decision; but, under the power to regulate and nine dollars for children under twelve lations, that could give the President the cases will be provided by the ship.

> Mrs. Albert Rogers, residing in the Thirbeen subject to temporary fits of insanity ed. since childhood, and had recently been more than usually melancholy, owing to the loss of considerable property.

the Pacific left Liverpool a statement was which was excited in some quarters to a high published in the Post of that city, and gener- pitch by applying the principle of the Comally believed, that our Minister at London had promise bill as respects Texas, to Kansas and demanded his passport. Happily, we are Nebraska, (leading to unfriendly feeling beable to contradict such an absurd report on tween the North and South,) would return to defendants appealed. the direct authority of Mr. Buchanan himself. its old and safe track, if this fraud were repu-

Nov. 16, says: I understand that dispatches have been received by the Pacific, embodying the military operations in the Crimea, but the owing to the inherent weakness and injustice assurances from the English Government, that of an attempt to maintain what is wrong. 3. the dispatch of a British squadron to the to the United States.

> ces attending the inauguration of the territothe 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 when a train of cars was blown off the track, rather than towards the country. While all residing at White Mills, Chatham Four Cor-

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 nine thousand barrels.

ingly they fired, killing the horse. Undaunt- 15, says: At South Danvers this morning, sota. under Major Hunter, and 600 French, on ed he kept ahead, and dogs were set upon John Brown shot his sister dead, and then cut board, to destroy the Russian establishments him: but he baffled all pursuit until wearied his own throat, dying immediately. He was at Fanagoria and Taman, with the purpose down. Being again taken, he escaped a out of health, and it is supposed, must have

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 by them was returned in about a minute in down at 4,7901 tons, or 9,581,000 pounds, an echo as clear and distinct as the words 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 Gardiner, Me., to locate them-

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

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

Rev. Dr. Baker states that twenty or twen ty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed in Brazoria county, to Austin College, Texas One-dollar bills, on the Genesee River

Bank, altered to fives, are in extensive circu-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

There are one hundred and forty-one churches in the city of Brooklyn, and seventy-

A dispatch dated Boston, Friday, Nov. 16, William, with the understanding that the lay by her until day-light and took off the gun-powder leading to the crockery crates judicial action of the said indictment against | Captain and crew, twenty-one, all told, who were found. Mr. Dowell and two of his

time of the collision.

A dispatch dated Easton, Pa., Friday, Nov. 16, says: The Monument in honor of Zacha-

A suit has been commenced against the rustees of Trinity Church, New York City, by the State of New York, claiming as the property of the State a good portion of the and was known as the King's Farm. The to effect a sale to the United States of Amersuit will employ some of the ablest lawyers in ica, of its possessions in the north of that con the country. In addition to Attorney-Gener-tinent, for the sum of 40,000,000 of silver al Ogden Hoffman, Governor Clark has se- roubles; should the bargain be brought to lected the following corps of assistants: Alfred satisfactory conclusion, various indulgences Conklin of Auburn; Nicholas Hill of Albany; are to be extended to the commerce of the Charles Tracy of New York, and Morris S. United States on the part of Russia.

crease of the native population. A large portion of the native increase has been absorbed in the suburban towns,

Elizabeth Harker, who had been confined in the jail at Huntingdon, Pa., since the Fall 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, unt called by Providence to her final account.

A dispatch dated Washington, Wednesday, in the ordering of a British fleet to American teenth Ward, Brooklyn, committed suicide uneasiness felt by the Administration, if posion the 10th inst., by taking arsenic. She had tive assurances to that effect are to be believ-

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 A dispatch dated St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. hundred and eighty bushels (ears) per acre 17, says: The suit of Messrs. Page, Bacon & But the funny part of the story is that he did Co., against the City and County of St. Louis, not intend to make such a crop. The first for damages arising out of the injunction case, | planting not coming up well or looking prowas submitted to Court to-day. The Court mising, he replanted between the rows, and gave damages in the sum of \$85.727. The 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 A dispatch dated Washington, Friday, both stand; the present great crop is the

