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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:
The Constitution of the United States provides that
Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives, until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution upon the President, "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is natter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and

FOREIGN RELATIONS .- CENTRAL AMERICA. Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress. Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain, in

reference to Central America. By the convention concluded between the two govern ments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted, that "neither will ever" "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Masquito coast, or any part of Central America.

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no domi-nion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been con-

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact, that, in virtue of nuccessive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country. Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural tion and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied. It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise of as-

sertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State. All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcileably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their re-

spective relations to Central America. Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all hor provious protessions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any politica

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of ain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the

coast of Costa Rica; and they are now re-asserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very

letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government. The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those, which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respec-

tive relations of the two governments to Central Amer-To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of por-tions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America and the contract and possessions held by her in Central America and the contract and possessions held by her in Central America and the contract and possessions held by her in Central America and the contract and possessions held by her in Central America and the contract and the contract

tral America at the date of its conclusion. This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British Government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended iurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United

States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Balize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This Government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert, independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geogra-phical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any Government of Europe.

The British Government, in its last communication,

although well knowing the views of the United States. still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two Governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject. Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to immat on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British Government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the inte-

rest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT,

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent states, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invested by either of the helligerest parties for the territory vaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstances

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the in-

ternational, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia. But our municipal law, in accordance with the law o nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any state with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly state.
Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the

belligerent powers, lest private armed cruisers, or other

vessels, in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly ground-less. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith, and by respect for the law.
While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurishire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign state, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque

or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares, that no state has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another state without its consent, and that, whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty. Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was enter-

tained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history. indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently that the engagement of persons within the Unite States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no dia arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British gov-

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Bri . , without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional in portance, by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular cooperation of British officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking, which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdic tion, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source

of the mischief. These considerations, and the fact, that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, but in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be

communicated to you in due time. I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connexion with Great Britain, to sur-vey and establish the boundary line, which divides the territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of he country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement had contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dan-

gers and difficulties of the controversy. Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character, and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect to commercial in-tercourse with the United States, as the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors; to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred by a resolu-tion of the Senate of the United States passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this Government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that pur-

The considerations which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any princi-

ple of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought

not to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who may have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signalized its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of

If the manner of payment of Sound dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which the intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime com-more to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submitto the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved, which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition it s contemplated, that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter whelly extraneous, the balance of power

among the governments of Europe. While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages, which com-merce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark. FRANCE.

I announce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this government and that of France. respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Snain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States. In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visit-

ed Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the United States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made so soon as the amount due can being ascertained. Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet been accorded, but there

is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement. MEXICO.

The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private re-paration, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements. which have lately occurred in that republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and, it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens. CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California. TREATIES

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration, recognising as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1864. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification. TREASURY.

The statements made in my last annual message respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures o the Treasury, have been substantially verified. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were sixty five million three thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixtyfive thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars.

During the same period, the payments made in redemp

tion of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to nine million eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount, together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; thus affording, in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hun-

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seventy one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby leaving an esti-mated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1856, of fifteen million six hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the

dred and ten dollars.

late treaty with Mexico, and seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated. for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. The amount of the public debt, at the commencemen of the present fiscal year, was forty million five hundred and eighty three thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the Federal Government remaining at this time is less than forty million dol-

The remnant of certain other Government stocks, amounting to two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has

since been paid. I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that by which the fiscal business of the Government is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that depend:.

The principle that all moneys, not required for the current expenses of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imparts, that, in re-adjusting the impost tables and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and accomplied and alarge porting of the troops recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties, which devolve on the military establishment, have been satisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required for our troops have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition, which their country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which have trans-

pired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far ascr unistances have given to some of them additional

The recommendations, heretofore made for a partial reorganization of the army, are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers, who commence their service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and siege artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movement of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artifiery, a speciality, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a fer mer occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the ervice, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition, as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of he extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops-of-war-In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire con-currence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report. POST OFFICE.

It will be perceived by the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year was nine million nine hundred and sixty eight thousand three hundred and forty two dol-

lars, and the gross receipts seven million three hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million six hundred and twenty six thousand two hundred and six dollars; and that the cost of mail transportation during that year was six hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty two dollars greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked, or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster General on the subject deserve the consideration of Congress

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains as for the interest and importance of the subjects to

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is twenty-four million five hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen million seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of eleven million four hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. In the same period of time, eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into the

The peculiar relation of the general government to the your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the

laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and

Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the un-determined foreign interests existing in these Territories, to which your attention has already been especially in vited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our

In the Territory of Kansas there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal-Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to Federal law, or of organized resistance to Territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it is should convent the could be readed. should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, which by its organic law, possessing the right to determine

their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missourl, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early atten-

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT. I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the Federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great states of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these United States are wasting their strength neither in for-eign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political agitation, as occupy the public mind, consist, to a great extent, of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over zeal in social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, having but remote connection with any of the constitutional functions or duties of the Federal government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the Constitution, or the integrity of the Union, and no farther, they demand the consideration of the Executive,

and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States, they were associated only by community of transatiantic origin, by geographical posi-tion, and by the mutual tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When, that tie was surrendered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute self-government. The municipal and social institutions of each, its laws of property and of personal relations, even its political organization, were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State had "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The several colonies differed in climate, in sail in colonies in religion in several colonies differed in climate, in sail in colonies in religion in several colonies differed in climate. mate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and in the forms of po-

litical administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution. The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct, and reciprocally independent, State governments. As for the subject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no exravagant scheme of social change, left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy, and the ever-recurring civil wars, which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of America.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the general government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was, to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with those purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security, they intrusted to the general government certain carefully defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignties. Such is the constitutional theory of our government,

the practical observance of which has carried us and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a government like ours to cover a continent with confederate States. The Congress of the United States is, in effect, that

congress of sovereignties, which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations after the balance of power, which convulse from time to time the governments of Europe. Our co-operative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation pre-scribed by the Constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to each by their co equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the Constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States might be to re-organize the government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common counsels, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether legislative or executive, thro' their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not fail to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the General Government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, of exerting their common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all capability of reciprocal aggression. Each solemnly bound itself to all the others, neither to undertake, nor permit, any encroachment upon, or intermeddling with, another's reserved rights.

Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guaranteed by the constitution; but, in all things beside, these rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted, in the compact of union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of corelation between the States themselves, or between them and foreign governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State. each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and rights, in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another section, the most important was the peculiarity of a larger relative colored population in the southern then in the northern States.

A population of this class, held in subjection, existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production; and it was foreseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would diminish, and, sooner or later, cease to exist, in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relations only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the constitution.

Hence, while the general government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defense against either invasion or domestic violence, like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or

labor might be due by the laws of his State. Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of government established by our fathers and transmitted to us; and by no other means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them,—we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted hostile ones. with little capacity left of common advantage, but abun-

dant means of reciprocal injury and mischief.

Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroneous conviction or blind pre-judice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indirection. In either case it is full of threat or of danger to

the durability of the Union. Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the execu-

tive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns

beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic linstitutions of other States, wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vair pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt, to odrapass, pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union. It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the

occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless, allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine, and constantly over, that they, whose constituagine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, this imputed aggression, resting, as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension, or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance, which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its eventual sub-division into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the ques-tion of future relative power, as between the States which retained, and those which did not retain, a nu-merous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union, was, in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more importand to the whole Union to have that emporium; and although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement; was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite bound. aries of the United States, with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything lly at least an accession to the northern Si It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the

The patriotic and just men, who participated in that act, were induced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event, which, by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexition, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South. As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the river Mississippi, in exchange for large territory, which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole Union.

In the meantime, the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and emerged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the internal resources of the Union.

Among the evanescent controversies of that period, the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to be ounded in the territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had contained a provision, which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution, this provision ceased to remain as a law; for its operation as such was absolutely superseded by the constitution. But such was absolutely superseded by the constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, a proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the

rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modifications of line, to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by Southern States as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guarantied by the Constitution. It was received by the Northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana. In all this, if any aggression there were, any innova-

tion upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable?

