

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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AN AUTO DE FE.

Prescott's forth-coming history gives the following sketch of the cruel exhibition with which Philip the Second was welcomed to his Catholic dominions:—

The *auto de fe*—"act of faith"—was the most imposing, as it was the most awful, of the solemnities authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. It was intended, somewhat profanely, as has been intimated, to combine the pomp of the Roman triumph with the terrors of the day of judgment. It may remind one quite as much of those bloody festivals prepared for the entertainment of the Casars in the Coliseum. The religious importance of its being celebrated on a Sunday, or some other holiday of the church. An indulgence for forty days was granted by his holiness to all who should be present at the spectacle; as if the appetite for witnessing the scenes of human suffering required to be stimulated by a bounty; that too in Spain, where the amusements were, and still are, of the most sanguinary character.

The scene for this second *auto de fe* at Valladolid was the great square in front of the church of St. Francis. At one end a platform was raised, covered with rich carpeting, on which were ranged the seats of the inquisitors, emblazoned with the arms of the Holy Office. Near to this was the royal gallery, a private entrance to which secured the inmates from molestation by the crowd. Opposite to this gallery a large scaffold was erected, so as to be visible from all parts of the arena; and was appropriated to the unhappy martyrs who were to suffer in the *auto*.

At six in the morning all the bells in the capital began to toll, and a solemn procession was seen to move from the dismal fortress of the Inquisition. In the van marched a body of troops, to secure a free passage for the procession. Then came the condemned, each attended by two familiars of the Holy Office, and those who were to suffer at the stake by two friars, in addition, exhorting the heretic to abjure his errors. Those admitted to penitence wore a sable dress; while the unfortunate martyr was enveloped in a loose sack of yellow cloth—the *san benito*—with his head surmounted by a cap of pasteboard of conical form, which, together with the cloak, was embroidered with figures of flames and of devils fanning and feeding them; all emblematical of the destiny of the heretic's soul in the world to come, as well as of his body in the present. Then came the magistrates of the city, the judges of the courts, the ecclesiastical orders, and the nobles of the land, on horseback. These were followed by the members of the dread tribunal, and the fiscal, bearing a standard of crimson damask, on one side of which were displayed the arms of the Inquisition, and on the other the insignia of his founder, Sixtus the Fifth and Ferdinand the Catholic. Next came a numerous train of familiars, well mounted, among whom were many of the gentry of the province, proud to act as the body-guard of the Holy Office. The rear was brought up by an immense concourse of the common people, stimulated on the present occasion, no doubt, by the loyal desire to see their new sovereign, as well as by the ambition to share in the triumphs of the *auto de fe*. The number thus drawn together from the capital and the country far exceeded what was usual on such occasions, is estimated by one present at full two hundred thousand.

As the multitude defiled into the square, the inquisitors took their place on the seats prepared for their reception. The condemned were conducted to the scaffold, and the royal station was occupied by Philip, with the different members of his household. At his side sat his sister, the late regent, his son, Don Carlos, his nephew, Alexander Farnese, several foreign ambassadors, and the principal grandees and higher ecclesiastics in attendance on the court. It was an august assembly of the greatest and the proudest in the land. But the most indifferent spectator, who had a spark of humanity in his bosom, might have turned with feelings of admiration from this array of worldly power, to the poor martyr, who, with no support but what he drew from within, was prepared to defy this power, and to lay down his life in vindication of the rights of conscience. Some there may have been, in that large concourse, who shared in these sentiments. But their number was small indeed in comparison with those who looked on the wretched victim as the enemy of God, and his approaching sacrifice as the most glorious triumph of the cross.

The ceremonies began with a sermon, "the sermon of the faith," by the bishop of Zamora. The subject of it may well be guessed, from the occasion. It was no doubt plentifully larded with texts of Scripture, and, unless the preacher departed from the fashion of the time, with passages from the heathen writers, however much out of place they may seem in an orthodox discourse.

When the bishop had concluded, the grand inquisitor administered an oath to the assembled multitude, who on their knees solemnly swore to defend the Inquisition, to maintain the purity of the faith, and to inform against any one who should swerve from it. As Philip repeated an oath similar in import, he suited the action to the word, and, rising from his seat, drew his sword from its scabbard, as if to announce himself the determined champion of the Holy Office. In the earlier *autos* of the Moorish and Jewish infidels, "so humiliating an oath had never been exacted from the sovereign.

After this, the secretary of the tribunal read aloud an instrument reciting the grounds for the conviction of the prisoners, and the respective sentences pronounced against them. Those who were to be admitted to penitence, each, as his sentence was proclaimed, knelt down, and, with his hands on the missal, solemnly adjured his errors, and was absolved by the grand inquisitor. The absolution, however, was not so entire as to relieve the offender from the penalty of his transgressions

in this world. Some were doomed to perpetual imprisonment in the cells of the Inquisition, others to lighter penances. All were doomed to the confiscation of their property—a point of too great moment to the welfare of the tribunal ever to be omitted. Besides this, in many cases the offender, and, by a glaring perversion of justice, his immediate descendants, were rendered forever ineligible to public office of any kind, and their names branded with perpetual infamy. Thus blighted in fortune and character, they were said, in the soft language of the Inquisition, to be *reconciled*.

As these unfortunate persons were remanded, under a strong guard, to their prisons, all eyes were turned on the little company of martyrs, who, clothed in the ignominious garb of the *san benito*, stood waiting the sentence of their judges—with cords around their necks and in their hands a cross, or sometimes an inverted torch, typical of their own speedy dissolution. The interest of the spectators was still further excited, in the present instance, by the fact that several of these victims were not only illustrious for their rank; but yet more so for their talents and virtues. In their haggard looks, their emaciated forms, and too often, alas! their distorted limbs, it was easy to read the story of their sufferings in their long imprisonment, for some of them had been confined in the dark cells of the Inquisition much more than a year. Yet their countenances, though haggard, far from showing any sign of weakness or fear, were lighted up with the glow of holy enthusiasm, as of men prepared to seal their testimony with their blood.

When that part of the process showing the grounds of their conviction had been read, the grand inquisitor consigned them to the hands of the corregidor of the city, beseeching him to deal with the prisoners *in all kindness and mercy*; a honeyed, but most hypocritical phrase, since no choice was left to the civil magistrate but to execute the terrible sentence of the law against heretics, the preparations for which had been made by him a week before.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were *reconciled*, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm—in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. There were few of these condemned who, when brought to the stake, did not so far shrink from the dreadful doom that awaited them as to consent to purchase a commutation of it by confession before they died; in which case they were strangled by the *garrote*, before their bodies were thrown into the flames.

Of the present number there were only two whose constancy triumphed to the last over the dread of suffering, and who refused to purchase any mitigation of it by a compromise with conscience. The names of these martyrs should be engraven on the record of history. One of them was Don Carlos de Seso, a noble Florentine, who had stood high in the favor of Charles the Fifth. Being united with a lady of rank in Castile, he removed to that country, and took up his residence in Valladolid. He had become a convert to the Lutheran doctrines, which he first communicated to his own family, and afterwards showed equal zeal in propagating among the people of Valladolid and its neighborhood. In short, there was no man to whose untiring and intrepid labors the cause of the Reformed religion in Spain was more indebted. He was, of course, a conspicuous mark for the Inquisition.

During the fifteen months in which he lay in its gloomy cells, cut off from human sympathy and support, his constancy remained unshaken. The night preceding his execution, when his sentence had been announced to him, De Seso called for writing materials. It was thought he designed to propitiate his judges by a full confession of his errors. But the confession he made was of another kind. He insisted on the errors of the Romish Church and avowed his unshaken trust in the great truths of the Reformation. The document, covering two sheets of paper, is pronounced by the secretary of the Inquisition to be a composition equally remarkable for its energy and precision. When led before the royal gallery, on his way to the place of execution, De Seso pathetically exclaimed to Philip, "Is it thus that you allow your innocent subjects to be persecuted?" To which the king made the memorable reply, "If it were my own son, I would fetch the wood to burn him, were he such a wretch as thou art!" It was certainly a characteristic answer.

At the stake De Seso showed the same unshaken constancy, bearing his testimony to the truth of the great cause for which he gave up his life. As the flames crept slowly around him, he called on the soldiers to heap up the fagots, that his agonies might be sooner ended; and his executors, indignant at the obstinacy—the heroism—of the martyr, were not slow in obeying his commands.

The companion and fellow-sufferer of De Seso was Domingo de Roxas, son of the Marquis de Poza, an unhappy noble, who had seen five of his family, including his eldest son, condemned to various humiliating penances by the Inquisition for their heretical opinions. This one was now to suffer death. De Roxas was a Dominican monk. It is singular that this order, from which the ministers of the Holy Office were particularly taken, furnished many proselytes to the Reformed religion. De Roxas, as was the usage with ecclesiastics, was allowed to retain his sacerdotal habit until his sentence had been read, when he was degraded from his ecclesiastical rank, his vestments were stripped off one after another, and the hideous dress of the *san benito* thrown over him, amid the shouts and derision of the populace. Thus appalled, he made an attempt to address the spectators around the scaffold; but no sooner did he begin to raise his voice against the errors and cruelties of Rome, than Philip indignantly commanded him to be gagged. The gag was a piece of cleft wood, which forcibly compressing the tongue, had the additional advantage of causing great pain while it silenced the offender. Even when he was bound to the stake, the gag, though contrary to custom, was suffered to remain in the mouth

of De Roxas, as if his enemies dreaded the effects of an eloquence that triumphed over the anguish of death.

The place of execution—the *quemadero*, the burning-place, as it was called—was a spot selected for the purpose without the walls of the city. Those who attended an *auto de fe* were not, therefore, necessarily, as is commonly imagined, spectators of the tragic scene that concluded it. The great body of the people, and many of higher rank, no doubt, followed to the place of execution. On this occasion, there is reason to think, from the language—somewhat equivocal, it is true—of Philip's biographer, that the monarch chose to testify his devotion to the Inquisition by witnessing in person the appalling close of the drama; while his guards mingled with the menials of the Holy Office, and heaped up the fagots around their victims.