A man by the name of Wm. Ewers, living at Gravesend, Canada, was recently engaged ed for the season. It is imagined that the The repudiation of the fraud would quiet West India Station has no reference to Cen- in a dispute with a woman with whom he Railroad, for injuries received by his little design of the Allied Commanders is rather to agitation, now directed against the principle tral American matters, nor any object hostile cohabited, and being at high words, expressed a wish "that God would strike him dumb Mr. J. A. Crander, of Caroline, Va., raised if he was not correct." At that moment his of \$3,000. speech failed him, and up to this present time he has not been able to speak a word. Bevond the loss of his speech, he is in no way order of population :- London, Paris, St affected, either by paralysis or epilepsy, so that | Petersburg, Constantinople, Berlin, and Vithere appears to be no physical cause for the enna is the sixth.

A census just completed shows that the population of New York City has now reached 633,189. In 1845 the population was 371,223, and in 1850, 515,394. The census of the State of New York shows that the tencurious accident on the Harlem Railroad, dency of population is towards the cities, show that but one person was killed. This the cities have increased largely since the Rye 1 20 a 1 23. Barley 1 18 a 1 29. Oats 47 a 52c. was Mr. Francis W. Rathbone, a passenger previous census, the returns show a falling for State and Western. Corn 94 a 96c. for Western off in population in many of the rural dis-

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 bergs, 1 75 a 2 25 for Pippins, 2 00 a 3 00 for Newfinest qualities, and calculates on raising over the pursuits of agricultural life, and intends town Pippins, 75c. a 1 12 for common. locating the land granted him by this warrant A dispatch dated Boston, Thursday, Nov. in the region of his present home in Minne- use.

> 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 excurinst., by the Rev. H. H. Baker, Mr. Henry V. Dunsion state that at the height of 14,000 feet HAM to Miss Susan Mariah Smalley. above the earth, every thing spoken distinctly

The subject of female lawyers has been Tyler. E R Clarke, H P Burdick, J C Green, J E Potrevived again by some of our strong-minded ter. riends, and Mrs. Oakes Smith, and others. have published letters, lately, recommending ladies to prepare themselves for forensic du-

While a party of wreckers were taking out M Wells Crumb, Milton, Wis \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 23 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. 6. 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 Ottawa. Ill., was shot in his own house, while eating his dinner, by a neighbor to whose wife he had given shelter when she

A dispatch dated Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 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 number to 145,500, measuring 15,500,000, next, and a great time is anticipated. Invita- plainly tell the story of his hardships and tions have been extended to Generals Scott, sufferings. His appearance indicates two Cadwallader, Patterson, and Foster, and score and ten; in reality, he has just entered Commodore Stockton, and it is hoped that his thirty-fifth year. His form and physique most if not all of them will be present. Twen- are not what is generally fancied to be in ty different military companies are expected. 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 Trinity estate. It is valued at \$20,000,000, that the Russian government is endeavoring at the lowest rates. Purchasers are respectfully solicit

In Mariposa county, Cal., is one of the most The population of Boston, according to the remarkable objects of natural scenery in the late census, is 162,629. In 1850 it was 138, world. A considerable stream dashes down 727, showing an increase of 17.10 per cent. a precipice almost perpendicularly sixteen The number of foreigners and their children hundred feet, and afterwards the collected under 21 years of age now residents of the waters again fall in spray and foam to a depth city is 86,336, or 10,043 more than all others. of eight hundred feet. In winter, when the The increase of this class during five years stream is swollen into a torrent, and snows has been 22,874, leaving only 997 for the in- 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, rounded by such comforts as can only be found in an where his first occupation was that of driving old settled and thickly populated country, this affords a mule team to the mines. He next took to an opportunity seldom offered. For terms and other the practice of law, and has since then been address John E. Potter, No. 15 Sansom st., Philadel died there a few days ago. She was 65 years a rising man. At the age of thirty years and phia, Pa. 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

It is said that no fewer than 25,000 horses, belonging to the English army, are rationed daily in the Crimea. This number, of spirits. waters. There really is no excitement or course, includes chargers, cavalry horses, bat horses, and the animals belonging to the bound in a neat and attractive style. More than all. transport establishments.