This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the

But, long afterwards, when, by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors, by some of the representatives, in both houses of Congress, to deprive the southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri. But, the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudice, and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the reannexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality

of States.
Whatever advantage the interest of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded, in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by

To every thoughtful friend of the Union, to the true lovers of their country,—to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment, of republican institutions,—it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hall Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States 2 Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from

But another struggle on the same point ensued, when But another struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious armies returned, from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadaluse Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis interest adioiadmission of new States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the admonitory advice of the Father of his Country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the counsels of Congress there was manifested extreme, antagonism of opinion, and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the government to interfere in the condition of the inchoste States, and to impose their own social theories upon the latter; and other representatives, who repelled the interposition of the guarant

Concluded on the Fourth Page.

last instalment of the ten millions provided for in the God, in the way of government, has enleved it and to eer by a for the clory of the great Received Transplated and the missions

New York, January 10, 1856.

OUR CONTROVERSY WITH S. S. GRIS WOLD-NO. 3.

He agrees with us, that "no part of the finally executed punishment of sin consists in natural death," but in attempting to account for the existence of natural death, he takes common ground with those who deny the depravity of the human heart. He says, "Natural death is the legitimate effect of material organization, and is more or less premature, as such organization conforms to or violates the laws of its vitality." He means, unquestionably, that there is a natural tendency to waste and decay in the human body; that the action of heat, cold, drought, damps, and other influences, will eventually decompose it, and reduce it to its primitive dust, even though his moral life be perfectly conformed to the divine law.

No doubt this view seems to Bro. G. much more philosophical and rational than any other. But like all others who adopt it, he appears to take for granted the premise from which it results. He assumes that the agencies which are now at work to wear out the human frame, and which eventually triumph over the most vigorous, have operated with the same relative power from the beginning. But this is what we are not prepared to admit. Bro. G. himself knows that there is a principle in the human system, enabling it not only to resist the agencies which are at work to destroy it, but to grow in strength, advancing from the weakness of childhood to the sturdiness of manhood, in spite of them. In ordinary cases, man attains his full vigor at the age of forty or forty-five.

Now, can any philosopher tell why this principle of growth stops at such an age, so that the man henceforward declines in strength? Why does it not continue in action forever? Facts, to be sure, show that it does not; but can any reason be assigned why it should not? If the man, from the period of childhood to the age of forty or fifty, becomes every day more tough, elastic and hardy, notwithstanding the destructive influences of climate and other things, is there any good reason for his not doing so still longer

The antediluvians lived, some of them. nearly a thousand years. The recuperative energies of their bodies, certainly, did not begin to fail when they were only half a century old. Some five or six hundred years must have passed before they attained their ful vigor-supposing that (as now) man begins to decline, after a little more than half of hi life has been spent. What reason is there in mere philosophy why mankind should not now be five hundred years in coming to ma

Will it be said that the destructive influences bearing upon the human frame, in the antediluvian age, were not as numerous, nor as powerful, as they are now? Then why not suppose that, in the Paradisaical age, they Why not suppose that all the influences of his temptations. brought to bear upon the body there were of a supporting nature? This is but supposition, it is true. It is also but supposition as to the reason why the antediluvians attained attain such longevity will not be disputed is equally conclusive in favor of the proposied immortal.

lame on this question. It cannot tell why the inhumanity to man makes millions mourn." some worldly calling could readily make danger of over-estimating the value of a sancantediluvians lived to such an age, nor can it Our own nation is superlatively guilty before determine it to be impossible for men now to God; profane swearing and Sabbath-breaking is the justice of such procedure? live as long. There is no reason, in mere abound, and piety languishes. How becomphilosophy, why the influences that strengthen ing that we put on sackcloth and mourn over for sustaining and spreading the gospel? Are and develop the human system to-day will the condition of a sinful world! not do the same to-morrow, and again next day, and so on ad infinitum. Indeed, as far "Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he as mere philosophy is concerned, we see not became poor, that we through his poverty bility to disease, and perpetuate his life for- He made himself of no reputation, and humever. were not in accordance with wisdom | bled himself to death, even the death of the It is only in the light of divine revelation that cross!" He was born in a stable, and cradled their folly is manifested. Guided by revelation, in a manger. In after years he was a homewe learn, not only that it is appointed unto less wanderer. He associated with publicans upon all men because all have sinned.

tween cause and effect. But while there may those who are called the great ones of the decide that the one must result from the other, ploy all our powers and possessions in glorifytion; and that is all we contend for. There imitate our worldly and fashionable neighbors. is no "perceivable consecutive connection" in buying carriages, building houses, or nutbetween the commission of murder and death ting on ornaments or costly array, or procur-"perceivable consecutive connection" be-sus." We shall then feel that we are only and twenty-five thousand subscribers. The tween sin and natural death; nevertheless, stewards of these earthly possessions, and are success it has achieved is deserved, and we God, in the way of government, has ordered bound to use them for the glory of the great rejoice in it.

Not that natural death is the established done all that is commanded," that "we are ernment is of murder, only that there is an established connection in the one case as much as in the other.

OBLIGATION TO WALK AS CHRIST DID "He that saith he abideth in Him, ought himself o to walk even as He walked." 1 John 2: 6.

The term "walk" has reference to a person's conduct. "He that saith he abideth in Christ," is he who professes to be his disciple The sentiment of this text, then, is, that every professed disciple if Christ is bound to imitate him in all his examples—to pursue that course of conduct which he pursued. We should do this, lest "the light that is in us become dark ness." We must do this in order to be true representatives of the Saviour. We must do this to prevent men from mistaking the road to hell for the road to heaven. Let us, then for a little while, contemplate the manner of Christ's walk while on the earth.

1st. His treatment of his enemies. "When he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not, but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously.' "He was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and as a lamb dumb before his shearer, so he opened not his mouth." When expiring in 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Here, then, is an example for persecuted, slandered, insulted, wronged? insults, with a spirit of meekness and forgiveness. And he has commanded us to "love our enemies, to do good to them that hate us, and pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us." Jesus gave the highest proof of love to us; for "while we were yet eneimportant, if you would be forgiven of God, would be like Christ, that you get all hatred ven. of your fellow men out of your heart, that you cherish no hard feelings towards those who have injured you, or those who you think have injured you.

2d. His resignation and meekness. Though trials surrounded him constantly, he ever exhibited a spirit of resignation and meckness. Though poverty was his lot, yet he did not complain. Though flesh shrunk back, in view of the cup he must drink-though he agonized in prayer, and said, "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me," "nevertheless," he added, "not my will, but thine, be done." Thus should the disciples of Christ, amidst their poverty, perplexities, trials, and distresses, endure with patience and resignation these sorrows, "looking unto Jesus." Especially should we willingly and meekly suffer for Christ's sake, who "hath

3d. His endurance of temptation. Satan as saulted him, but he resisted and overcame the great enemy. "He was tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin." And as he suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted." Satan is still going about, to seduce the people of God from doing right in a multitude of ways, presenting were still less numerous and powerful? Why baits of worldly honor, wealth, ease and not suppose that destructive influences were pleasure, but, by the grace of God, we must

borne our grief and carried our sorrows."

4th. Jesus wept over sinners. The hardness of men's hearts was a source of grief to him. At one time, as he came in sight of Jerusalem, he wept over the devoted city, and said, "If such a great age. Yet the fact that they did thou hadst known, even thou, in this thy day, the things that belong to thy peace, but now and all we are concerned to show is, that any they are hid from thine eyes." "He wept philosophical reason which will account for it, that we might weep." How unbecoming, how unlike Jesus, to spend our time in mirth tion that the first human pair were constitut- and folly, while sin continues to curse our The truth is, however, that philosophy is the oppressor there is power," while "man's is the equality? Here is a pastor who in heart of the habitual reader. We are in no

why the researches of the alchymists in purmight be rich." "The glory he had with the the lack of co-operation of his people, and the suit of an elixir that would destroy man's lia- Father before the world was," he laid aside, men once to die, but that death has passed and sinners, the lower order of people, and cacy to pastors, it is an unpleasant one to then "the poor had the gospel preached to contemplate in any aspect. Yet it is of the True wisdom determines, therefore, that them." He said of himself, "I am meek and highest practical importance. death remains in the world as long as sin does, lowly in heart." Here, Christian reader, is notwithstanding the remark of Bro. G., that an example for you and me to imitate, to be "there is no perceivable consecutive connec- "meek and lowly in heart," as Jesus was. tion between moral transgression and physical "Let us not mind high things, but condescend laborers in the gospel harvest. But what suffering or death"—a remark which may be to men of low estate." Let us seek to elevate true enough, if by "consecutive" he means the condition of the poor and degraded, ra-(as we suppose) a natural connection, as be ther than to elevate ourselves in the eyes of he no such natural or necessary connection earth. Then shall we be content to occupy all ages, and you cannot find a class of men between moral transgression and physical suf- the humble sphere God has designed for us fering or death, as that philosophy is able to to occupy. Then shall we be willing to emthere is nevertheless an established connec- ing God. Then shall we have no desire to by the halter, yet civil government has estab | ing superfluities of any kind; for we shall 1856 in an entire new dress. The paper is course was spread abroad widely, and at an lished such a connection. So there may be no have "this mind which was also in Christ Je- now eight years old, and has between twenty early hour the royal chapel was crowded to

and established a connection between them. Owner. Yea, we shall feel, "when we have penalty of sin, as the gallows under civil gov- unprofitable servants, that we have done no Street Baptist Church, New York, during the but turning the paper on both sides, he said more than our duty."