Such was the *auto de fe* exhibition which, under the garb of a religious festival, was thought the most fitting ceremonial for welcoming the Catholic monarch to his dominions! During the whole time of its duration in the public square, from six in the morning till two in the afternoon, no symptom of impatience was exhibited by the spectators, and, as may well be believed, no sign of sympathy for the sufferers. It would be difficult to devise a better school for perverting the moral sense, and deadening the sensibilities of a nation.

TRUE MORAL COURAGE.

The following incident in the life of a Prussian General is a fine illustration of Christian heroism:—

"There is a story told in connection with the great Frederick, which is a good table trait in its way. Joachim Von Ziethen was one of the bravest of the generals who stood by Frederick the Great, in victory or defeat. He was the son of a poor gentleman, and had little education, save what he could pick up in barracks, camps, and battle fields, in all of which he figured in early youth. If his head was not over ballasted with learning, his heart was well freighted with that love for God of which some portion, as the dismissed lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in King's College tells us, is in almost every individual without exception, and forms the sheet anchor which shall enable him to ride through the storms which keep him from his desired haven of rest. He became the terror of the foes of Prussia; but among his comrades he was known only as 'good Father Ziethen.' He was remarkable for his swiftness at once of resolve and execution, and in remembrance as well as illustration thereof, a sudden surprise is spoken of by an astonished Prussian as 'falling on one like Ziethen from an ambush.'

"Now, old Ziethen, after the triumph achieved in the Seven Years' War, was always a welcome guest at the table of Frederick the Second. His place was ever by the side of his royal master, whose cause he had more than once saved from ruin; and he only sat lower at the table when there happened to be present some foreign royal mediocrity, illustriously obscure.

"On one occasion he received a command to dine with the King on Good Friday. Ziethen sent a message to his sovereign, stating that it was impossible for him to wait on his Majesty, inasmuch as that he made a point of never omitting to take sacrament on that day, and of always spending the subsequent portion of the day in private meditation.

"A week elapsed before the scrupulous old soldier was again invited to the royal dinner table. At length he appeared in his old place, and merry were the guests, the King himself setting an example of uproarious hilarity. The fun was ruffing fast and furious—it was at its very loudest, when Frederick, turning to Ziethen, smacked him familiarly on the back, and exclaimed, 'Well, grave old Ziethen, how did the supper of Good Friday agree with your sanctimonious stomach? Have you properly digested the veritable body and blood?' At this blasphemous, and amid the thunders of pealing laughter, the saluting artillery of the delighted guests, Ziethen leaped to his feet, and after shaking his gray hairs with indignation and silencing the revellers with a cry as though they had been dogs, he turned to the godless master of the realm, and said—words, if not precisely these, certainly and exactly to this effect:—

"I shun no danger; your Majesty knows it. My life has been always ready for sacrifice for my country and throne required it. What I was, that I am, and my head I would place on the block this moment, if the striking of it off could purchase happiness for my King. But there is One who is greater than I, or any one here; and He is a greater Sovereign than you who mock Him here from the throne in Berlin. He it is whose precious blood was shed for the salvation of all mankind. On Him, that Holy One, my faith reposes; He is my consoler in life, my hope in presence of death; and I will not suffer His name to be derided and attacked when I am by, and have voice to protest against it. Sir, if your soldiers had not been firm in this faith, they would not have gained victories for you. If you mock the faith, and jeer at those who cling to it, you only lend a hand to bring yourself and the State in ruin.' After a pause he added, looking the while at his mute King: 'What I have spoken is God's truth; receive it graciously.'

"Frederick was the patron of Voltaire, who had dared to say at his own table that what it had taken God and the twelve Apostles to build up, one man (Voltaire) would destroy. But Frederick was now, for the moment, more deeply moved by what had been uttered by the unphilosophical Ziethen than by anything that had ever fallen from the brilliant but irreligious Voltaire. He rose, flung his left arm over Ziethen's shoulder, offered his right hand to the brave old Christian general, and exclaimed: 'Ziethen, you are a happy man! Would that I could be like you! Hold fast by your faith; and I will respect even where I cannot believe. What has occurred shall never happen again.' A deep and solemn silence followed, and

the dinner was spoiled, according to the guests, to whom the King gave the signal to disperse long before their appetites had been satisfied. Ziethen was preparing to withdraw with the rest, but Frederick, taking him by the hand, whispered: 'You, my friend, come with me to my cabinet.'

AN HOUR WITH MY GOD.

One hour with thee, my God, when daylight breaks
Over a world thy guardian care has kept;
When the fresh soul from soothing slumber wakes,
To praise the love that watched me while I slept,
When with new strength my blood is bounding free,
The first, best, sweetest hour, I'll give to thee.

One hour with thee, when busy day begins,
Her never ceasing round of busy care,
When I must meet with toil, and pain and sin,
And through them all thy cross again must bear;
O then, to arm me for the strife, to be
Fiducially to death, I'll kneel an hour with thee.

One hour with thee, when rises the glorious sun
High in mid-heaven, and parting nature feels
Lifeless and overpowered, and man has done
For one short hour with urging life's swift wheels;
In that deep pause my soul from care shall flee,
To make that hour of rest an hour with thee.

One hour with thee, when saddened twilight flings
Her soothing charm o'er lawn and vale and grove;
When there breathes up from all created things
The sweet entrancing sense of thy deep love;
And when its softening power descends on me,
My swelling heart shall spend an hour with thee.

One hour with thee, my God, when softly night
O'er the high heavens with solemn step and slow;
When thy sweet stars, unutterably bright,
Are telling forth thy praise to men below;
O then, when far from earth my thoughts would flee,
I'll spend in prayer one joyful hour with thee.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Rev. Dr. Wayland, on retiring from the presidency of Brown University, made an address, in which he indicated the principles by which he had been guided, and to which he traced, under God, all his success. They were in substance, as follows:—

1. A resolute and honest consecration to the work to be done. He had cut loose from whatever interfered with that work. He kept himself from amusements—for which he had no taste—and even from favorite studies, and gave himself to the work of building up the University.

2. A fixed instinct to do his duty. He had a dogged determination to go through with what he had begun, and to take up every duty as it came. No doubt, in the matter of discipline, some had thought him a "regular old despot." But God only knew the agony he had endured when called to inflict pain on any student or his friends. But the pain they had suffered was nothing when compared with his. He had tried to avoid discipline, but could not help it. And now, as the rejected suitor appealed from Philip drunk to Philip sober, so he appealed from impetuous and excited young men, to the men he saw before him, matured and subdued by experience. They must decide on his acts as instructor; and there was no pupil of his whom he would not be glad to meet anywhere, for he knew that toward all he had done his simple duty.

3. Never to act for to-morrow, or next month, instead of to-day. It has been my rule to do to-day what I have to do, as well as I know how. The way to prepare for to-morrow, is to do with a whole heart the duties of to-day. Sometimes young men take up teaching as a temporary employment, while preparing for a profession; but their hearts are not in it, and, consequently, they break down as teachers, and carry with them into their profession the reputation of men who have allowed freely failed. Do your present duty and never be mousing round for something.

4. Adherence to general principles. Have confidence in general principles. Our wisest men—for I presume our politicians are our wisest men—often mistake for want of confidence in principles. Things follow their tendencies. Take a law of right and carry it through, and take the good and bad together. You cannot have the good of a principle without the evil. But follow the principle. It will bring you into narrow places, and up steep defiles; but keep on, and you will see a glory beyond that will repay the labor and toil of the ascent. For myself, I am built railroad fashion. I can go forward, and, if necessary, I can go back; but I cannot go sideways.

5. Whatever of knowledge I have of men or mind, I have got from the New Testament of the Lord Jesus Christ. Study the Bible, if you would be wise. Count it your highest honor to be useful to your fellow men.

FINE IMAGERY.

Rev. J. T. Thompson, of New York, has the following introduction to a sermon on Ezek. 1: 26, 29:—

"There is but one scene in nature that approximates this sublime vision of the throne of God; and he who once has looked upon that scene will ever after feel the inspiration of these symbols of the prophet.

throne of God. And yet I could not feel that such a God, as nature here set forth was mine. I feel the awe of His power who sitteth above the floods; but should I step foot upon those floods they would sweep me to destruction. I seem to catch a glimmering of his eternity in this majestic plunge of unabated waters; but I am as a single drop of that flood, and plunging over, would vainly strive to regain the level I had lost. I look at the edge of the cataract—within a hand's breadth—and it is terrible. I look over into the abyss, and it is terrible. I hearken to the thunder of the fall, and it is terrible. Look upward to the crystal firmament, and that, too, is terrible. This God whom nature here offers me is the great and terrible God. This noise of great waters is the voice of the Almighty, and I hear in it no tone of love, no accent of mercy. That sapphire throne is the throne of Infinite Majesty; and I am but a poor, weak mortal, and cannot so much as look upon it. There is no way for me to rise above this chasm, above these thunderings, to dwell with such a God. 'O give me Christ!' I cried—alone, aloud, upon the ear of midnight, above the roar of waters, the soul, awe-struck and terrified with a material deity, or an almighty and eternal fate, cried, 'Give me Christ, the God-man, the Creator stooping to the creature; power and majesty arrayed in love!'

And suddenly, upon that huge, frightful column that seemed the smoke of the damned, by the rays of the full moon that then slanted athwart the flood and adown the abyss, there sprang from the depths of that abyss up even to the terrible crystal above my head, a luminous arch, as the appearance of the bow that is in the cloud in the day of rain. The prophet's vision burst upon me. In the brightness of that bow I saw the symbol of Christ, even as the Revelator of Patmos, when uplifted by the Spirit to the door that was opened into heaven, beheld a throne set in heaven, and one that sat upon it, and he that sat was to look upon like a jasper and a sardine stone; and there was a rainbow round about the throne in sight like to an emerald."

WOMAN'S POSITION.

We have not yet quite attained even to that rudimentary truth, that "women are not born merely that men might not be lonely, but are in themselves possessors of immortal souls."