> A writer in the Atlas states that the sales of boots and shoes by Boston wholesale and 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 address either of the contributions secret, lest the penurious parishioners of such ministers, having knowledge of the fact, should deduct the same from their

daughter, in 1852, when Gen. Pierce's boy was killed, has been settled by the payment

Berlin is the fifth in size of the European capitals, which thus follow each other in the

New York Markets-Nov. 19, 1855.

Ashes-Pots \$6 37 a 6 50, Pearls 7 37. Flour and Meal-Flour 8 75 a 9 00 for State, 8 87 a 9 25 for Michigan and Ohio, 9 50 a 11 25 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour, 6 25 a 7 50. Corn Meal 4 25

Grain-Wheat 1 95 a 1 98 for Western red, 2 10 a 2 20 for Western white, 2 20 for Canadian white.

Provisions-Pork 20 75 a 21 25 for prime, 22 50 for mess. Beef 8 50 a 9 50 for country prime, 11 00 a 12 50 for country mess. Lard 12 a 12 c. Butter 17 a 21c. for Ohio, 21 a 26c. for common to very good State, 26 a 28c. for choice. Cheese 9½ a 11c.

Apples-1 50 a 1 75 for Greenings and Spitzen-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

Seeds-Clover 111 a 12c. Timothy 2 87 a 3 12 per bushel. Flaxseed 2 00 a 2 10 for 56 lbs. Tallow-121 a 123c.

In New Market, N. J., on the morning of the 10th

W B Maxson, W B Gillette, Joseph Goodrich, Joshua B. Maxson, W L Saxby, G R Wheeler (will look for

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edged 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:

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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.

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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 Englishlishmen 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, being fed with cold air in such a way as to 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 the hall was continued long after fire-places curious eyes of the child fell upon them. She wife come into their stores, and the poor 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 mind to speak to him; for instantly her little 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 that she was on the right "track," and after Take him all in all, he is a poor farmer smoke is not lighter than air, the following affair, renewed the conversation earnestly, experiment, devised by Dr. Franklin, will and the following colloquy ensued: 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 invisble column of heated air, that by its expensive 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 doubt from her own experience, she exclaimof carbon, begrimming 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 the back and feet of persons sitting near of the room; if made in the windows, it other: brings down a cataract of untempered air upon the head. The plan invented by Gauzer, a Frenchman, who a century and a half ago, described it in a work, entitled "La country for the purpose of supplying hot air them to tears. 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 outsage of another chimney-shaft. In this way the manure, is wasted. very well by itself, but if an attempt be made finally ruined. air, and of course brings the smoke down with crops. of the doors. It is even possible, when the his barn destroyed to be crooked, whereas a slight bend at the the first, he has no time, and for the last he or \$539. top is beneficial, for this prevents the sudden | 'is not able.' offer no considerable resistance to the ascend- time. delayed in its ascent, and have time to cool. when he should be repairing his utensils, or enormous weight. A high chimney always makes the best improving his mind by reading useful books draught, and hence well built factories inva- or newspapers.

over-topped by contiguous buildings, else the ning 'pretty well tore.'

Il, will be precipitated down the chimney, quently his wife is out of humor, and his meals consumes 80,000,000 of metrical quintals of that way. In the spring, he looks at his catfilling the room below with smoke and gas. out of season.

prevent draughts on the person.

"Does you love little girls?"

out passed away, when she replied:

"I have got a little girl at home."

"Does you love your little girl?"

"Is she a real good little girl?"

"Is she naughty sometimes?"

"Sometimes she is."

she hadn't ought to ?'

"Yes, sometimes."

tell her she is naughty ?"

"Sometimes."

"No, never."

"I's real glad, I is."

with a look of wonder:

"How do you do, sissy?"

"I's pretty well, how is you?"

And the little creature, not altogether at

and her infantile artlessness were powerful

enough to break through the roughness, the

The Thriftless Farmer.