> 6th. His prayerfulness. The poet says: 6. Cold mountains and the midnight air Witnessed the fervor of his prayer."

And an Apostle has said that "he, in the days of his flesh, offered up prayers and supplications, with strong crying and tears, to him that was able to save him from death." What a rebuke to those professors at the secret prayer, no family devotions, and but few faint desires for help from God.

7th. He self-denying benevolence. While here on earth "he went about doing good,' healing diseases, removing suffering, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom." order to do this, he laid his glory aside, became "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief;" he was the subject of derision and contempt, and finally, to accomplish man's salvation, "endured the cross:" "he bore our sins in his own body." His benevolence was of the self-denying kind. We are commanded to have the same mind. How is it, then, while so many suffering ones need help, while so many perishing in sin and ignorance need to be instructed in the way of life, that so many professed Christians are making the accumulation of property the great end of agony, he cried out in behalf of his tormentors, their labors and anxieties, live in all the splendor of fashion, gratifying their appetites to the full; in short, "seek their own things, Christians now to imitate. Are we opposed, not the things which are Jesus Christ's?" And if they bestow upon objects of charity, it So was Jesus, much more than we have ever is that which costs little or no self-denial? Is been. Yet he endured all his sufferings and this walking as Christ walked? Is it not rather walking "after the course of this

Reader, are you shaping your course so as to imitate Jesus in these respects? Remem- graph is copied:ber, "if you suffer with him, you shall also reign with him." Remember, too, "if you his." If you imitate the world, you may have if you would gain a fitness for heaven, if you your "portion in this life," but none in hea-

DUTY TO PASTORS.

Rev. J. J. Butler, one of the editors of t article on "Duty to Pastors," which suggests some things worthy of consideration by the people of other denominations as well as the Freewill Baptists. The present is a favorable season of the year, in most of our churches to do something for the benefit of pastors; and we hope the suggestions of the following pay the workmen their weekly earnings; and unknown in Russian churches, and there are of their own choice; and that he does not article will not be lost.

fault-finders. We are not disposed to dwell all this toil of mind and body-which we needlessly on unfavorable aspects in the pre- most sensibly feel pressing us while hastily imitate with profit the profound reverence sent, or auguries of evil in the future. It is penning these few lines-do you suppose, best to look on the bright side, let patience reader, we expect to be compensated in this public worship:have her perfect work, and trust in God. Still world? No, never. We look for higher, it is not possible to repress feeling always; better pay, than all your dollars can bestow. churches, and even the Emperor himself must nor would it be right, if possible. That many Acting as your servant, for all our toils and nor would it be right, if possible. That many Acting as your servant, for all our toils and stand during the service. The priests are fauntul ministers of the gospel are annually pains we get but our food and clothing; to almost all majestic looking men—tall, with bebught down to premature graves, or com- this we are honestly entitled; and it is your hair falling over their shoulders, and beard pelled prematurely to quit the pastoral office, duty to see that we get it promptly. For the from causes which they cannot remove, but rest, we are willing which the people might, is obvious to all; yet there is a most painful indifference to the fact. We are not speaking of ministers who bring such evil upon themselves by their own fault, or who voluntarily leave their sacred calling.

There is too frequently an unaccountable carelessness, not to say recklessness, on this subject. A people enjoy the labors of a faithful pastor whom they greatly esteem, yet same ministers must it come?

Men in society will subscribe ten, twenty, thirty dollars a year for the support of their pastor, while he perhaps expends a hundred hundreds more than he receives for preaching, yet his salary comes hard and slow. Where

Are ministers alone or mainly responsible they alone called to make sacrifices? We 5th. His condescension and humble spirit, know of no evidence or reason why private members are not equally responsible accord ing to their means and opportunities. If a faithful pastor is crushed, in consequence of consequence is that the church languishes, and souls are lost, the watchman has cleared his skirts, but some will have to answer for blood.

What is to be the issue of the present tenlency of things in this respect, we would not attempt to divine. It is a deeply distressing subject. It is one attended with much deli-

office, the ministry and the churches declining, few candidates for the sacred office, few wonder h In view of the worldliness, and parsimony, and covetousness of the times, the wonder is that so many are able to stand at their posts so long.

You may consult the annals of the world in who have exhibited more heroic self-denial, who have toiled harder, accomplished more, not their reward here, but surely they ought to have a fair chance with their fellow men.

"THE INDEPENDENT" commences the year tion. The whim of such a probationary dis-

meetings has been in progress in the Cannon | did not, however, lose his presence of mind: past six weeks. The pastor, Rev. J. Ban-nothing; out of nothing God created all the recent difficulty in Kansas was sellecvard, was assisted by Elder Jabez S. Swan, things; and proceeded to deliver a most ad- some representing that the concessions were who preached every evening, and twice and mirable discourse upon the wonders of creasometimes thrice on Sunday during the whole ition." time. At the close of each evening sermon, a prayer meeting was held, at which the anxious were invited forward for prayers. These meetings were of an exceedingly interesting character. There were always a goodly present time who have no retired place for number to come forward, some of whom with ing is an extract from one of them:tears and sobbings confessed their guilt and asked the prayers of God's people. The spirit of grace and supplications was poured out, and not unfrequently the brethren would continue their petitions for special cases until land villages. I remember hearing an aneclate in the night. On the first Sunday of the meetings the request was made in the Sunday School, by the Superintendent, A. Denike, for all those who desired the prayers of the church to signify it. by rising; and the whole school rose en masse, with but one or two exceptions. This was an unexpected development. Many of them the same evening open on Sunday. Neander made some reply, went forward for prayers, and have been hopefully converted. The work extended to an interesting class of young men, who on the Sabbath!" "I have no taste for the have taken hold of the cause with no little theatre any way," was Neander's reply, "but earnestness. Baptism was administered every if I had I should not hesitate to go on that Sunday either by the pastor or by Elder account. Swan. The whole number of those who have expressed hope in the Saviour is about fifty, feeling on the matter of Sunday, which I have the work is still going on.

> WHAT SOME EDITORS HAVE TO DO .- The editor of the Watchman and Evangelist, a Presbyterian paper published at Louisville, Kentucky, recently procured a new press and as it came to hand at a late hour, he wa obliged to turn machinist and set it in motion with his own hands. The circumstance le him to make various comments in the labors of editors, from which the following para

pocket-book and pocket suffer a collapse of a medans. most threatening character; then comes the financiering to meet all these demands and We are not alarmists or complainers or upon the very verge of another collapse. For

> "To suffer on our three score years, Till our Deliverer comes.

Religious Papers in the Country.—The following suggestions, by a pastor in Wisconsin, to the editor of the Chicago Herald, are worthy of consideration:-

entirely absent from the garden of Eden? contend against him, and never yield to any will allow him to toil on month after month journals reside in the city of its publication, and year after year, with just enough to meet or in other places in circumstances where they tions toward civilization, there is no stronger the absolute necessities of life, making no have access to much religious and secular provision for the infirmities of age, or for the reading other than the paper which they take; education of his children. If he has a little but vastly the greater number are scattered property, they will see him spend the last throughout the sparsely settled regions of the penny, and perhaps involve himself in debt, country, belong to the small and feeble churchwhile they are accumulating by hundreds and es, where they have little or no religious or thousands. And if money is to be raised for secular reading other than the weekly paper some benevolent object, from whom but these Now, we do not get so much knowledge a influence from a religious journal. The influence which principally characterizes it, and which is most enduring, will be the spirit paragraph from Galignani's Messenger, it has of signs. which it diffuses. Here, more than anywhere world, while war rages, while "on the side of dollars annually besides his salary. Where else, it enstamps itself upon the mind and tified periodical press, especially in those localities where there is little other reading.