The same mistake appears in ambitious woman herself, when, instead of accepting this her glorious distinction, and wearing it as the unrivaled honor, she longs impatiently for some more pompous but ignoble fame. The reason she feels herself insulted by the theory, that man represents the head, and she the heart—as if some advantage thereby referred to man—is because she is not yet thoroughly a Christian; is not willing to acknowledge that the heart is greater, nobler, wiser than the head—goodness than mere intellect, love than logic, purity than eloquence, holy living than able reasoning. She lingers still under the old barbarous error, which sets Napoleon above Howard, Byron over Wesley, Mary Wolstencroft over Sarah Martin, and a wicked orator over a working saint.

Herein we are still stumbling among elements, dialy to that gospel which is a dispensation to the affections. It is a delusion—lodged so deep in human judgments, that it will be the last to be dispossessed by the triumphant banners of the cross—that the strong brain is nobler than the meek and lowly spirit; that they who "seek after a sign," or "require wisdom," and not "the pure in heart," shall see God." She commits the same error, when, in the choice of her models for imitation from her own sex, she prefers the brilliancy of Madame de Staël to the calm excellence of Elizabeth Hamilton; envies Lady Blessington, or even Madame Deuvalant, above Mrs. Barbauld; and, in her heart, would rather have Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's fame, genius, and admiration, than her charity. Still more grossly does she err, because she then ruins her self-respect and her social and moral independence—when she shows it to be the first doctrine of her practical catechism, that the chief end of woman is to be married to a man.

GERMAN PREACHERS.

Abel Stevens, in his account of the recent Evangelical Conference at Paris gives the following portraits of two eminent German preachers:—

"Near by sits Krummacher, the famous German preacher and author. His 'Ziethen the Tishbite' is well known in America. When I told him the other night at a tea party, the number of some of his editions among us, and that it was read in our log cabins in California and Oregon, he seemed hardly to believe me, for the extent of the American press is scarcely known in Europe; and when I assured him that if he would come to New York we could place him in sections of the city where for whole squares he could read German 'signs,' and hear the children playing in German, and if he liked 'lager beer,' drown himself in an ocean of it, he laughed as you might suppose a lion would were it the habit of that noble creature to laugh at all, his mighty voice ringing into the adjacent apartments. But suppose not that there was any thing peculiarly humorous in my remarks, or uncommon in Krummacher's uproarious outbreaks. It is the 'vocal style' of the man. What the watchman said of George Whitefield, can be said of this great German: 'He preaches like a lion!' He not only preaches but prays so, and makes speeches, and even 'says grace' at the table in the same manner. He introduced our public dinner the other day with a 'grace' in German, which was roared out as if addressed to an army half a mile off. Of course this peculiarity surprises every body at first, but you soon get accustomed to it. Whether it arises from good Gothic heartiness, or is a vocal defect, I know not; but be this as it may, Krummacher is considered the most eloquent man now in Europe. He is chaplain to the King of Prussia, and some of his sermons are said to be like earthquakes. He

is personally a delightful man. He appears to be between fifty and sixty; his hair is light, but not grey; it is combed sleekly over his ears; his eyes peering through bright gold spectacles, are blue, and expressive of mildness of character, notwithstanding the roaring ferocity of his voice. He is in good condition, including a little to episcopal dimensions. There is a peculiar blandness and youthfulness about him which recalls to you the title of 'the ever youthful,' which was applied to his great countryman, the poet Klopstock.

"Glance down from the platform, and you see not far from it, another noted German, but a perfect contrast to Krummacher; it is Tholuck. You would single him out from all this throng as the least important, the least interesting man present, not to say the most ugly and the most inferior. He is small in stature, stoops somewhat, has a low, wrinkled, but broad forehead, and rugged, uninteresting features. He is one of those men whom it seems impossible for the best tailor to improve into ordinary dignity; his clothes hang and dangle about him. Tholuck would be shabby in the robes of royalty. But this great man has done a mighty work, borne a mighty testimony in Germany. His name and his rough person are dear to all good men in Europe. He is said to be very nervous, and usually in poor health, but he works like a giant. There is a great lesson on that strange agonized face of his. I thought of it as he was relating to me, the other night, the history of one of his American students, who, while in Germany, had passed through the soul-struggles of German doubt. 'If we come out triumphantly from such conflicts,' said the German professor, 'we are strong forever,' and he darted away into the throng of company as if struck by a sudden and irresistible impulse."

ALL EARTHLY INVESTMENTS UNSAFE.

How many instances of this truth have come under the personal knowledge of each one of us. Perhaps of those who with great patience and trouble accumulate wealth, the larger part lose it before they die, and little ever remains to the third generation. A single mistake may deprive a man of the fruits of a half a century of prudence. We know a careful and successful man, who by perseverance and sagacity had got together three-fourths of a million of dollars. He had long retired from trade, and had reached three score and ten, when in an unfortunate moment he entered into an engagement which swept away all his estate. His "riches made themselves wings and fled away." This is not a solitary case by any means. It is a thing of common occurrence. No wisdom or caution can secure against it. The most prudent men in the country are often ruined by mistakes of judgment, or by dishonesty of others, or unforeseen accidents. We were once in the counting house of an old merchant, when a clergyman entered and asked for his advice as to the best investment of a small sum of money. The clergyman observed that his desire was to put his little treasure where it would be entirely safe. The merchant laughed aloud at the "greenness" of his clerical friend, and told him if such was his purpose he must seek investment beyond this world, for security had never been found in it. A very careful gentleman of our acquaintance, with whom saving and secure investment were the sole business of life, would have all his property in real estate, and particularly he preferred ground-rents. These he thought were the safest of all securities. Unexpectedly an unsatisfied judgment of long standing was found against a tract of land which had now become part of a city, where this gentleman had purchased many rents. To satisfy this judgment cost him what to most men would be a large fortune.

But if attained riches do not bring happiness, the pursuit of them nourishes avarice, and avarice is always poor. Solomon says, "There is that maketh himself rich yet hath nothing!" This positive poverty, growing out of excessive view of money and morbid dread of want, is the common consequence of covetousness. It is the "fiend's" arch mock of the soul whom he has deluded with the prospective joys of wealth. Riches are attended with care and trouble. This is the testimony of all who have had great possessions. It cannot be otherwise. Property requires management, and entangles our interests with the interests of others. The rich have what all others want, and the life of him who has to preserve wealth is necessarily a life of suspicion, and contention, and anxiety. In the revenues of the wicked is trouble, and all are wretched who make this world their portion. Riches are not a refuge from the ills of life, nor from the wrath of God. Their advantages cover but a few years of an eternal existence. It is supreme folly to make the pursuit of them the business of life. Many have experienced this who would have avoided the sad experience had they pondered the words of Solomon. "Riches profit not in the day of wrath. He that trusteth in his riches shall fall. Labor not to be rich. Cease from thine own wisdom. Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not? For riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagle toward heaven."

EATING HOUSE ERIQUETTE.—This forenoon (says the Herald of Nov. 24th) a gentleman who is guilty of a darker skin than his Anglo-Saxon brothers, went into a saloon in Wilson's Lane and asked for a cup of coffee. The waiter informed him that it was against the rules of the establishment to furnish any thing for colored persons. This rather astonished the gentleman, who is a rich coffee dealer from San Domingo, and is in the habit of eating first class dinners at Parker's and other first class hotels, and he persisted in his demand so pertinaciously that the proprietor of the saloon sent for an officer at the Second Police Station. The officer repaired to the spot, expecting to find somebody creating a disturbance, but on hearing the story of the gentleman he made no arrest, and the offender against eating house etiquette was allowed to depart in peace, but the general returned

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 27, 1855.

Editors—GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.)

THE SUNDAY IN ENGLAND.

The subject of Sunday observance is just now attracting considerable attention in England.

Another occasion of the new interest in Sunday observance is found in a decision recently made by a high functionary.

Still another cause for Sunday agitation is probably found in the circumstance (of which our readers were apprized some time ago)

And now, to cap it all, the City of London has elected a Jew for Lord Mayor, and people have laughed to see Mr. Salomons, in obedience to old custom, attend divine service at St. Paul's!

—But we are keeping the reader too long from the Petitions of the Sunday League,

"Petition for the opening of Museums, Picture Galleries, and Botanical Gardens throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday afternoons."

"Your petitioners take it for granted that museums and other collections of similar character are established for the instruction and moral improvement of the people; and that in proportion as such institutions are made available for popular instruction they do they fulfill the purposes of their origin.

"That the labors and necessary avocations of the great body of the community leave little or no opportunity of visiting such institutions during the week, when they are open to the public, and hence that the main object of their formation is lost to those whom they are intended to benefit.

"The Sunday, as a day of rest and leisure, when the thoughts of men, released from the engrossing labor of mere existence, turn naturally to the beauties of the universe and to its Creator, is the time most fitted for the exercise of the reflective faculties; and your petitioners, being firmly convinced that all true education must tend to the reverence and love of the Deity, believe that if such institutions as above enumerated were open to the people on Sunday afternoon it would be an inestimable boon to the laboring population; would raise up an opposing principle to intemperance and immorality, and in every way advance the condition of the people.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that all restrictions and impediments may be removed, so that museums, picture galleries, botanical gardens, and similar collections generally of parochial or municipal foundations throughout the United Kingdom, be opened to the public on Sunday afternoons.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

"Petition for the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday afternoons."

"The petition of the undersigned sheweth: That among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects there is felt to be a necessity for providing means of healthful and innocent recreation on Sunday, in a manner consistent with the religious feelings of the people.

"That after laboring hard for six days in the week, it is no resting, but weariness and vexation, for the workman to be confined on Sunday to the scenes and circumstances of his accustomed toil; and that while the rich have ample facilities at their disposal, there is a lamentable deficiency of means of relaxation adapted to the physical, intellectual and moral needs of the families of the poor.

"That the Crystal Palace, so splendid in its architecture, so rich in its accumulation of natural and artificial objects of extraordinary beauty and interest, and with its healthful and magnificent gardens, affords the noblest provision for the recreation of the people which any age hath seen; and your petitioners believe that the opening of this great institution on Sunday afternoons would have the happiest and most beneficial effect, and would be an inestimable boon to the working population, whose imperative duties will not permit them to devote any portion of the week to visiting it without a very heavy pecuniary loss, which they cannot afford.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable house will effect such changes in the law as may enable the Crystal Palace

Company to open that institution on Sunday afternoon.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

"Petition for the opening of the British Museum, the National Gallery, Marlborough House, and other National Institutions, to the public on Sunday afternoons."