Auburn American.

love little girls?"

her ease, replied:

"She's a little witch."

" Then do you whip her?"

gruffly, and then replied:

"No-I don't."

"Yes, you do."

The man looked at her a moment rather

vas instantly daguerreotyped upon the child,

interested, and he said, "How do you know?"

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 band-boxes, a

Baltimore American.

combustion of a fire, or of gas lights, as well raising fruit."

as our own breathing, vitiates the air, so that every apartment ought to have an outlet for his own or his neighbors' cattle.

carrying off the carbonized and deleterious atmosphere. A hole, opening into the chimney, just below the ceiling, is the best method and just as he is getting in a hurry, the next 000 of francs yearly for this branch of com- queried, and many experiments have been of meeting this difficulty. Rooms, heated by season, his plow breaks because it was not merce alone. Besides, the 3,000 ships that tried. Mr. Lewrence, of Circnester, Eng., ate stations. properly constructed furnaces, which admit housed and properly cared for. fresh air raised to a temperature of sixty-five

degrees, and supplied with such an opening, apartments warmed by grates, and fitted stop for a week.

with such a ventilator, the grates and room He is often in a great hurry, but will stop pensive. and talk as long as he can find any one to

basket, a brown paper parcel, and a "sleeping | year ahead of his business-and always will | no further, shalt thou go !'

cherub." Suddenly cherub—a girl of some be. When he pays a debt, it is at the end of an three years' experience in this strange world -awoke from one of those long undisturbed execution; consequently his credit is at a low slumbers that are among the prerogatives of ebb.

childhood, and climbed up so as to stand and He buys entirely on credit, and merchants look over the back of the seat. Two care- and all others with whom he deals charge history of Steam, and its application to steam worn, travel-weary, and half-awake men sat him twice or thrice the profit they charge boats:directly in front of the little creature. They prompt paymasters, and are unwilling to sell looked as if they had been on board of rail- him goods at any cost. He has to beg and road cars for a month, and had journeyed promise and promise and beg, to get them on radiation of heat. This method of warming from the regions about sunset. The great, any terms. The merchants dread to see his

scanned carefully the face of each, and one woman feels depressed and degraded. would have deemed her to have been an in-The smoke begins to come out of his chimfantile physiognomist. Presently one of them ney late of a winter's morning, while his looked at her. It was evident that she liked cattle are suffering for their morning's feed. him, of the two, and had about made up her Manure lies in heaps in his stable; his horses are rough and uncurried, and his harvoice was heard, as she piped out the query:

ness trod 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.

A shade of disappointment and surprise 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 The man roused himself, and took another look. He was evidently both puzzled and

He is, in person, a great sloven, and never attends public worship; or if he does occa-And she replied, "'Cause you looked as sionally do so, he comes sneaking in when the

This thawed him out some, and he said: He neglects his accounts, and when his neighbor calls to settle with him, has some-The little questioner now evidently felt thing else to attend to.

power exists in the chimney by which the a look that showed that this intelligence pre- poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, smoke is drawn up and discharged. That sented a new and unexpected view of the and a poor Christian. [Farmer's Magazine.

## A Tunnel to Connect England and France.

the great engineer demonstrated its practica- Delaware. In 1793, Robert Fulton first bebility by achieving his plan, they took to won- gan to apply his attention to steam. In 1793 dering of what earthly use this great expen-Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, con-"Does she go down in the kitchen when sive underground gallery could possibly be.