"In my little church of seventy members, 32 religious papers are taken, (exclusive of the publications of benevolent societies.) A religious paper is taken in every family, and these papers in their silent way are exerting a mighty influence. I can see the peculiar influence of these papers on these families respectively. They do much, and in some families more than the Bible, to mould and fashion and educate church members, and members of families who are vet out of the church. This parish is not peculiar in these respects. The same is the case in every parish. Country pastors and country churches have an intense interest in this matter."

SERMON ON NOTHING.—We have often heard of sermons, and sometimes have been unfortunate enough to hear such, as had The complaints are numerous of fluctuation little or nothing valuable in them; but we have and change, ministers leaving the sacred never before known an instructive sermon preached upon nothing as a text. One of our exchanges gives the following incident, as an actual occurrence :-

"Frederick the Great, being informed of the death of one of his chaplains, a man of considerable learning and piety, and determined that his successor should not be behind him in these qualifications, took the following method of ascertaining the merits of one of the numerous candidates for the appointment :- He and in every way been more deserving than told the applicant that he would himself fur evangelical pastors and ministers. They seek nish him with a text the following Sunday, when he was to preach at the royal chapel from which he was to make an extempore sermon. The clergyman accepted the proposi- for the Assembly. Probably the present dissenting minister, and to transmit them for

sented him with a sealed paper. The preacher | from the Mission Churches and stations.

REVIVAL IN NEW YORK.—A series of opened it, and found nothing therein. He 'My brethren, here is nothing, and there is

> THEATRES AND SUNDAYS IN GETTIANY-The Watchman and Reflector has occasionel letters giving Pictures of German Life, written by a student in that country. The follow-

> Here in Germany the theatre is as much regular place of resort for all classes, and is considered as respectable and proper, as the church or vestry is in one of our New Engdote when I was here before, of which I remember the substance only. It was as I recollect it on this wise:

An American clergyman, in conversation with Neandear, the great historian of Christianity, spoke of the desecration of the Sabbath here, and especially of the theatres being before the worldwhich led the other to exclaim in astonishment, "Why! you would not go to the theatre

The most curious specimen of German and though the Elder has finished his labors, met with personally, happened a few months since, when I was invited by a professor in one of the universities, to meet a Protestant Theological professor at his house for a game of whist on that evening!

Mission for the Afghans.—The Old School Presbyterian Record says that the of any criminal process therein, but pledge Executive Committee have had under consideration the question of commencing missionary efforts for the Afghans. This people inhabit the country between Persia and India, and were contemplated by the first mission aries of the Board in India, as eventually to be The query rises in our mind just now, do included within the sphere of their labors. our readers know the work "we" have to Indeed, several Afghan youths were under mies, he died for us." Reader, it is highly have not the spirit of Christ, you are none of perform? You call us an editor—and instruction in the first school of the Mission whether we think we are or not, we have at Lodiana, in the year 1834. It is not yet the Territory, shall be only examined before that work to perform, according to the best practicable for missionaries to live in Afghanof our ability. In addition to which we have istan, but considerable numbers of the Afghans tory, in said town, and admitted to bail. And, to superintend the mechanical department of are accessible at some places in the Punjab. provided further, that all citizens arrested our printing office; read proofs of newspa- It is proposed to form a mission for their without legal process by the Sheriff's posse pers, magazines, books and job printing; do benefit, but having in view as its chief object, an amount of writing in keeping books, corthe conversion of their countrymen. Amongst Governor Shannon agrees to use his influence espondence, &c., for which a clerk would the measures considered practicable at pre-Morning Star, furnishes that paper with an claim a salary sufficient to support quite an sent, and also of great importance, are those expensive family; deal with butchers, mar- which contemplate the translation of the Sa- unlawful depredations, if any such have been ket-men, butter-women, grocers, flour mer-cred Scriptures into their language, the committed by the Sheriff's posse, in Lawrence merchants, coal dealers, and paper mills, Rushto. The population of Afghanistan is or vicinity. landlords and landladies, until, at times, estimated at five million, nearly all Moham-

> worried mind drives wearied body, until no chapels of ease for fashionable Christians. mentally and physically we feel ourselves While abhorring the superstitions that are current, both among nobles and serfs, we may which forms an important element in their

"There are no seats in any of the Greek sometimes half way to their waists. They are not allowed to wear any ornament. In the center of the church, on Good Friday, is placed a body of the Redeemer, either painted or in relief, and the people come in and kiss the wounds, and a book which is laid upon the breast. Their sorrow seems real. Their sad faces and earnest manner show what they feel.'

SLAVERY IN THE EAST.—Of the advance made of late years by the Mohammedan naproof than their repudiation of domestic Mass., now prosecuting an agricultural and slavery, for which the Mohammedan religion, religious mission among the Jews at Jaffa, especially in its doctrine of the plurality of near Jerusalem, which speaks in terms of wives, holds out many temptations and induce- great encouragement of the enterprise. He ments. Yet slavery, within a few years past, Mosque of Omar, which has been religiously has been formally abolished by the Bey of closed against all but faithful Mussulmen, is Tunis; it has been greatly restricted in Tur- now thrown open to all people. The event key; and now, according to the following is regarded as very significant by the observers been abolished also in Egypt:-

"A letter from Alexandria states that the Egyptian Government has recently put into execution the decision come to by the Divan relative to the abolition of slavery. Not only is it not allowed any longer to buy or sell slaves in Egypt, but all those in possession of private individuals were informed that they

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR for January s the first number of a new volume. Now is the time to subscribe for it. The following is the table of contents for January:--

Jericho. Ancient and Modern, with a cut. Perseverence. The Child's Christian Alphabet. Raratonga.
Biographical Sketch of Thomas S. Titsworth. The New Year: Pity the Neglected A Beautiful Thought. The Stranger's Visit. How to be Happy. Sulky Tempers. Strength of a Kind Word. My Father. What a Picture Missionary Beds. Sagacity of a Dog. The Power of Kindness. Alfred the Great, &c., &c.

Congress is not yet in working order. The President, having tired of waiting for the House of Representatives to choose a Speaker, sent his Message to the Senate on the last day Collectorate, and the present fruits are 5,000 of the year. Since that time, the House has occupied itself mainly in considering whether with more than 100 native helpers, in the or not to receive the Message.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK spent all of last week in an unsucessful attempt to or ganize. The difficulty is to elect a Speaker week will see one chosen by a plurality vote.

The treasury of the London Missionary So excess. The king arrived at the end of the ciety last year received more than twelve prayers, and on the candidate's ascending the thousand four hundred pounds, or \$62,000pulpit, one of his majesty's aides de camp pre- being a fifth part of the Society's incomeThe Laures Schlement.

Toe newspapers have said a good deal that is conflicting about the grounds upon waich all on the part of the free-state men, and others that they were on the part of the pro-slavery men. The following copy of the Agreement between Gov. Shannon and the People of Lawrence shows precisely now the matter was arranged:

Whereas, there is a misunderstanding beween the people of Kansas, or a portion of them, and the Governor thereof, arising out of the rescue, near Hickory Point, of a citizen under arrest, and some other matters-And, whereas, a strong apprehension exists

that said misunderstanding may lead to civil strife and bloodshed-And, whereas, it is desired by both Gov.