"The petition of the undersigned sheweth: That the British Museum, the National Gallery, Marlborough House, and other collections of art and natural objects, the property of the nation and maintained at the public expense, should be readily accessible to the people.

"That under the present arrangement the great majority of the people are unable to profit by the means of instruction there accumulated for their use.

"Your petitioners believe that if the above institutions were opened to the people on Sunday afternoon they would render invaluable aid to public instruction, greatly lessen the inducement to seek objectionable means of relaxation, and, by providing innocent and healthful recreation, more effectually render the Sunday a day of rest for the millions who toil throughout the week.

"So far from leading to an increase in the hours of labor, as has been objected, your petitioners believe that what they pray for (by giving to the people a knowledge of the benefits arising from instruction and intellectual recreation) would have an exactly opposite tendency.

"Your petitioners are fully persuaded that, so far from operating to the detriment of true religion, such a proceeding would largely tend to its promotion, inasmuch as by rendering the lessons of nature and of art accessible to the people they would be taught more deeply, because more intelligently, to reverence the Creator.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that, in order to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the people, the British Museum, the National Gallery, Marlborough House, and other national collections be opened for public inspection on Sunday afternoons.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

THE OHIO ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Ohio Association held its fifth annual session with the Church in Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, commencing Oct. 11th, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Sixth-day morning, met and heard a sermon from B. Clements; organized, and the letters from the churches being called for and read, showed the following to be the statistics:—

Jackson Church.—S. Babcock, pastor; Maxson Babcock and Benjamin Clements, licentiate; John Forsythe, deacon; Eli Forsythe, clerk. Dismissed 9; total 72.

Stokes Church.—The delegation from Stokes stated that a letter had been written, but failed of being forwarded—that the statistics are the same as last year, with one added, which stands thus: S. Babcock, pastor; Wm. Furrow, deacon; Job Kennedy, clerk. Added 1; total 33.

There was a letter brought before the Association by James B. Davis, asking admission into the Association, with a church of 8 members, purporting to have been organized May 11th, 1855, which was left to a committee of five to take the matter under consideration, and report at the afternoon session.

A Committee was then appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, which were finally appointed as follows: MAXSON BABCOCK, Moderator; B. CLEMENT and E. FORSYTHE, Secretaries. The officers took their places, and then the Association adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Met pursuant to adjournment, and after prayer by Dea. Wm. Furrow, the Committee on the case of James B. Davis reported, that they have had the matter under serious consideration, and find it to be a somewhat delicate subject, but in view of all the circumstances they cannot report favorable to its reception.

Voted, that S. Babcock and S. Lippincott be a Committee on the State of Religion; that B. Clement and E. Forsythe be a Committee on Resolutions; that John Forsythe and J. D. Maxson be a Committee on Preaching Arrangements; that B. Clement be a Committee to consider of and report upon the subject referred to the Western Association at their last Anniversary by this Association.

The Executive Committee reported that nothing had been done, further than to inquire after a minister to labor among us, and in that they failed.

The Treasurer reported no funds in the treasury.

The Corresponding Secretary reported no correspondence.

Voted, that B. Clements write the Corresponding Letter. Adjourned to meet on First-day morning at 9 o'clock.

First-day morning, met, and after prayer by Eld. S. Babcock, the Committee on the State of Religion reported, and their report was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, and their report was adopted.

The Committee on the subject referred to the Western Association would do well to fall in with the offer made by the Western Association in answer to the request made by this Association at its last Anniversary, and become a part of that body, and that this Association advise the churches to send their delegates to the next meeting, and when we do adjourn it shall be to meet at the call of the Moderator, whose duty it shall be to call this Association at its usual time of meeting, to

meet with the church in Jackson, should any thing transpire so as to prevent the churches from becoming a part of said Western Association.

The Resolutions.

1st. Resolved, That the cause of Temperance still demands our strongest sympathies, our best efforts, and most earnest prayers.

2d. Resolved, That the doctrine of Peace is the doctrine of Christianity, and we would be glad to see it overspread the world.

3d. Resolved, That Secret Societies are dangerous to the interests of religion.

4th. Resolved, That the Missionary Spirit is a part and parcel of Christianity, and that it is the duty of Christians to aid the Missionary Enterprise by all the means in their power.

5th. Resolved, That this Association hails with delight another opportunity to set its seal of disapprobation on American Slavery; and that the afflicting case of Pardon Davis, now suffering in the Louisiana Penitentiary, is but one of the legitimate fruits of the slave system; and while we would pray the authorities of that State to allow him the privilege to worship God as he sees fit, we deny the right they claim to have to rob him of his liberty, as he transgressed no just or proper law, in feeding the hungry or clothing the naked, or in giving the most necessary information to the ignorant; and had he done less, under the circumstances, we believe he would have failed of his duty; and further, we believe the law under which he suffers is not only barbarous and cruel, but of the most hellish character; and while we sympathize with him in his sufferings, we glory in the fact that our denomination has a martyr in the cause of truth and liberty, and would desire to encourage him, and all others in like circumstances, to suffer on to the end, and die a martyr's death, rather than for the sake of bodily ease and comfort give up a single principle of truth and right, remembering that a glorious crown awaits all the faithful, especially those who suffer for Christ and his truth.

Report on the State of Religion.

The Committee on the State of Religion report, that in view of the present state of things which exists among us, we come far short of wielding that influence which should characterize the Christian Church, and have great cause to humble ourselves before God, and mourn over our lack of zeal and energy in the cause of religion, and ask God to forgive us, and help us in future to exert that influence which we should. Yet we believe there are those among us who are still endeavoring to make their way to the haven of repose, whose hearts are deeply affected under the present state of things, and whose prayers ascend to God for the prosperity of Zion.

Corresponding Letter.

The Ohio Association, to the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of sister Associations of like faith and order, and all who love God and keep his commandments.

DEAR BRETHREN,—Through the kind providence of God, we have been permitted to meet again in an associated capacity, for which we desire to render thanks to our Heavenly Father. Our reports show that we have made but little progress since our last meeting, and the circumstances seem to be against us, we being few in number, and isolated in position. Yet we desire to take new courage, and labor on to the final triumph. There exists a good degree of union among us upon the great subject of Christ's kingdom, and our united prayer is, "Let thy kingdom come." We have made arrangements to disband our organization and become a part of the Western Association, but we think of holding yearly meetings for the purpose of worshipping God and encouraging each other on the road to heaven. We desire your prayers in our behalf, that we may be enabled faithfully to discharge our duties as Christians and churches, and would be glad to receive a visit from any of our brethren when they can make it convenient.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

In answer to the inquiries you made in the Sabbath Recorder with regard to the churches that are not represented in our minutes, I will just say, that they have gone down in consequence of emigration. The old Pike church went down on account of its anti-temperance principles; all except a few of the hard ones joined the North Hampton church; and the North Hampton church has entirely emigrated. A few members of the old Pike church are still living in the vicinity of North Hampton. Most of the members of the Port Jefferson church have also removed to more western parts. Some others have attached themselves to the Jackson and Stokes churches, as most convenient. The persons who composed Pickaway church have mostly gone West. I believe there are a few left; but they have let their organization go down. There was a little church organized by our ministers in Jay Co., Indiana; they too are all gone westward. E. F.

NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.—Bro. Daniel Babcock, for himself and others, inquires whether the new translation of the Bible into English, proposed by the American Bible Union, is printed, and how it can be obtained? We believe that the Union has issued only three works in English, viz: Specimen of the Book of Job, 32 pages, 4to, paper cover, price 12 cents; Specimen of the Gospel of Matthew, 40 8vo. pages, paper cover, price 9 cents; and the last six books of the New Testament, a large quarto volume of 253 pages, cloth, price 75 cents, or by mail postpaid \$1 15. The Union has also the following works passing through the press, viz: the Book of Job, the Gospel of Matthew, the Epistle to the Ephesians, and the Gospel of John. Orders should be addressed to Wm. H. Wyckoff, 350 Broome-st., N. Y.

A PRESENTMENT FULFILLED.—We have to record, (says the Kinderhook "Rough Notes,") a most melancholy instance of the power of hallucination over the mind and health of a highly respectable and intelligent young lady of Kinderhook, in this State, who some two years since, while in the enjoyment of robust health, was visited one night at her bedside (as she affirmed at the time) by an

apparition, which in solemn accent informed her that at the age of 18 she would be an inhabitant of another and a better world. She made the incident known to her mother, who vainly endeavored to erase the circumstance from the mind of her daughter by treating it as the hallucination of a dream. The daughter, however, avowed that she was in possession of her faculties and wide awake at the time of receiving her spiritual visitor; and such was the effect it had upon her mind that from a girl full of life and glee, she became thoughtful and reserved, and gradually sank under its depressing influence, pining gradually, until recently she became a tenant of the graveyard just as she was entering upon her eighteenth year.

DEATH OF MRS. MINOR.

From a letter just received from Bro. Chas. Saunders, under date of Jaffa, Nov. 9, I have learned of the death of Mrs. Minor, who has become considerably known in our denomination from her efforts in Palestine to establish industrial missionary operations, combining manual labor with religious teachings, thus hoping to benefit the bodies and souls of the destitute and benighted. She died at her residence near Jaffa, Nov. 6th. She had been gradually failing for the last six months, and for the last two months had been confined to her bed most of the time. At first she had chills and fever, then fever without chills, with inflammation of the stomach. This was succeeded by dysentery, and inflammation of the bowels, which lasted without abatement until death relieved her of her extreme sufferings. She was anxious to live, while there was hope; but when that departed, she prayed that she might die soon. Her hopes of eternal blessedness seemed bright, and she spoke many comforting words for those she left. J. BAILEY.

SICKNESS OF BRO. SAUNDERS.