" Do you whip your little girl when she is knew that certain people sold cakes and can- to Liverpool." "Does she cry when you talk to her, and mouldy gallery; but there it seemed as if the mentary History of New York, and in concommercial uses of the Tunnel ended. Now nection with the extract given above, will be we know better. The successful accomplish- of some interest to you. The paper is enti-"When she says she is sorry, do you whip scientific mind in that line, and the result has been that we are in five years from this time The little creature's eyes danced and sparkled at this, and drawing conclusions no

accompanied by several hydrographers and engineers, has lately been employed in sur-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

report is bold and self-assured. "That man won't speak to me! Does he half miles in length, to which must be added perpendicular, and the framework that sup-The man had a heart somewhere, and he about a mile and a half that will run under the ports it is not unlike that now used by some the submarine telegraph from Cagliari, in the and that the genuine article is thawed out. Rousing himself, he extended shore on each side in order to give the neces- of the low-pressure boat on Lake Erie. island of Sardinia, (where a line already starts

so that all danger of the ocean breaking safety-valve, though part of it has been bro- tion, and to Alexandria in Egypt, in the other, By this time all within hearing of the colo-through will be avoided by this enormous ken off." to form this aperture is a difficult question. | quy were moved to tears; the eyes of the thickness of what may be called the wall of If made in the door, it admits a cold current parents of the little prattler were full to over- the tunnel. This tunnel will be lined with flowing, and those who were nearest heard a double arch, the first of granite and of imthe fire, and also interferes with the privacy one of the men she had questioned say to the permeable cement, the second of thin iron plates pierced like a colander with small holes, so that the slightest leakage will be And so she was. Her blooming beauty instantly discovered.

Through this tunnel it is intended that an atmospheric railroad shall be established, Mecanique de Feu," appears to have great weariness, the reserve, and the indifference of thereby avoiding the smoke consequent on merit, and is now very generally used in this the travel-worn men of the world, and to melt the use of the ordinary locomotive, by which the transit from end to end will be performed a little milk and bread, perhaps now and

The thriftless farmer provides no shelter cockney, entirely avoided. for his cattle during the inclemency of the The natural objection that arises to the side atmosphere. The principal remedy for winter, but permits them to stand shivering by practicability of this stupendous work is the smoky chimneys being to keep up an ample the side of a fence, or lie in the snow, as best difficulty of getting rid of the earth of stone, ty of egg shells or chalk, which they eat the Danubian Principalities. made by the house-builder for the purpose, the air finds its way through the cracks of in the mud, and not infrequently in the highwindows and doors, or by the more easy pas- way, by which a large portion of it, and all have to be brought to one of the mouths of the tunnel, which operations would consume ing in other respects her food may be. A time tunion, which operations would consume ing in other respects her food may be. A tom, in the Marche des Innocens, Paris. The fire in a front or back drawing room much world, not find tom, in the Marche des Innocens, Paris. The fowl, with the best will in the world, not find royal vegetable of the present year which fire in a front or back drawing room my burn by which they are gradually exhausted and to the expenses. The difficulty M. Favre ing any lime in the soil nor mortar from walls, proposes to surmount by sinking along the nor calcarious matter in her food, is incapacito light both fires, the rooms are filled with His fences are old and poor, just such as course of the tunnel, what he calls "Maritime tated from laying any eggs at all. Let farmsmoke. The stronger burning fire draws to let his neighbor's cattle break into his field, Wells," which will divide this subterranean ers lay such facts as these, which are matters in circumference. upon the shaft of the weaker for a supply of and teach his own to be unruly and spoil his gallery into sections of about eleven thousand of common observation, to heart, and transfer yards each in length. By these wells all the the analogy, as they may do, to the habits of with very white hair, which is cut very close; it. If the two rooms be separated by a wall, He neglects to keep the manure from encumbering earth will be thrown into the the same effect may be produced, for they around the stills of his barn—if he has one— sea, forming islands about the wells themstill communicate atmospherically by the joints by which they are prematurely rotted, and selves, and so strengthening them. These their own horse. wells will serve the purpose of ventilating the windows fit tightly, for a large kitchen fire to He tills or skims over the surface of his tunnel. The cost of the whole is estimated in overpower all the other chimneys of the house. land, until it is exhausted; but never thinks round numbers at 100,000,000f., or \$20,000,-It was an old notion that chimneys ought not it worth while to manure or clover it. For 000, and the cost of each yard will be 2,695f.,