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Shannon and the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity to avert a calamity so disastrons to the interests of the Territory and the Union, and to place all parties in a correct position Now, therefore, it is agreed by the said

Governor Shannon and the undersigned, citizens of said Territory, in wrence now as. sembled, that the matter now in dispute be settled as follows, to wit : We, the said citizens of said Territory, protest that the said rescue was made without our knowledge or consent; but that, if any of our citizens in the town of Lawrence were engaged in said rescue, we pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of any legal process egainst them. That we have no knowledge of the previous, present, or prospective existence of any organi zation in the said Territory for the resistance of the laws; and that we have not designed, and do not design, to resist the legal service ourselves to aid in the execution of the laws, when called on by proper authority, in the town or vicinity of Lawrence, and that we will use our influence in preserving order therein; and we declare that we are now, as we ever have been, ready at any time to aid the Governor in securing a posse for the execution of such process: Provided, that any persons thus arrested in Lawrence or vicinity, while a foreign force shall remain in a United States District Judge of said Territo secure to the citizens of Kansas Territory remuneration for any damages suffered, or

And, further, Governor Shannon states that he has not called upon persons resident in any other State to aid in the execution of the laws; Worship in Russia.—Pewed seats are that such as are here in this Territory are here consider that he has any authority or legal power to do so, nor will he exercise any such power, and that he will not call on any citizens of another State who may be here. That we wish it to be understood that we do not herein express any opinion as to the validity of the enactments of the Territorial Legisla-WILSON SHANNON,

C. Robinson. J. H. LANE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The King of Sardinia, in his late visit to England, was cordially received; probably, the more so from his excommunication by the Pope. "Not only has he maintained, inviolate, the constitution established by his father," savs the Freeman. "and thus secured civil liberty in the States under his control-he has also promoted religious liberty, by freeing public instruction from the control of the Jesuits, and by passing a law for the gradual suppression of the monasteries."

The Puritan Recorder has a letter from Mr. Walter Dickson, formerly of Groton,

It is stated in the London Morning Chronicle, that an envoy from Madagascar is now in Rome, with letters also for the French Government, to which he is proceeding. The nature of his errand is left to be inferred from the statement, of the truth of which, however, no evidence is given, that "the Sovereign of Madagascar has been converted to the Church of Rome, and has driven all the Protestants out of his State!"

In order to relieve several of the weaker churches in Philadelphia from debt, and to assist in carrying forward other enterprises, the Presbytery of Philadelphia resolved, not long since, to endeavor to raise the sum of \$25,000, to be appropriated to these objects. The effort has been entirely successful, the subscriptions having been completed within 8 few days.

The Worcester Spy reports that the Hon. Stephen Salisbury has recently given to the American Antiquarian Society the sum of five thousand dollars, as a fund for binding the books and papers of that institution. This, with former donations made by Mr. Salisbury to the same society, amounts to about fifteen thousand dollars.

Within twenty years, 100 churches have been planted along the coast of Africa, numbering about 12,000 converts. Hundreds of natives have received a Christian education in schools. It is just twenty years since evangelical operations commenced in the Madura nominal Christians and 500 church-members, service of the Mission.

The London Record affirms as a matter of fact, that two Episcopal clergymen of the diocese of Exeter, regularly employed a reported to take down the sermons of a popular their use, for the edification of their own peo-

The Committee of the Glasgow Bible So. ciety has given to the Chinese Evangelization Society the handsome sum of £500 for the purpose of publishing and distributing Guisllaff's version of the entire Bible in Chinese,

g may lead to civil sired by both Gov. e of Lawrence and ity so disastrous to itory and the Union. a correct position

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wrence now asnow in dispute be We the said citi-rotest that the said our knowledge or of our citizens in the sengeged in said resasid in the execu-That previous, pre-case and organical and o have not designed, t the legal service therein, but pladge ecologic of the laws, er authority; in the ence, and that we preserving order that we are now, as hat any time to aid g a posse for the Provided, that ted in Lawrence or orce shall remain in ily examined before Judge of said Terri. mitted to bail. And

s posse, in Lawrence or Shannon states that ersons resident in any execution of the laws: his Territory are here nd that he does not y authority or legal he exercise any such not call on any citiio may be here. That tood that we do not ion as to the validity Territorial Legisla-Wilson Shannon, C. Robinson, J. H. LANE.

Ill citizens arrested

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provided further,

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ELLIGENCE. in his late visit to received; probably, ommunication by the be maintained, inviolished by his father," dathus secured civil his control—he has liberty, by freeing the control of the law for the gradual steries."

has a letter from formerly of Groton, an agricultural and the Jews at Jaffa. speaks in terms of the enterprise. He esting fact that the ias been religiously hful Mussulmen, is people. The event cant by the observers

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General Intelligence.

European Acvs. Four days later news from Europe, being

to Dec. 19th, has come to hand. The most important intelligence received is that the peace question has assumed a somewhat definite shape. Count Esterhazy has left Vienna for St. Petersburg with proposition, and it is stated that Austria, in the eventof Russia's refusing to accept her ultimatum, will withdraw her Ambassador from the Court

The fall of Kars from famine, reported by spree at the Parker House, in that place, the previous arrival, has been confirmed, and and, protracting their frolic until a very late all the garrison are prisoners in the hands of hour, after all the household had retired to bed, the Russians. Nothing new has occurred in attempted to arouse the barkeeper to procure lestial Empire will be a favorite excursion for the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of the Crimea. Gen. Coddrington states in his more liquor; and failing in this, and succeedlatest dispatch that the Russians keep up a ing in finding a yellow man, one of the waitheavy fire from the north forts of Sevastopol.

to the Crystal Palace scheme whenever the wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued found in pleasing variety. The sides of the stopic was brought up in the House.

-Reports to Congress.

The Secretary of War (Hon. Jeff. Davis) urges increased compensation to army officers. and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the last Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of the medical corps, and the addition of five military storekeepers. He recommends a judicious continuance of seato favor such aid. He shows the actual that no movement has been made toward a sun like a thread of silver.' strength of the army to be 15,752 men. En- legal investigation of the matter, and that the listments during the last twelve months, 10,- "high position" of the parties implicated 546; enlistments refused, 20,522; number will overawe any such movement. of casualties, 5,500. Disposition of the troops remain pretty much as stated in last annual

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy (the Hon. James C. Dobbin) recommends the construction of additional steam sloops-of-war; He sustains the general action of the Naval the two systems, in favor of the American. Pany; a man named Johnston, brother of the Retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to The English make an inferior article, at great landlord of the Enon Valley Hotel; an Irishaid in restoring any officers in special cases er cost, by hand labor entirely, lock, stock, man, and another whose name has not been who have been unjustly treated.

suggests that the franking privilege be re- cate and remarkable of any ever invented and fireman had one arm shattered. A Mr. John stricted to public documents and letters on public business merely; also, the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates, when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory prepayment, by stamps, of postage on books, pamphlets, circulars, and all other transient matters. He Buckland the master mechanic of the estabagain urges the six months' notice to the lishment. Collins steamers in discontinuance of the extra pay voted them in July, 1852. He presses this subject at some length.

"Land Office Business."

The following statements, compiled from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, give some idea of the significance of the expression, so common at the American principles of manufacture through-West, "a land office business":-

prices for the last fiscal year was 8,720,474 and he is now in that country in the discharge ed. It came originally from Assam, and beacres, and the amount received for it was \$2,-358,918. In the year ending Sept. 30, 15,-315,283 acres of land have been surveyed, armories. Robbins & Lawrence, of Windsor, the true boundary line between Alabama and Vt., were employed to build some one hundred Florida has been established, and preparations "milling machines" used to cut the gun locks have been made by the correction of old surveys to discontinue the office of Surveyor- These are a common machine, in this coun-General in several of the districts. The quantity of land already subject to entry was completed and sent abroad. This branch of so large that no new land has been brought the contract amounted to some thirty or forty the frame dwelling of John Kiegan, in Teminto the market:

The quantity of lands sold for cash during the last fiscal very war. the last fiscal year was Received therefor, \$11,485,384 75. Located with military scrip and land

Swamp lands selected for States . Selected on donations for railroads, &c.

Making a total of

year is about 6,264,163 acres; being an in- to apply the sandpaper that gives it the finish-442 06) on that of the corresponding quar- by it is just like every other. Though mod- bridge, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. ters of the preceding year.

United States has been engaged, is 37,958,- are of great value. 412 acres. For the satisfaction of Virginia The machinery is capable of turning out murderer has been under the influence of the for missionary purposes, and \$2,500 for the land warrants, there have been taken 1,460,- 250 stocks per day, each machine requiring Wakemanites, whose murder of Matthews, in tract cause. the State of Wisconsin for improving the Fox | superb lot of machinery is about \$50,000. by a canal. This grant included 260,433 ments of the Ames manufacturing company, acres. The Land Office, under subsequent and we believe they so regard it also.

heavy business, and clerks have been detailed 578,320 acres.