In the last letter received from Bro. Chas. Saunders, from Jaffa, he informs us, that since his sickness, from which he recovered last March, he has suffered from diseased eyes. For the last three months he has been unable to read or write, and has most of the time staid in his room, with his eyes shaded and the room darkened. His left eye has been so inflamed as to render him unable to use it for reading for two months. He is at present better. He has, from his several attacks, been laid aside from active labors more than a year, much of the time with severe sickness. There has been much sickness in the colony at Jaffa for most of the time since our missionaries have been there. J. B.

SUNDAY LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In Millin County, Pa., recently, a Justice of the Peace summarily convicted a number of persons for an infraction of the Sunday law, in doing the work necessary to keep in blast the furnace of Eiting, Graff & Co. The case was remanded to the Court of Common Pleas of the county by writ of certiorari, which tribunal, after a careful review of the facts, reversed the decision of the Justice of the Peace. Judge Wilson, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said that he was satisfied that the injuries consequent on the stoppage of the blast of such furnaces for twenty-four hours out of seven days would be so great and general as essentially to be fatal to the manufacture of iron in this country, and that the act of assembly prohibiting worldly employment on the Sunday does not impose a fine for the work necessary to keep furnaces, in blast.

A HOME QUESTION.—The following home question is proposed, by the Presbyterian Herald, to whom it may concern:—

"Can a Christian man or woman, with a good conscience, continue to take a newspaper for two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or ten years, causing the editor and publisher to pay out actual cash, besides their own labor, to enable them to send the paper, and the subscribers, during that time, sending no equivalent for it, though the mails are always at their doors, ready to convey what they may wish to send to the publisher, and he is willing to run the risk of its safe arrival, rather than lie out of his money? Is such a course of conduct obeying the apostolical injunction to owe no man anything, but to love one another? Is it doing unto others as they would have others do unto them, their respective positions being exchanged?"

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.—The two hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth was celebrated one evening last week by the New England Society of this city. The exercises were held in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, and was numerously attended by the sons and daughters of New England. The performances were purely of a musical, literary and prayerful character. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the orator of the evening. His theme was the social habits of the people of New England. A poem was delivered by Rev. John Pierpont, descriptive of the progress of the Pilgrims to and on this continent. At Plymouth, Mass., the anniversary was celebrated with enthusiasm.

NEW MARKET SEMINARY.—The first term in the academic year in this institution closed on the 14th inst. The examination of the students, which took place in the fore part of the day, was spirited, and showed marks of thorough training in their several studies. The afternoon was devoted to declamation and compositions, all of which showed a discipline of mind and exhibition of talent rarely to be found in an institution of no longer standing.

The second term commenced on the 19th inst., with very flattering prospects, and bids fair to be one of unusual interest. The course of lectures on chemistry, by Wm. C. Whitford, will be continued in this term. NEW MARKET, Dec. 20, 1855.

THE ANTI-PANTHEIST: False Metaphysics Exposed, and Theopneustly defended. By James L. Scott. Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1856. Dayton, Ohio: Stephen Deuel, Publisher.

Such is the cover-title of a fifty-two page octavo magazine of which we have received the first number. The design and scope of the work may be learned from the following statement, by the editor, in his introduction, of the subjects which will be considered:—

First: Pantheism, with its unsound positions and the reasoning, will be exposed; the falsity of the harmonical theory of progression, out of Christ, discovered, and its laws and defects explained.

Second: Pantheistic Spiritualism, now so effectually operative throughout the world, will be critically examined.

Third: The Composition of the Holy Scriptures. Their Truth and Divine Origin determined.

Fourth: The Exposition of the Scriptures.

DR. KING AND THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.—The New York Observer says that after so many years of delay, vexation and loss, the claim of Rev. Jonas King, D. D., upon the kingdom of Greece, for pecuniary damages sustained by him, has at last, through the interposition of our Government, been allowed. Although Dr. King has been paid far less than he was in equity entitled to, it is a source of gratification to him and his friends, that the difficulty is at length adjusted amicably by the payment to Dr. King, by the Greek Government, of \$25,000 in full of all demands.

METHODIST AID FOR IRELAND.—The Methodists of New York are making a special effort to raise funds for the evangelization of Ireland. Over \$15,000 have been subscribed within a few weeks past, and it is proposed to increase the sum to \$20,000.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

It is in contemplation by the American and Foreign Christian Union, to suspend their mission in Ireland, since the evangelical ministers and members of the Established Church of Ireland, aided by their English brethren, have within the last few years taken hold of the work of missions in that country with a strong hand; the Irish Mission Society, the Presbyterians in the north of Ireland, the Wesleyans, and the Primitive Methodists, are carrying on operations, with great zeal and energy.

The Rev. J. C. Carpenter, of South Londonderry, Vt., writes the Christian Secretary that he was settled as pastor of the Baptist church in that place on the first of May last. The Lord soon revived his work, where for years the discordant elements in the church had produced alienation and disaster. In a few weeks order and harmony were restored, and souls have been flocking to Christ. Twenty-two have been baptized since the first of July, and the work still moves on.

The Bombay Guardian says: "Much" has been done towards a system of colportage in Western India. A beginning has been made. Persons have been employed to visit the various parts of the Concan and Decan, with tracts and books and portions of the Word of God for sale; and the reports of our tract society show that from year to year the proceeds from this source have been increasing in quite an encouraging ratio.

A clergyman who has just returned from China, has been franked nearly the whole way by American ship-owners, on the simple statement that he was a missionary. He sailed from Hong Kong to San Francisco, then via the Isthmus of Panama to New York, and thence to England; the entire cost of this long trip, including cost at hotels, at some of which no charges were made, being £15 0s. 9d.

The American Bible Society has resolved to publish the Gospel by John, and Acts of the Apostles, in the Spanish language, that they may be used as a school-book in St. Domingo. An appropriation has been made also for the purchase of blocks to print the Chinese New Testament at Amoy; and a Swedish Bible will be published as soon as funds can be spared for the purpose.

The Missionary Herald, for December, which has just been published by the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, reports the amount of donations and legacies to the Board for the month of October, to be \$22,100, and the whole amount, from August 1 to October 31, to be \$42,938.

In the London papers we find a brief announcement of the death of Rev. Robert Montgomery, the poet, commonly called "Satan Montgomery." He was the author of several long religious poems, only two of which, "Satan," and the "Omnipresence of the Deity," have been reprinted in this country. Among his other works were "Woman, the Angel of Life," "Luther," and "The Universal Prayer."

The Chester (Pa.) Republican informs us that in the case of Passmore Williamson vs. John K. Kane, Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., plaintiff's counsel has filed a declaration, claiming damages to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. In all probability the case will go upon the trial list for the February term.

The example of Dr. Alexander of New York, is worthy of commendation and imitation, who is reported to have rejected five rich applicants for admission to his church, on the ground that they were more needed elsewhere.

The widow of ex-Mayor Garrett, of Chicago, Ill., who has lately died, it is stated, has bequeathed the whole of her large estate to the Garrett Biblical Institute, and the Methodist Collegiate Institution connected therewith, located at Evanston, 16 miles north of Chicago.

A gentleman has offered, through the editor of the New Englander, \$150 for two articles on the Immortality of the Soul—one embracing the argument from nature, and the other the argument from Scripture. These articles are to be published in the New Englander.

European News. One week later news from Europe has been received.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumors, but the public had no means of estimating their truth, and they are probably of little value.

The Times correspondent writes from the camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 24, saying there is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little firing is exchanged between the north and south sides. The Russian works on the north side are rapidly attaining gigantic dimensions. The engineering operations to destroy the Sebastopol Docks are nearly complete. Stringent regulations are issued to keep spies and loafers out of the Allied camp. Horse races are advertised in the British, and theaters in the French camps. The weather has been fine.

In Russia, the effects of the war have driven the Bank of Odessa to a suspension of specie payments and raised a premium on Silver 15 per cent.

The King of Sardinia has been the guest of Queen Victoria during the week. On Sunday he worshipped in the Sardinian Chapel—Cardinal Wiseman preaching. On Monday he attended the reviews, and on Tuesday he visited London, which was illuminated in his honor. On Wednesday he was made Knight of the Garter, and inspected the camp at Aldershot. On Thursday he left London for France.

The ship Constitution, of New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th, and on the following morning, while lying at anchor in the River Mersey, was observed to be on fire. Assistance was immediately rendered, but she burned all day, and at night was scuttled in twenty feet of water. Part of the contents of the lower hold was thought would be saved in a damaged state, but otherwise the ship and cargo were a total loss. The cause of the fire was unknown, but was supposed to be from spontaneous combustion. The passengers and baggage were all landed in safety.

THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.—It will be remembered that in the month of September last, the American Express Company was robbed of \$50,000 in gold, which it was conveying from Dubuque, Iowa, to the New York branch of the sub-treasury. The company, failing to recover the stolen specie, paid over the amount to the treasurer, but did not at all relax their efforts to ferret out the thieves. The messenger, W. C. White by name, who had charge of the treasure during its transit by night from Chicago to Detroit, resigned his office at the end of the month and came to this State. Mr. Best, a detective officer in the employ of the Company, after a few weeks' investigation, was at last able to write to his employers that two men, Oliver King, who formerly kept a hotel in Lowell, and Wm. C. Ayer, formerly a broker at No. 17 Brattle-square, Boston, had, through a third party who has also been arrested, deposited \$5,000 in gold in the Haverhill Bank, and from other circumstances not yet divulged, it was thought that they were in connection with White. It was subsequently ascertained that King, whose previous poverty was well known, had made purchases of houses and other property, and seemed to be rolling in wealth. Upon receipt of this information, the parties were arrested, and considerable money was found in their possession, which is supposed to be the avails of the robbery. All three—White, King, and Ayer—have been required to furnish bail in \$15,000 each to appear at the trial.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The St. Louis Democrat says: We were quite forcibly struck yesterday morning, in passing the Post-Office, with the beauties of the franking privilege, and could not repress a smile of satisfaction at the enterprise of certain of our representatives at Washington, as we beheld eight immense bags of mail matter lying at the door, weighing about twelve hundred pounds, all labeled "Free—Henry S. Geyer." It was privately stated to us that the balance of Mr. Geyer's shipment, consisting of a pair of French bedsteads, with bedding to match, had just been taken inside the Post-Office door. Whether these latter came by letter or not, we cannot say.