pit coal, 8,000,000 of which is furnished by the and says, roots are excellent for cattle in Much of what is here said about smoky He plants a few fruit trees, and his cattle England. the remainder by Belgium and the winter, but it requires a good many of chimneys applies also to ventilation. The forthwith destroy them. He has "no luck in Prussia. As the superior facility for trans- them and a good deal of care in feeding them port would enable England to supply much out.? So does any thing else. The question One half the little he raises is destroyed by of this coal now brought from those countries, with him will next be, how can I economize the Company calculate that their transport of this business so as to make the roots do the His plow, harrow, and other implements, coal will amount at least to 10,000,000 of tons, most good? lie all winter in the field where last used; which will yield a profit for transport of 10, now annually enter the harbors of Calais, has made some experiments in feeding tur-Somebody's hogs break in, and destroy his Boulogne and Dunkirk, with a tonnage of nips to cattle in Winter, from which it apgarden, because he had not stopped a hole 40,000 tons, will, of course, yield a great por- pears that to give a bullock a full feed of roots are the healthiest that can be had, unless it is in the fence, that he had been intending to tion of their traffic to this railway, which will alone, is not so good as to give a less quantibe safe, expeditious, and comparatively inex- ty with cut hay, or straw, (chaff, as they call

> These are the principal details of a scheme alk with.
>
> He has, of course, little money; and when the reign of Napoleon III. with one of the the reign of Napoleon III. he must raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he most stupendous scientific enterprise the valley, which embraces that space of country ports on Lake Erie raises it at a great sacrifice, in some way or world has ever seen. With a tunnel across other, by paying an enormous shave, or by the British Channel, and a telegraph across and its tributaries, such as Western Pennsylselling his scanty crop when prices are low. | the Atlantic, what man will be found to say He is a year behind, instead of being a to the tide of human progress, "That far, but

#### History of Steam.

In a late number of Hunt's Merchants Magazine, we find the following condensed

"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 wide bottom of a leathern 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 Persia. 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 pro-In 1789, Wm. Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth Clyde canal. In 1802, When Mr. Isambert Brunel projected the Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New Thames Tunnel, people first scoffed at the York. In 1789, John Fitch, of Philadelphia, feasibility of the undertaking, and then, when navigated a boat by a steam engine on the structed a locomotive steam engine, to travel For a long time, we confess, we were rath- on a turnpike road. The first steam vessel er skeptical of the practical benefit to be de- that crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah,

dy by gaslight in the Thames Tunnel to won- In addition, we find the following, which dering country people, who paid their six- we extract from the miscellaneous papers at pences to walk through that great damp, the close of the third volume of the Document of the Thames Tunnel has directed the tled, Model of Fitch's Steamboat. It then goes on to say:-

not quite in the centre, in which the fire seems | Palmerston said of us?" The tunnel will be about eighteen and a to have been placed. The cylinder stands sary gradually ascent from the tunnel to the There is a paddle wheel on each side, and, from Algeria,) to the Island of Malta. He retail by Rushton, Clark & Co., and by all Drug in fact, every thing appears to be complete, offers to do it in two months, at a cost of The distance between the top of the arch of with the exception of a condenser and force £10,000. He also offers to carry the line the tunnel will never be less than 271 yards, pump. The boiler is even supplied with a from Malta to the Dardanelles in one direc-

# Variety of Food Necessary.

root—it becomes fat, it is true, but alas! it is convent of Voskreseenskoe is made to resemrickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and ble exactly the church of the Holy Sepulthinks that her offspring cannot make bone have precisely the same dimensions, color and Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, -or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principal bulk of bone-out of in twenty-five minutes, and all the terrible then a little meal and soup—it would have no There were in the public hotels alone, at the sea-sickness, so awful to the continent-seeking bones and teeth at all. Farmers keep poul29th ult., 4,480 Germans, 1,190 Americans, Preston. J. C. Maxson.
Richburgh. John B. Cottrell. try; and what is true of fowls is true of cab9,210 English, 2,390 Belgians, 59 Egyptians, Sackett's Harbor. Elias Fring.
Sackett's Harbor. Elias Fring.
Wisconstitution of the state of wheat. If we is the sackett's Harbor of the sackett's Harbor bage, a turnip, or an ear of wheat. If we 1,075 Spaniards, 780 Dutchmen, 1,512 Italmix with the food of fowls a sufficient quantilians, 330 Sweedes, 1,020 Swiss, and 78 from 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 nourishas closely to every injudicious treatment, as tance. He is not very tall, and his face has Maine Farmer.