Reening Thanksgiving in Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following horrible narration:-

"highest respectability," were on a drunken Hartford, Conn. ers, asleep, they concluded to set fire to him

The American Gun Machinery for the English Government.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Dec. 20. We have had occasion to allude severa and barrel. The Americans a superior arti- ascertained. About sixteen were more or The Postmaster-General (Judge Campbell) cle, at a lower cost, altogether by machinery, less injured. The engineer of the passenger and that machinery the most ingenious, intritrain was badly hurt in the back, and the put in use in the civilized world. The germ | Veach is among those dangerously wounded. of it lay in the inventions of Thomas Blan- The accident was caused by the watch of the chard, formerly of this city, which have been conductor of the freight-train being three-quarripened and developed by the ingenious mechanics of the United States Armory here, Buckland, the master mechanic of the estab-

Some two years ago, the English government, determined upon a grand national armory for the manufacture of small arms, after the American plan, sent out to this country a commission of army officers and engineers for inspection and arrangement in connection with the new born purpose. These gentlemen had free access to our establishout. To do this, they engaged James M. Burton, for some years chief engineer and The quantity of land sold at graduated mechanic at the Harper's ferry (Va.) armory, of its duties. They also ordered built here complete sets of the machinery in use at our and execute the other iron parts of the gun. try at least, and were some months since thousand dollars.

But the more important and intricate ma-15,729,524.88 chinery—that for the manufacture of the gun ished in the flames, being literally burned to stock—was entrusted to the Ames Manufac- cinders. Two other children were thrown turing Company, of Chicopee This has just out of the window by their grandmother to 1,345,580.00 been completed, and was dispatched to Eng-11,558.00 land in the steamer of this week. The ele- herself. All three were slightly injured. ments of national and local pride enter so 24,557,409.50 | largely into this lot of machinery that we may This is an increase of 8,693,789.81 acres be excused for speaking of it with some speover the previous year, of lands sold for cash, | ciality. It consists of 25 different machines, and a decrease of 2,071,222.26 acres located three of which are duplicates. The rest conwith scrip and warrants. The quantity that | stitute "the set," and through each of them will be entered the present fiscal year will does the gun stock have to pass in the manube much larger under the recent bounty land facture. Taken into the first a rough piece of wood, it comes out of the last completely The amount of lands sold during the second finished and ready for lock, barrel, ramrod and third quarters of the present calendar &c. No hand labor is required upon it, save crease of about 827,625 acres (in cash, \$477,- | ing smoothness. Moreover, each stock made | rible double murder, penetrated in Wood elled upon the like machinery at the armory 1st. An insane man named Charles Sanford The quantity of land covered by warrants, here, this lot for the English government em- is the murderer, and Enoch Sperry and Ichaissued to soldiers of all the wars in which the braces numerous improvements in details that bod Umberfield, both old and worthy citizens,

000 acres. Recently scrip has been issued to the average of a minute to execute its pecu- New Haven, we have so recently recorded. satisfy this class of warrants. In 1846 a liar office. Previously to shipment, it was put quantity of land one and a half sections in up and thoroughly tried at the shops of the

and Wisconsin rivers, and connecting them | We regard it as one of the brightest achieve-

acts, gave Wisconsin a width of five sections, Mr. Oramel Clark, one of the best work. and increased the length of the grant so as men in the stocking department of the armory, to make it 284,269 acres; but when the Com- has been employed to go out to Europe, and State, asks for the same grant along the Wis- ration. He was also employed to superintend in 1854, exceeding the estimate \$117,000. consin, the Department thinks the Company the construction, and has devoted the last six unreasonable, and rejects the project of giving months faithfully to the duty. He says it is 1, 4856, says: The Hon. John M. Berrien, lected in the various Methodist Episcopal Maria L Potter, Potter Hill, R I them 350,000 acres more. The Secretary the best lot of machinery ever made in the recommends that officers connected with the United States. Mr. Clark has been engaged sale and survey of the public lands should be to remain a year in England, and is paid \$1,- this forenoon, after an illness of 12 days. prohibited from becoming purchasers. The 500 a year for his services, with expenses out swamp-land grants create considerable diffi- and back for himself and family, and a house culty, but in this, as in other instances, the while there. He sailed with the machinery Secretary advises a generous policy. The this week, and was accompanied, also, by Secretary advises a generous policy. The California Land Commission are making very good time, and will not want any more money. A new Commission must be issued to adjust Indian land titles, as the old one did not do its work. The Pension Office has done a very its work. The Pension Office has done a very of the gun.

The postage on the Sabata of the supporting off with their beasts.

David Brown, lately a workman at the Spring-find the supporting party, killed seven men, and range of way, letting off with their beasts.

The postage on the Sabata of the state of New York, and 25 cents a year in the state of New York, and 25 cents a year in the state of New York, and 25 cents a year of the United States, payable in advance, or to remit the amounts.

The postage on the Sabata of New York, and 25 cents a year of the United States, payable in advance, or to remit the amounts.

The postage on the Sabata of New York, and 25 cents a year of the United States, payable in advance, or to remit the amounts.

mains to look to the completion of a contract | Teachers' institutes, &c. On the Kentucky Thanksgiving day a for 25,000 rifles for the same government, couple of young men of Marysville, whose which are in progress at the establishments of family connections are described as of the Robbins & Lawrence, at Windsor, Vt., and

> CHINESE Scenery.—The following article foreshadows the time when a trip to the Cefashionable tourists:-

"Two American gentlemen have recently The English papers contain a notice of the in order to awaken him! With this view penetrated the country for some distance in death of Colonel Sibthrop, late Member of they took a camphene lamp, and, pouring the the neighborhood of Shanghai. They write Parliament for the County of Lincoln, and fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the as follows: 'The country has been charming widely known from his invariable opposition poor fellow's neck and head became instantly | —hills, valleys, groves, and streams, being until the fluid was consumed. The sufferings | mountains are sometimes terraced very neatly, of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. each ascending step a cultivated field. The ed more excruciating misery. But, strange many of them are covered with the bamboo. to say, death did not release him from tor- so common in this country. The streams are ment until after the lapse of two weeks. The all rapid and clear, flowing over a pebbly or poor creature was the slave of Mr. Ball, rocky bed. On their banks are numerous small keeper of the Parker House, who says, as paper manufactories. The principal machine our informant tells us, that no human suffer- ry consists of an over-shot water wheel, with ing could exceed that of his boy during the a huge trip-hammer, which pulverizes the fortnight that he lived after the burning. The material, chiefly bamboo, of which the paper presents, also, a neat and forcible argument fluid upon him. The young men are rich, had previously seen As far as our vision in favor of the Pacific Railroad, as a means They have agreed to pay Mr. Ball \$1,200 extended, in all directions, there were mounof national defense, but avoids recommend- for the loss of his servant. Our informant tains. The intervening valleys were cultivating its construction by Governmental aid, says that no one in Maysville speaks of this ed, many of them ornamented by streamlets,

> ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania out of time, and the conductor was probably ters of an hour too slow.

THE BURMESE RUBY—A correspondent of the Calcutta Citizen, speaking of the reception of the English embassy by the Burmese King, says: "The only thing remarkable at the interview was an inanimate object, and that was a ruby in the center of the and the way Stations. Passenter, Stillman Burdick, P S Crandall, James Summers bell, Joshua Clarke, G W Kennedy, Clark Needham, (right,) L M Cottrell, L A Davis, J B Cottrell, Thos W Brandt, L B Babcock, S P Stillman, John Whitford, P Curtis, D Clawson, H Thorngate, N Mc
Canal street, for Albany, stopping at all the Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent. pagoda crown of his Majesty. It was as more valuable than the great Koh-i-noor; it was beautifully cut, and almost as round as a marble; it was torn off the ear ments, and finally determined to copy the of the Karen Queen by Alumpra. I was a pendent, being suspended by a wire casing through her right ear. It is of the purest water, and more than 2,000 years old, if the traditions concerning it are believlonged to the great Garrow King Moung Sa, who ruled the whole of Chin India. This ruby will, I prophesy, in ten years, be worn by our Queen.'

SUMMARY.