FROM NICARAGUA.—It is stated that the Minister from Costa Rica to the United States has given notice that his government, together with Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, have formed a league for the purpose of expelling General Walker and his compatriots from the country, and that our Government will not receive Mr. Franch, the new Minister from Nicaragua. It is also said that other serious obstacles to the success of the Walker party are anticipated. But it is conceded that the great agricultural and mineral wealth of Central America will counteract the league of the States above mentioned, and the proclamation of President Pierce deter adventurers from flocking thither.

ROBERT SCHUYLER, well known for his financing operations in connection with the New Haven Railroad, is reported to be dead. The following is from a private letter:—

"Robert Schuyler died about the middle of last month, at his residence in the environs of Genoa, where he had been living for some time in the strictest incognito with his family. He was not enriched by his monstrous frauds; on the contrary, he received from America the funds necessary for his subsistence. The place of his residence would have been known a long time ago, if certain persons, occupying important positions in the management of several railroads, and especially of the New Haven Railroad, had not been deeply interested in securing his silence and absence from the country. Since his departure from America, his health has been on the decline, and he finally died of grief and mortification."

CONGRESS stood in the same position, up to the close of last week, as it did a week earlier—no Speaker, and no immediate prospect of one. But the papers of Second-day morning of this week speak more encouragingly of the prospects ahead. The President's Message may be delivered in a day or two, or it may be delayed indefinitely. Meanwhile the people are very impatient to learn what the President has to say about our foreign affairs, which are at present in a critical state.

From South America.

By the arrival of the Empire City we have the following from South America:—

It is stated that a resolution will be introduced into the next Congress of New Granada for the entire suppression of the standing army, and the abolition of the Secretary of War.

El No Grenadino says that two objects of reform have been introduced into the Cartagena Legislature. One, the institution of a municipal guard, and the second for the centralization of taxes. The party now in power throughout the republic seem to favor the projects.

From Buenos Ayres we have dates to Oct. 27. Generals Bustos, Lamela, Flores, and other chiefs, were again in revolution, but at last dates Flores was in retreat towards the Esensada to re-embark for the Oriental coast. Lamela was up in the north, and a good deal of trouble was expected. Other Indian incursions were also dreaded.

From the South Pacific we have dates as late as the 15th ult. Three Peruvian war steamers, built in England, had arrived at Valparaiso.

The republic of Chili continued peaceful. At Lima there was a report that Arequipa and some of the southern cities of Peru had declared in favor of Gen. Vivanco. Mr. Compton, British consul at Islay, was dead.

In Bolivia the Avila revolution had been put down, and the country was again quiet. At Callao, an American ship had recently arrived in port with a cargo of miserable Chinese slaves, and it was found that as many as two hundred and one of them had either died from sickness or committed suicide during the voyage.

Four thousand persons had been carried off in the province of Pataz (Peru) by an epidemic classed by the physicians as a fever of a new type.

Advices from Bogota mention that Senor Jose Maria Plata had resigned as Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. Rafael Nunez had been appointed in his place.

Damages for Malpractice.

A case has just terminated in the Kings Circuit Court, (Judge Strong presiding,) which has resulted in a verdict of \$3,000 damages, against a physician and surgeon, for malpractice. The parties in the action were Albert A. Wilson, a boy 15 years of age, plaintiff, and Isaac K. Snell, a graduate of the New York Medical College, defendant. The parties reside at Green Point, Brooklyn. In August, 1852, the plaintiff fell from a vessel in fracture of the right arm below the above joint. He was conveyed to his residence near by, and Dr. Snell was called in to attend to him. The arm was bandaged in accordance with the medical usage, and it appears the bandage was left on for some days without being removed, when a discoloration of the fingers was observed, and mortification became apparent. It was charged on the part of the plaintiff, that the bandage was so tight as to impede circulation, and hence the mortification of the fingers, which subsequently came from the hand. The defense brought forth evidence to show that the bandage had been put on in a truly medical and scientific manner. The trial lasted for five days, and the most eminent of the medical fraternity in New York and Brooklyn were placed upon the witness stand, and gave their opinions as to the effects of tight bandaging and the probable causes of the mortification in the fingers. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$3,000 damages. The same case had been tried in June, 1853, before the late Judge Barculo, when a verdict of \$2500 was rendered for plaintiff.

LATE FROM KANSAS.—From Independence (Mo.) we have news to the effect that the trouble between the anti and pro-slavery men at Lawrence, Kansas, has been amicably settled by the people promising to deliver up offenders, obey the laws of the Territory, recognize the Governor as such, and conduct themselves in future as a law abiding people. They refuse, however, to deliver up their arms. The volunteers from Missouri have been disbanded and returned home. Col. Cumming, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had arrived at Council Bluffs from the Black Feet country, where he had concluded treaties with several tribes of Indians. The Chicago Tribune states that one of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago stands ready to contribute one thousand dollars towards arming and equipping a company of two hundred men for the defense of the life and liberty of the people of Kansas, and that another gentleman has pledged himself for a like amount whenever such company shall be organized, and one thousand dollars more for every company of two hundred up to five, or one thousand men, making in all five thousand dollars.

LAND WARRANTS.—Thompson's Reporter of Dec. 15, says: Land Warrants have settled down to a point where they will, we think, stick for a week or two, but in mid-winter lower prices will rule. We quote:

Table with 3 columns: Buying, per acre, Selling, per acre. Rows for 160s, 90s, 120s, 40s.

During the winter large amounts will accumulate in the hands of speculators, who will compete with each other in selling next Summer and Fall. The new issue will continue yet, for two years, at the rate of 300 to 5000 Warrants per day. In 1848 and 1850, with the less issue than at present, Warrants were slow of sale at 65 cents per acre.

On inquiry at the General Land Office, (says the Washington Union,) we learn that there is no law of Congress giving away the lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories to foreigners. The 12th and 13th sections of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1864, direct the unsurveyed lands to be exposed to sale from time to time, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States, which sections are now in full force. Lands are not only not given away to foreigners, but they are excluded from the benefits of the preemption laws, which, in their operation, are confined to citizens of the United States.

The Postmaster General has awarded the contract for furnishing wrapping-paper and twine for the New York and Cincinnati Districts, (twenty States,) to Thomas & Lathrop, of Buffalo, they being the lowest bidders.

SUMMARY.

J. P. Davis, a school-teacher for some years in the Town of Bushwick, who was hired by the School Trustees at a salary of \$600 a year, and was discharged by them in 1853 at a week's notice at the end of the first quarter of the third year of his service, brought an action in the Supreme Court, before Judge Strong, in Brooklyn, for \$450—the amount of the salary due for the unexpired portion of the year for which he had been engaged. The case was recently decided in his favor and a verdict given for \$540—the amount of salary due, together with interest upon the same.

The Wild Cat currency war in Illinois still continues to engage the attention and fill the columns of the Chicago journals. The Chicago Tribune and Chicago Times fight the battle of the legitimate banks of the State with great zeal and ability, and with marked success. We see by one of these papers of the 11th instant, that the banking capital of Illinois has been increased since August last, by the deposit of \$1,368,000 in Stocks with the Auditor as a basis of bank issues under the General Banking law of that State.

A dispatch dated Savannah, Tuesday, Dec. 18, says: The schooner Baltic, Captain Prudden, from Nassau, arrived here, reports that the steamship Crescent City from New York, for New Orleans via Havana, on the 3d inst., was wrecked on the 7th, on Matanzas Reef, Bahama Banks. The passengers, crew, and baggage were saved and taken to Nassau by the wreckers.

According to the latest news received from Mexico, it would seem that the Republic is as unsettled as ever. Gen. Uruga, a man of some note, has attempted to bring about another revolution, but, though his scheme was frustrated, and he himself arrested, the Government of Alvarez is not sufficiently popular to be shielded from the dangers that have threatened and generally destroyed all previous administrations. Throughout the whole country there are symptoms, here and there, of insurrectionary movements.

The mail steamer Empire City arrived at New York, Dec. 17th, with over a million and a half in treasure from California. Her advices from San Francisco are no later than those previously received. From Panama we learn that the people have been celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Independence of the Isthmus, and the festivities had passed off very satisfactorily on the 27th of November.

The affray between the publishers and the newspapers, which, at first, was half in fun, is about to terminate, as such quarrels usually do, wholly in earnest. Messrs. Mason Brothers have commenced a libel suit against the proprietors of the Tribune, and the public will soon know all about the war, and what they libel each for. Messrs. Abbott Brothers have been retained as counsel by Messrs. Mason Brothers. All this comes of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

We understand, (says the Washington Union,) some postmasters are in doubt whether, under the new law requiring prepayment of all letters to places within the United States, letters addressed to members of Congress may go without being prepaid. The answer, of course, is, that all such letters should be duly dispatched, as the franking privilege remains unchanged.

On the 13th inst., as Mr. Frederick Couch, a wealthy and intelligent farmer, in North East, Dutchess County, New York, was sawing wood at his door with a circular saw, run by horse-power, the saw struck, and a piece about six inches square struck him in the head, passing entirely through to the chin, killing him almost instantly.

From the Tenth Quarterly Report of the Mercantile Library Association of this city, we learn that during the last three months they have delivered to their members no less than 30,825 volumes, and that the number of persons visiting the Reading Room during the same time was 27,725. Number of volumes now in the Library, 76,000. Number of periodicals and newspapers supplied in the Reading Room, 260.

There are one hundred and seventy places called Washington in the United States, besides the one in the District of Columbia. This is at least five to every State. And this estimate does not include the dozens of Washington Heights, Washington Corners, Washington Lakes, Washington Mills, Washington Butte, and Washington South Yulda.

A dispatch dated Buffalo, Tuesday, Dec. 18, says: Two trains of the Grand Western (Canada) and Erie and Ontario Railroad (Canada) were in collision this afternoon. The engine came in collision with a passenger car, and two or three cars were smashed. Two lives were lost, and several persons wounded. Both trains were behind time.