Feeding out Roots. There is probably a greater crop of roots -such as turnips, ruta bagas, carrots, &c., The soundings that have been made in the raised in Maine during the present year, than descent of wind or rain. Nor is the form of He has a place for nothing, and nothing in English Channel, show that the soil is very for any one year previous, for some time. the chimney material; it may be tapering, or its place. He consequently wants a hoe, or a favorable to such an undertaking. At a cer- These roots will be fed to cattle during the of equal bore; pyramidal or square; it is rake, or a hammer, or an augur, but knows tain depth free-stone has been found, so that winter, and it may not be amiss to think the only necessary that it he constructed so as to not where to find them, and thus loses much the vault of the tunnel will be formed of a best mode of doing this. The easy man stone impermeable to water, and capable of chops up a pint or two every day with his ing current, for otherwise the hot air will be He loiters away stormy days and evenings, sustaining, in a thickness of 27 yards, an jack-knife or barn shovel, and throws them over to the cattle " hit or miss," and lets them The estimates of the produce of this Sub- eat them so. In the spring he looks at his marine Railway are based on the supposition cattle and says, "I don't think roots are any riably have such chimneys. Dwelling houses He spends much time in town, at the corner that 200,000 passengers now travel backwards 'great snakes' to feed cattle with." The do not require such enormously high chim- of the street, or in the "rum holes," complain- and forwards between France and England careful man purchases a root-cutter, passes neys, but they must be high enough not to be ing of hard times, and goes home in the eve- at the present day. Of course this number them through it in sufficient quantities to give A cave of considerable size has been diswould be increased by the facilities offered his bullock a full meal—sometimes, if he be covered and explored, somewhere near the wind, striking against the superincumbent He has no shed for his fire-wood; conse- by the Submarine Railway. France now extra careful, he cooks them and feeds out in head of Cheat River, in Virginia.

On this point many good farmers have often it in England.) [Maine Farmer.

penetrated and watered by the Ohio river vania, 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 virtues has conclusively shown with what surface being 99,000 square miles. In the State of Illinois alone there is a total coal a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of area of 44,000 square miles. This State has all Pills—one which should have none of the objecthe largest coal area on our continent, and greater by 26,696 miles than the whole coal

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. The introductory part of the French treaty with Persia reads thus :- In the name of God, the clement and merciful—his high Majesty better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. the Emperor Napoleon, whose elevation is as Minute directions for their use in the several diseases that of the planet Saturn, whom the sun serves to which they are applicable are given on the boxes. as a standard, who is the brilliant star of the har them me more than the boxes. firmament of crowned heads, the sun in the ous forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langor and Loss heaven of royalty, the ornament of the dia- of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Billious Headdem, the splendor of standards and imperial ache, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side ensigns, the illustrious and liberal monarch; and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence and his Majesty, elevated as the planet Saturn, afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, whom the sun serves as a standard, whose Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, splendor and magnificence are like those of with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the 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 las, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stoheir of the crown and throne of the Keyaniens, the sublime and absolute Emperor of all system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose

In consequence of the increasing submarine telegraph communication with the Continent renovate the strength of the body, and restore the from England, the Electric and International wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Telegraph Companies have laid down another wire between the English and Dutch coasts should never be carried too far, as every purgative posed this application in America. In 1781, in addition to three already in operation. In the thousand cases in which a physic is required can-The new cable is 119 miles in length, and The thousand cases in which a physic is required canweighs 238 tons. It was coiled on board the not be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves steamer Monarch (Capt. Henley,) belonging lieved this Pill will answer a better purpose than any to the companies, and the process of paying thing which has hitherto been available to mankind out commenced at Orfordness, at 3 P. M., on | When their virtues are once known the public will no the 29th of September, and was successfully longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need completed at Schevening at 1.20 P. M., on the 30th, having occupied about twenty-one being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their

A gentleman named Dellac, residing in Paris, has presented to the church of Chalirived from Mr. Brunel's splendid whim. We in the month of June, 1818, from Charleston nargues (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 a gold box, enriched with precious stones.