A dispatch dated Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856, says: Last night, at 11 o'clock, peranceville, near this city, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Two children persave them, and she afterward jumped out

We hear unfavorable accounts from Gensee County of the growing wheat. One correspondent says: "In this old wheat-producing County of Genese probably the prospect never looked more gloomy. The copious rains of last Fall, together with the so-far open Winter, have so stunted the plants that at the most there can be but an ordinary crop. If this weather continues all Winter the coming crop must be very light.'

The papers give particulars of a most hor-

proper to allow the people of Kansas to vote been split, more lives sacrificed, and more width on each side of the Fox River and the lakes through which it passes, was granted to

The cost to the English government of this the Border Ruffians went over, the other day, equal extent of the earth's surface, in the and broke up the ballot-boxes, nearly killed same time, since the days of Noah's flood. the clerks, and indulged in other law-and-order pleasantries.

H. N. Kenyon, of Huntington, Vt., recent-

The new government armory of England, The School Fund of New York State, from the Land Office. The number of ap- into which this machinery and its new opera- amounts to \$2,425,311 97; the income of Mr. James Peage, about six miles from Staunplications under the recent act were, up to tions are to be introduced, is located at Enfield which, \$310,000, is equally divided among ton, Virginia, an apparently inexhaustible Nov. 20, 225,944; of which 84,500 had been lock, nine miles north of London. It is the schools of the State. The Literature supply of nitrate of lime. Some specimens on examined, and 59,892 allowed. The number intended, ultimately to employ 800 operatives, Fund is \$268,620 12—the income, \$43,981 examination proved to contain large portions of warrants issued was 55,917, covering 6,- and turn out 500 muskets daily. Captain 89, is divided between the academies in the of pure saltpeter, and in all the nitrate is Warlow, of the Royal (British) Artillery, is at State, and applied for the purchase of books, strongly evident. the head of it. Captain H. J. W. Jervis, of maps, globes, &c. The United States Deposit equal rank in the same corps, has represented Fund—\$4,014,520 71—income \$254,960, is the English government in this country during divided between common schools, Indian the manufacture of the machinery, and re- schools, academies, State normal schools

> The Canal Fund of the New York State consists in the State Canals, and their value is estimated at forty millions. Their income is in tolls, and may net this year two millions in round numbers. They owe a debt of seventeen millions on construction account. State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and the Attorney General.

The Sioux tribe of Indians have delivered up to Gen. Harney the murderers of the mail party near Fort Lamaria. The scene, as described by Gen. H., was a tragic one, not unlike that of Regnius giving himself up to Carthagenian vengeance for his country. 11 50 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 5 50 a 7 25. Three of the murderers of the mail party No refinement of torture could have produc- mountains have a naked appearance, though came to the fort dressed in full war costume. painted for their death-song, and gave themselves up, or to use their own expressive language, "threw their lives away for the good of the tribe."

Rye 1 31 for Northern. Barley 1 18 a 1 23. Oats 42 a 45c for Jersey, 49 a 52c. for Western. Corn, 78 a 83c. for Jersey yellow, 93c. for Western mixed. White Beans 2 37 a 2 75.

An application will be made to the New York Legislature to grant a perpetual lease of Reservoir square, on which the Crystal Palace now stands, to the American Institute. young men "respectably connected," whose is made.' Of a view from the top of Hea- The Crystal Palace Association hold it for drunkenness resulted in this horror, are said ven's Eye Mountain, which is two hundred five years from 1852, from the Corporation. coast defenses, and especially renews the to allege that they burned the negro by acci- miles south-west of Shanghai, and which is The Association desires to sell the Palace to dent; that when holding the lamp to his face nearly a mile above the level of the sea, they the Institute, the officers of which will buy on defend the approaches to New Orleans. He they managed to break it and spill the fiery thus write: The view surpasses all that we condition that \$80,000 of the purchase money (\$25,000) is raised by subscription, and the Legislature will grant the land.

Inquiry having been made as to whether although he distinctly intimates a disposition transaction without a shudder of horror, but which glittered in the rays of the morning lands in Kansas are locatable with bounty land warrants, we learn that the public lands in that territory will be subject to location with bounty land warrants after they shall have been surveyed, offered at public sale. Railroad on Monday, Dec. 31st. About 41 and become subject to private entry: that P. M. a passenger train going west came in at present there are no lands subject to pricollision with a freight train coming east, at vate entry in the territory, and consequently Darlington Summit. The freight train was none now subject to location with warrants.

endeavoring to reach a switch within a short formed at Gainesville, Miss., at a public Saunders, of Farmington, Illinois, to Miss Electa Saunders, of Farmington, Illinois. A Kansas Emigration Society has been construction of additional steam sloops-of-war; expresses entire satisfaction the legislation of the last two years to the move the apprenticeship system of the last Congress for the Navy; maintains of the English government in revolutionizing their system of manufacturing small formed at Gainesville, Miss., at a public distance. The collision occurred on a heavy the legislation of the English government in revolutionizing their system of manufacturing small formed at Gainesville, Miss., at a public distance. The collision occurred on a heavy the meeting there, which adopted resolutions thanking the Missouri borderers for what they have done in Kansas. The object of the fire arms, so as to make it conform to the of the cars were smashed to atoms. Four the abolition of corporeal punishment; and recommends an increase of the Marine Corps, and the increase of seamen to 10,000 men. He sustains the general action of the Naval

> wich, N. J, the victim being the eldest son of Patrick Henry, one of the Almshouse brighter world than this. Governors of New York. The body was E In Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Dec. 19th, found lying with head and shoulders immersed in water, at a spot called Sandy Point, ear to ear. A man named Fox, residing at should have been Mr. Alby M. Owen. New Brunswick, has been arrested as the

stones, and his skull was fractured so badly Devit. large, if not larger, than a hen's egg, and far that he died in about two hours after. His

A gentleman of Hartford weighed a branch of a tree that had been broken by the | Charles Maxson, Westerly, R I \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 5 weight of ice upon it, and found that it weighed eleven pounds. The ice was then melted off, and the branch weighed only half a pound! This great proportion of ice accounts for the destruction of trees and

A competent writer has affirmed recently, that the number of members received into the Baptist churches for some years past, from other denominations, exceeds two thousand annually; and that the number of ministers so received by change of conviction, is equal to one for every week in the year.

A few members of the Mantua Presbyteran Church, Philadelphia, made up a very generous donation in gold to the Rev. Mr. Johnston, their highly esteemed pastor, on Christmas day, and the pastor's wife and his tea-table were also remembered and richly furnished in this grateful expression of their regard.

We learn from the Woonsocket Patriot, hat about three months since, Mr. Eleazer Brown, of Uxbridge, stuck a small blackberry thorn in his finger, inflicting a slight wound, which grew worse, and finally mortified, causing his death. He was 82 years of age.

The Queen has consented to the creation of two new Bishoprics in Upper Canada. A portion of the funds necessary for the endowment of the Sees will be granted by the British Government, and the remaining portion will be raised by private subscription.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist church met at Marion on the 29th Nov., and adjourned on the 3d Dec. Upwards were the victims. It is alledged that the of \$26,000 was raised during the past year

Within a radius of five miles around Se-It seems that the Missourians do not think | vastopol it is supposed that more blood has

From Kansas we learn that on the occasion of voting for the adoption of the free State The Mississippi and Milwaukee Railroad constitution much disorder prevailed. It is receipts for December were \$46,000 against stated that on the river there was some fight-\$29,000 in December of 1854. The receipts ing, and at Leavenworth a collision occurred pany, which succeeded to the rights of the take the charge of the machinery and its ope- for the year were \$688,000 against \$465,000 between the pro and the anti-slavery parties.

The Boston Recorder, of the 27th ult., says A dispatch dated Savannah, Tuesday, Jan. that upwards of five thousand dollars was colex-United States Senator from Georgia, and Churches in this city and vicinity, on a recent, Walter B Gillett, Shiloh, N J Attorney-General under Jackson, died here Sunday, for the cause of Protestantism in Ire- Hamilton Clarke, Peteraburg land.