A dispatch dated New Orleans, Monday, Dec. 17, says: The Supreme Court this morning gave their decision in the case of Mrs. Gaines, reversing the decision of the Second District, and decreeing that Daniel Clark's will of 1813 be probated, and that Mrs. Gaines be in possession of the property.

It seems that his Imperial Majesty Faustin I. has not renounced the idea of reannexing the Spanish part of Hayti to his Empire. At the date of our last advices he was about to march forth with the entire army, and made no secret of his intention to spend New Year's in San Domingo City.

The A. B. C. F. M. have suffered a falling off from their usual receipts, of \$8,000 for the first four months of the year. The debt at the beginning of the year was \$20,000. During the four months thirty-two missionaries have been sent out. Serious evils must ensue to the missionary cause if this falling off continues throughout the year.

By direction of Bishop Bayley, under the authority of the Archbishop, three consecutive days will be observed by Catholics in New Jersey during this month as days of Thanksgiving in honor of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The ship William Doane, from Philadelphia for Bremen, was abandoned at sea on the 5th of December. She was on her beam-ends, and had five and a half feet of water in her hold. The crew, 15 in number, were all taken off, and arrived at Salem in the brig Water-Witch, from Para.

The Postmaster General has awarded the contract for furnishing wrapping-paper and twine for the New York and Cincinnati Districts, (twenty States,) to Thomas & Lathrop, of Buffalo, they being the lowest bidders.

The Hartford Courant says: As a teamster, James Murphy, with a two-horse wagon, was carting powder from one building to another on the 20th ult., at Hazard's powder-mills in Enfield, the load exploded, tearing wagon, horses, and driver to atoms. There was about a ton of powder on the wagon, and so powerful was the explosion that an arched bridge over a canal, on which the wagon happened to be when the explosion took place, was depressed about three feet. The powder was in half barrels without any heads to them—so that it was exploded.

We learn by a despatch from Washington that the whole subject of slavery will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States this winter, in the case of Mr. Booth, the abolition-editor who was convicted in the United States District Court of aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave, and was subsequently liberated by the State Court on a habeas corpus. This is one of the most interesting and important cases ever brought before the Supreme Court.

A boy, aged fourteen, was on Monday last caught in the belt of some machinery at a watch-spring manufactory at Newark, and drawn round a shaft which was turning at the rate of eighty revolutions a minute. When he was extricated, it was found that the right arm was torn in pieces, within a few inches of the shoulder, the right thigh fractured, the fibula of the left leg and two of the ribs broken. Amputation was resorted to, and the broken bones were set, but it was not thought that he would recover.

Sir Joseph Reynolds, the great artist, himself confessed, after making it the study of his life, that he had never been able to discover how Raphael and the other great artists had been able to preserve the beauty and brightness of their paintings. The colors of Sir Joshua are equally as vivid and beautiful as when first laid on by the great artist, and paintings which have been buried more than two thousand years in the damp, dark tombs of Egypt, are yet fresh and bright.

The work on the magnificent telescope now in process of construction for Hamilton College, is steadily progressing towards completion. The Rome Sentinel learns that the lenses have been placed temporarily a few times in a tube, and a view taken of the sky through them. It is said that they possess a great magnifying power, and that but a small portion of the moon can be seen through them at once, so large is that orb's appearance when viewed through these glasses.

The law makes no compensation to post-masters for the sale of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, except by the allowance of commission on such as are used in prepayment of postage on letters and packages sent from their offices. The commission allowed on mailable matter prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes sent from an office is the same as if the prepayment had been effected in money.

A dispatch from Independence, of the 18th inst., says: "The trouble at Lawrence, Kansas, has been settled, by the people promising to deliver up offenders, obey the laws of the Territory, recognize the Governor as such, and conduct themselves in the future as law-abiding people. They refuse, however, to deliver their arms. The volunteers from Missouri have been disbanded and returned home."

The machine for sawing marble, recently invented by Mr. Heald, of Springfield, Mass., is said to operate very successfully, and to meet a long felt desideratum. It is exceedingly simple in construction, consisting merely of arrangements of saws on separate shafts, which may be set at any angle to each other, and thus saw the opposite sides of a pyramidal block at the same time.

A dispatch dated Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 12, 1855, says: An accident occurred this afternoon at the gas works in this city, caused by one of the workmen going into the purifying house with a lighted candle, a large quantity of escaped gas being there confined. The explosion, which immediately followed, demolished the building and seriously burned the workmen.

A new motive power—that produced by the expansion of liquified carbonic acid—has lately been proposed by two young French chemists. They propose, by the employment of this agent, to reduce the amount of combustibles to one-tenth, and the volume of apparatus to six-tenths of that required to create an equal amount of force by steam.

The latest Know-Nothing estimate of the division of parties in the United States Senate gives to the black republicans 11 Senators; to the "live whigs," 7; to the Know-Nothing democrats, 2; to the regular democrats, 33; and to the regular out and out Know-Nothings, 1.

The French Government demanded of the Holy See that the reply to the Piedmontese memorandum should not be published contemporaneously with the visit of the King of Sardinia to Paris.

In Philadelphia, on the 20th, an attempt was made to set fire to the Northern Temporary Home for Friendless Children. The fire was fortunately extinguished. One hundred children were sleeping in the upper portion of the building.

A boy named Green, of Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., had his right hand split in two a few days since, by the wheel of a freight train, while engaged in putting a cent on the rail for the purpose of seeing it flattened.

Monster guns are now being manufactured in England, which, with their carriages, will weigh fifty tons each, and will carry a shot half a ton in weight a distance of four miles. It will take two and a quarter barrels of powder for a charge.

The Calais (Me.) Advertiser, in reference to the aspect of the lumber trade, states that there is more lumber of all kinds on the wharves of that city than has been seen for fifteen years.

Judge Stuart, of New York, who was recently tried and acquitted, on the charge of receiving a bribe, has resigned his seat on the Bench, in accordance with the recommendation of the jury.

The report that the original copy of the Declaration of Independence had been stolen from the Patent-Office, and a counterfeit one substituted, is untrue. The original has been there for forty-nine years, undisturbed.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation against enlistments for service in Nicaragua.

Mr. Ericsson is reported to be still engaged in his calorific enterprise. His new calorific engine is forty horse power, and compared with its predecessors, has been greatly simplified, and its cumbersome parts dispensed with, not only avoiding friction and diminishing expense, but effecting a great saving in space. Formerly there were four cylinders, with duplicates placed above them on pumps. The latter are done away with under the new arrangement.

A dispatch dated Albany, Dec. 21, 1855, says: The Supreme Court, of the Seventh Judicial District, has just made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as far as brought before them. This decision overrules the decision of Judge Parker on the fifth section of the law, on both points. Prosecuting under the law will be commenced in Rochester immediately.

Mr. Oscar F. Cogswell, of Auburn, was a few days ago boiling alcohol for the purpose of making "hot drops," when, on taking the kettle from the stove, the liquid boiled over, and splashing on Mr. C., took fire from the candle which he held in his hand, and soon enveloped him in flames. He was burned so seriously that he died shortly after.

Among the new inventions of the day is Phillips' patent lever farm gate. It is without braces, mortices, or hinges, and the entire bearing being vertical, all tendency to settle is entirely overcome. It is never swayed or obstructed by snow in winter, and is of very simple structure.

The shortest day in the year is nine hours and four minutes in length. This will occur on the 18th of December, and the length of the day will vary a fraction of a minute for nine days from that time, increasing a single minute on the 27th of December, when the day is nine hours five minutes in length.

A new railroad company has been organized to construct a line from Toledo to Detroit. The direction is composed of gentlemen connected with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Southern Michigan Railroad Companies, and the new road being projected with a design to obtain a large business, by a connection with the Great Western Canadian Road.

A dispatch dated Albany, Friday, Dec. 21, says: The Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District has just made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as far as brought before them. The decision overrules the decision of Judge Parker on the fifth section of the law, on both points. Prosecuting under the law will be commenced in Rochester immediately.

The returns of the recent census of Illinois, are still incomplete in a few counties, but, estimating these upon the most reliable data, the population of the State reaches 1,271,055, against 851,470 in the year 1850, showing a total increase of 419,585, or in the ratio of 49 per cent. Should the same ratio of increase hold good in the next five years, the population of the State will, in the year 1860, reach 1,800,000.

Ladies, look out those smelling-bottle you use when among strangers. Fine-looking ladies in mourning sometimes administer chloroform with their professed perfume, and seize their victim's watch, porte-monnaie, and jewels. Indeed, it is best not to be faint unless well protected.

In the Marine Court, in New York, the other day, Judge Thompson passed sentence on the twelve Jurors who had agreed to disagree, by fining them twenty dollars, and confining those who refused to pay the impost. Several of the Jurors, who had well-laid portfolios, monnaies, paid up, but others refused, and it is said, intend to test the authority of the Court to impose such a fine.

There are several Chinese firms in California that have invested over \$500,000 in their business; and there is more than two millions of dollars capital invested in the trade between San Francisco and China, owned and controlled by Chinese residing in that city.

There is said to be quite a revival of religion among the convicts of the Auburn State prison. On the 25th ult., fifteen who had expressed hope were baptized. The meetings on the Sabbath are very interesting.

It is estimated that thirty thousand models have accumulated in the Patent Office, nine-tenths of which are of such a nature that drawings can fully represent them, instead of the more costly models that are now required.

The State Canvassers of Wisconsin have declared Gov. Barstow re-elected by 159 majority. The seat will be contested on the ground that Bashford, the Republican candidate, received a clear majority of the legal votes.

The married men in the employ of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, numbering 400, were each presented by the Corporation with a fat turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.

An effort will be made at the next meeting of the State Legislature to set off Long Island as an independent Judicial District.

They give out their Fires by contract in New Orleans. A firm has the job of quenching them all for \$100,000 per annum.

Don't let the children take into their mouths handsomely enamelled cards; they are poisonous.

New York Markets.—Dec. 24, 1855. Aches—Pots \$7 50 per 100 lbs. Pearls 8 50. Flour and Meal—Flour 8 12 and 8 38 for State and Western mixed, 8 25 a 8 50 for Michigan and Ohio, 9 50 a 11 50 for extra Genesee. Bye 5 50 a 7 75. Corn Meal 4 18 a 4 35 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour 2 50 per 100 lbs.