"The model of the first steamboat (built | bastopul has reechoed dolorously in the hearts to have a tunnel beneath the English Channel, by John Fitch) was discovered a few days of our ecclesiastical rulers here, who foresee and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. ago, in the garret of Col. Kilbourne, a bro- woes upon woes arising from the success of When once tried its superiority over every other M. Favre, a distinguished French engineer, ther-in-law of John Fitch, near the town of the allied arms, and apprehend that the defeat medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation and where its wittens are known the publication. ther-in-law of John Fitch, near the town of the amed arms, and apprenent that the defeat vation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the dissession of Col. Kilbourne for more than 30 all the others throughout Europe. When tressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary veying the neighboring coasts, and taking years. The model is about two feet long, and reproached with their sympathy for the schis- organs which are incident to our climate. And not soundings with the view of immediate carry. set upon wheels; the boiler is a foot long, and matic Czar, the priests reply, "What would only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the ing out this magnificent project. M. Favre's eight inches in diameter, with a flue through it you have us to do? Do you not see what

> Signor Bonelli, of Turin, has submitted a proposal to the British government to carry in six months' time, and at a cost of £60,000.

The Russian government, in order to ex-cite the religious zeal of the people, has caused cite the religious zeal of the people, has caused of the people, has caused alfred Center. N. V. Hull, "B. W. Millard, It is in vegetable as in animal life; a mo- to be constructed near Moscow an exact imither crams her child exclusively on arrow- tation of the Holy Places at Jerusalem. The with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never | chre; and the sanctuaries, chapels and tombs ornaments as those at Jerusalem.

On the 1st of September there were 120,-000 visiters in Paris, which is 25,000 more

The solemn proclamation, and promenade Verona. Albert Babcock. of the "King of Pumpkins"—that is the Watson.. Halsey Stillman. largest pumpkin offered for sale-took place the 19th ult., in accordance with ancient cusroyal vegetable of the present year, which was produced at St. Mande, weighed 370

plants, which are as truly alive, and answer he is so fat that he is unable to ride any disrather a good-humored expression, and quite different from what imagination would portray from his history, either in the Crimea or in the paper so as to indicate the time to which they

An employe of the French Administration des Lits Militaires of Constantina (Algeria) be directed, post paid, to 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

besides letters contained 720,000 newspapers.

New York and Eric Railroad O Nand after Wednesday, Sept. 19, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane st., New York, as follows:

Dunktrk Express at 6.30 A. M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6.30 A. M. for Buffalo. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in termediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next

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

Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Otis le and intermediate stations. Night Express at 54 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffal Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and

On Sundays only one express train, at 5½ P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't

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#### Ayer's Pills.

FOR all the purposes of a Family Physic. There has long existed a public demand for an effective virtues has conclusively shown with what success i accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make tions, 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 area of Europe, which amounts only to 17,- unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as 10 more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative

> They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipemach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the timulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, ence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing to the reason of every body; and it is confidently be-

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

Prepared by Dr.J.C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1 00.

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POR the rapid cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bron-chitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Con Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople, and the riety for its cures of every variety of Pulmonary dis-French monarch caused it to be deposited in eases, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the has been employed. So wide is the field of its useful-A letter from Rome says: The fall of Se- ness, and so numerous the cases of its cures; that milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c. cine that can be obtained

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been

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GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

in his mouth and set fire to them. When the explosion took place the upper part of his head was blown off.

The 24th of September was the heaviest day ever known in the London Post Office. A mail from Australia, in addition to the usual and amount of continental and provincial correspondence, was brought in, which mail, izbilities of those who take Periodicals.

Rates of Advertising. 

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lobors not ely in Thous ·i i 7ean lives w