Grain—Wheat, 15 a 20 for Western and Southern red, 2 00 a 2 15 for white. Eye 30 a 31. Oats, 48 a 51c. For State, 52 a 54c. For Western, Corn, 95 a 97c. For Western mixed.

Provisions—Pork, 17 50 a 18 00 for prime, 19 75 a 20 00 for mess. Beef 9 00 a 10 00 for country prime, 10 50 a 12 00 for mess. Lard 12 1/2. Butter, 17 a 20c. For Ohio, 33 a 30c. For State, Cheese 9 11a.

The N. Y. Times has a general review of the market under date of Dec. 20, which says:—As compared with the prices of breadstuffs a week ago, Flour closes 25c. a 62c. per bbl. lower. The common and medium grades having decreased in value more than the finer qualities. There has been no decided decline during the week in wheat, but the tendency of prices is steadily downwards. The stock of wheat is pretty large, and is being freely offered, but not as yet at rates to suit heavy purchasers. Corn has fallen 2c. a 3c. per bushel since this day week, under the pressure of accumulating supplies and a rather slack demand. There is a heavier amount here of New Corn, but much of it is in poor condition, and not fit for export. Bye and Barley are a trifle advanced, but common qualities remain depressed and languid. The supply of Prime Oats has slightly advanced, but common qualities remain depressed and languid. The supply of Hays, Barley, and Oats is fully adequate to the wants of purchasers.

MARRIED. In DeRuyter, Dec. 15, 1855, by Eld. J. R. Irish, Mr. GEORGE P. SAUNDERS, of Oswego, to MARY S. FAIRCHILD, of DeRuyter. By Eld. N. V. Hall, at his residence, Dec. 20th, Mr. GEORGE F. ALLEN to Miss OLIVE BURDICK, all of Alsted.

DIED. In Ritchie County, Va., Nov. 15, after a protracted illness, of disease of the chest, JESSE M. LOWMYER, in the 47th year of his age. He embraced the Sabbath about twelve years ago, and soon connected himself with the High's River Church, since which time he has been a devout and useful member of that Church. He had been for several years, and was at the time of his death, clerk of the church, and had rendered himself useful in many other ways, which, on account of his constant bad health, would seem to those unacquainted with him as a man that cared more for the cause of truth than for all things else, impossible. For several months previous to his death he was unable to attend public worship; yet during this period manifested that firm reliance on God that always characterized the true Christian, and often expressed a willingness to depart and "be at rest." In duty to his family, however, he used such means as might restore him to health; but when human sympathy could avail nothing, and the tears of friends and relatives were shed in hopeless resignation to Him who "doeth all things well," he talked calmly of death, and consoled his friends by exhorting them to secure the glorious hope that now consoled him in the "valley and shadow of death." His mind retained its usual vigor till the time of his death. He spent the last twenty-four hours of his life in making the necessary arrangements for the support and education of his family, which was ardently attached to him, as an affectionate husband and an exemplary parent. When this was finished he calmly resigned his consciousness, and his spirit took its flight, we trust, to the realms of unclouded bliss.

In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 11th, of scrofula, ALBERT LEROY, son of Albert and Alzina Clarke, aged 18 years, 6 months, and 7 days. Brother Clarke experienced religion nearly four years ago, and united with the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, of which he remained a devoted member until his death. If ever, he has a case of more complete triumph over the world, and resignation to the will of God, he was witnessed, than was exhibited in this brother's life and death, and especially during the last few months of his suffering. He often expressed, that he had only desired to live to be useful, for which he had been striving to prepare himself, yet if he could enter glory God by dying, he was perfectly willing to die. He no doubt saves in Jesus.

In DeRuyter, Nov. 23d, Dea. LOT CRANDALL, aged 63 years. For many years he had suffered much from an affection of the heart, and had lived in constant expectation of a change. He was a faithful member of the church in Oneida. He not only honored the Lord while living, but in setting his house in order for death he remembered the Lord's cause in the disposal of his substance.

In Tiverton, R. I., Nov. 18, 1855, of consumption, Mrs. ABIGAIL SIMMONS, aged 67 years and 8 months. Mrs. S. was a member of the Congregational Church, and during a long life exhibited a Christian walk.

Also, at the same place, Nov. 28, 1855, of fever, JAMES M. WIRT, late of Wirt, N. Y., aged 62 years and 8 months.

In Lincoln, Dec. 13th, ANNA, wife of Robert Stillman, aged 43 years, 3 months and 9 days. She was a member of the church in DeRuyter.

In Saugerties, Oneida Co., Dec. 12th, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. ABY M. OWEN, aged 65 years.

At New London, Ct., on the 14th inst., of scarlet fever, WALTER ANN STILLMAN, only daughter of George C. and Wealthy Stillman, aged 6 years and 10 months.

"The bright flower that God has made, And destined to bloom, is doomed to fade; Sure, nothing is abiding here, Not even friends we hold most dear."

LETTERS. Wm. Kennedy, L. M. Cottrell, C. M. Lewis, N. V. Hall, W. B. Maxson, E. W. Thrall, N. McDevitt, Chas. Spicer, B. H. Stillman, John Sanford, Charles Potter, C. D. Langworthy, Bill Forsyth, Andrew Babcock (all right), P. Crandall, David Glasgow, Laurin H. Babcock, Geo. B. Case, D. E. Maxson, Delatrus Davis, Perry M. Davis.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: James W. Brown, Hopkinton, R. I. \$2 00 vol. 12 No. 52 John Knappworthy " 2 00 " 12 52 Benben Babcock " 2 00 " 12 52 Joseph Spicer " 2 00 " 12 52 Geo. H. Spicer " 2 00 " 12 52 John S. Champlin " 3 00 " 12 52 Caleb W. Church, Rockville, R. I. 2 00 " 12 52 Wm. Kennedy, Lost Creek, Va. 2 00 " 12 52 Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3 P. M. For 2 Margaret Vanhorn " 4 00 " 12 52 Wm. Batten " 5 00 " 14 52 Samuel D. Davis, Janelaw, Va. 2 00 " 12 39 Booth Bond, Hacker's Creek, Va. 2 00 " 12 39 Mrs. David G. Bell, Va. 2 00 " 12 39 Mrs. H. Vanhorn, West Milford, Va. 2 00 " 12 39 Reuben Heaver, Wash. Mills, Va. 2 00 " 12 36 Jacob D. Maxson, Monroa, O. 3 00 " 12 39 Jacob H. Babcock " 2 00 " 12 39 D. Davis, East Wilson " 2 00 " 12 36 Henry M. Davis " 2 00 " 12 36 Leroy H. Babcock, DeRuyter " 2 00 " 12 36 Benj. H. Stillman " 2 00 " 12 36 Benj. Burdick, W. Edmeston " 2 00 " 12 36 Dewitt C. Ooon " 2 00 " 12 36 Jared B. Crandall, Brookfield " 2 00 " 12 36 Elizabeth Babcock " 2 00 " 12 36 Franklin Dresser " 2 00 " 12 36 Martha Sanford, West Genesee " 2 00 " 12 36 James Stelle, Adams Center " 2 00 " 12 36 Harvey Maxson " 2 00 " 12 36 Isaac Saunders, Adams " 2 00 " 12 36 Neo Armstrong " 2 00 " 12 36 Wm. Burdick, Leonardaville " 2 00 " 12 36 Paul B. Burch " 2 00 " 12 36 Christopher Telt, Almond " 2 00 " 12 36 Stephen Burdick, Alfred Center " 2 00 " 13 13 Amos Burdick, Alfred " 2 00 " 11 52 Ezra Burt, 5 P. M. For Hudson 3 P. M. For 2 Saml. Whitford " 2 00 " 12 36 H. W. Benjamin, Andover " 4 00 " 12 52

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Benjamin H. Stillman, DeRuyter \$2 00 FOR THE CAROL: R. R. Lewis, New York \$ 35 WILLIAM M. ROGBRN, Treasurer.

ILLS.—We are sending bills to those who owe for the Sabbath Recorder up to the end of volume twelve, now more than half complete. If any errors are discovered in them, please notify us immediately, and the proper corrections will be cheerfully made. If they are correct, please make it convenient soon to remit the amount.

Hudson River Railroad. TRAINS leave Chambers street daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8 30 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12 30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5 30 P. M. For Sing Sing at 4 20 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7 15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill, and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st Streets. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M. from Canal street, for Albany, stopping at all the Mail Stations. G. M. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk—WINTYER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 4, at 7 A. M. For Easton, at 7 30 A. M. and 3 15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 30 and 10 45 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. For Philadelphia, at 7 05 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 40 and 6 13 P. M. JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

Board Meetings. The next Quarterly Meetings of the Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, will be held at No. 89 South-st., New York, on the second Fourth-day in January, 1856, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. G. B. UTTER, Sec.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Education Society will be held in New York on the day following the above-named meetings.

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloon, KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, No. 4 Fulton-st., New York, Near Fulton Ferry. Rooms to let by the day or week. OLIVER ROGERS, HENRY ZOLLNER, Late of Fulton Hotel.

Savory's Temperance Hotel AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS, From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 25 Cts. per Night. BELLA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAWYER, Proprietor.

Carpet Warehouse. YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., offer for sale a very choice and extensive assortment of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, MATRESSES, &c., at the lowest rates. Purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the stock. Misrepresentations, either expressed or implied, are strictly prohibited in this establishment. YOUNG & JAYNE, 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. N. B.—Churches and clergymen furnished at wholesale prices. Sept 27—3 m.

Farm for Sale. CONTAINING about 100 acres, with a fair proportion of woodland, a small orchard of fruit trees, and a comfortable dwelling and out-houses. It is situated about four miles north of Westley, R. I., and within a mile of each of the flourishing manufacturing villages of Potter Hill and North Ferris. There are several other manufacturing establishments near, affording a ready market, in the immediate vicinity, for every species of produce. It is convenient to the first Hopkinton Church, as well as to the very excellent male district school.

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