The Seminole Indians, in Florida, are giv- Mrs N Maxson, Milton, Wis ly lost 5 cows, by strangulation. They were ing more trouble. They recently attacked an Mrs J Edwards, Little Genesee, bound vol bowed up over night, when the supporting exploring party, killed seven men, and ran

There has been discovered on the farm of

The New York Chronicle says, those who put a whole body of divinity into one sermon, always preach pretty much the same thingwhile they who confine themselves to the illustration and application of a single point, will be always able to present something new.

The ship "Modern Times" is loading at Boston for Australia, and for her cargo she carries out eleven thousand barrels of flour! This is probably the largest shipment of flour ever made in one vessel from Boston.

The Unitarian Church at West Cambridge, Mass., under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Smith,

New York Markets-Jan. 7, 1856.

Ashes-Pots \$7 12 a 7 25: Pearls 8 00. Flour and Meal-Flour 8 31 a 3 43 for common good State, 8 37 a 8 75 for Indiana and Ohio, 9 75 s Corn Meal 4 00 for Jersey.

Grain-Wheat 1 90 a 2 00 for Western red, 2 07 a 2 16 for white Ohio, 2 20 a 2 24 for white Genesee. Provisions-Pork, 14 00 a 14 50 for prime, 17

for mess. Beef 9 00 a 10 00 for country prime, 10 62 12 00 for country mess. Dressed hogs 73 a 8c. Butter 17 a 22c. for Ohio, 23 a 25c. for dairy, 26 a 28c. for fresh made. Potatoes-1 25 per bbl. for Western reds, 1 50

00 for Mercers and Carters. Turnips 56c. a 1 00 Seeds-Clover 131 a 14c. Timothy 3 00 a 3 25 per bushel. Rough Flaxseed 1 20 a 1 30.

Tallow-13 a 131c. Wool-31 a 32c. for native, 40 a 43c. for full-blood Merino, 41 a 44c. for American Saxony Fleece.

MARRIED. In Clarkville, Madison Co., N. V, Dec. 29th, b

Eld. J. Clarke, Mr. JARY CRANDALL, of Brookfield, N. Y., to Miss V. Elvira Babcock, of the former By the same, in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 1st, 1856, Mr. Peris R. Brownell, of Clark-

ville, Madison Co., N. Y., to Miss Ann C. Burdick of the above place. In Williamsburg. N. Y., on New Year Eve, by Eld . Crandall, Mr. RANDOLPH DUNHAM, of Plainfield N. J., to Mrs. HANNAH ROGERS, of Williamsburg. Jan. 1, 1856, by Eld. Samuel Davison, Mr. DAVID

At his residence in Adams, on the 8th Dec., 1855, their foes at the ballot-box, and, if necessary, with rlfle balls."

those or ms, oereaved mainly. On the prayer meeting—then and there left his testimony in favor those of his bereaved family. On the evening of Dec. 5th he was at his accustomed place in the prayer York from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 30 and 11 A. A dreadful murder was committed on in the morning it was found impossible to awake Sunday evening, Dec. 30th, near New Bruns- him; and he continued to sleep until half past twelve Sabbath morning, when we trust he awoke in a

Mr. George Crandall, of influenza, aged seventyseven years and seven days. In our obituary notices, Dec. 27th, appeared

RECEIPTS.

wife was with him, but had slipped from the sled in time to escape the fall.

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

Tonothon Mayson, Westerly, R. I.	₽2	nn to Aor	12 No. 5
JOHACHAD MAKBON .	2		12 5
Mancy Maxion	2	00	12 59
Paul Babcock "	2	00	12 59
J T Thurston "	2		12 59
Bathsheba Lanphear "			12 5
Dani B Dantier	~		12 3
	2	00	12 59
Samuel Merritt	2	00	12 59
Wm. Maxson	• 2	00	12 59
B W Bentley "			12 5
Phebe Wilcox "			
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Paul M Barber "	. 2	00	12 59
A M Babcock "	2	00	12 5
J H Potter "			12 5
Gideon T Collins "	. 2		10 "
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I JOHN G VAUEHH	۰ 2	00	12 4
S Crandall Jr, Rockville, R I	2	00	12 5
Daniel M Crandall "	2		12 5
Simon Kenyon			12 5
Conduct S Konvon			10 7
GRIGHEL P Verland			12 5
I Hallie Panhnear	_ 2		12 5
Rachel Randolph, Plainfield, N			12 5
Reese Ayars, Shiloh, N J	2		12 5
Mordecai T Davis "	2		12 5
John T Davis			12 5
Harris & McGillard "			
Men Tone Dowie			12 5
MILE DETAILS	2		12 5
Job Ayars	5	00	12 2
John Á Palmer, Milton, Wis	4.		12 5
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Mrs Sarah Davis "	2	00	13 3
Christopher Vincent "	4	00	12 5
Geo N Coon "			12 5
W L V Crandall			12 59
Amos Stillman "		60	12 : 59
Levi H Bond	9		12 59
Alam N	ã		
i Anram Allen			12 59
Mrs Polly Goodrich"	2		12 59
Henry W Green "	2	00 .	12 59
Ezekiel B Rogers "	2		12 5
David R Platts "	2		12 5
Mar N Margan	$\tilde{\tilde{2}}$		12 5
MILE IN IMPEROIT	-		
I D 2 Garmware			12 59
Jeremiah Davis "	.1	40	12 59
Ezra Goodrich		60	12 59
Sylvanus C Maxson ."	1		12 59
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FIRM DIOME			12 59
Mrs W N Maxson "	2		12 5
Joseph Goodrich "		52	12 59
Clarke Needham	4	00	13 39
T W Brandt, Teotsa, Wis			13 30
		٧.	12 39
Joshua Burdick, Hanover, Mich			
Paul Palmiter, Albion, Wis	1		12 52
Elisha Coon "	3		12 52
Lewis A Davis, Welton, Iowa	2	00	13 26
Peleg S Cottrell, Mountain Cove	2	00	13 26
N McDevitt, Mill Creek, Pa	ĩ	* -	12 52
David Potter, Berlin			12 52
John Edwards, Little Genesee	-		12 52
Ezra P Crandall, Alfred Center			12 59
Isaac Fenner			12 59
Phineas C Stillman "			12 / 52
Charles Rowley, Wellsville			13 17
Robert Voorhees "			12 59
MODOLO A CONTICCO			
John B Cottrell, Richburg			12 59
FOR THE SABBATH-SCH	OOL	VISITOR:	100
Maria T. Potter Potter Hill R 1	r [']		@ 0 '0

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Harris Lanphear, Rockville, R I

3 00 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

No. 4 Fulton-st., New York, Near Fulton Ferry. Rooms to let by the day or week.

CLARKE ROGERS } Late of Fulton Hotel. Savery's Temperance Hotel

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A ND AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.—
The Thirteenth Volume commenced Jan. 1, 1856. This volume will be enlarged to 900 pages; will was destroyed by fire Jan. 1st. It was only partially insured.

be printed on a new, large, and beautiful type, and on paper superior to that of any previous volume. This Quarterly contains articles of permanent value, by some of the ablest writers in the country. In its department it has no superior, and no Minister can afford to be without it.

> Quarterly of its kind in the country. TERMS-\$3 per annum in advance. \$4 if not in advance. W. F. DRAPER, Andover, Mass.

It is the most learned, the largest, and the cheapest

Carpet Warehouse.

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Pestage.

government in this respect, and maintained the self-constituting rights of the States. In truth, the thing attempted was, in form alone, action of the general government, while in reality it was the endeavor, by abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of interna policy, entertained in particular States, upon allied dent States. Once more the constitution and the Union triumphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed point, and were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves; and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish this primary object, but also the incidental and hardly less important one, of so amending the provisions o the statute tor the extradition of fugitives from services, as to place that public duty under the sate-guard of the general government, and thus relieve it from obstacles

raised up by the legislation of some of the States. Vain declamation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasions pisodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by fot and murder, continued for a brief time, to agitate certain localities. But the true principle of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws o abor according to its own sense of right and expediency had acquired fast hold of the public judgment, to such a degree, that by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington. When more recently, it became requisite to organize

the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable, consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to of previous events and legislation, that the same Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them;that they should stand exempt from the restrictions ed in the act relative to the State of Missouria fhese restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the

equality of the States. They had been stripped of all moral authority, by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico, and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away, in effect, by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was manly and ingenious, as well as patri-otic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute book of an act, which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit: and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle, that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through sumption of the powers of the general government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate sla very into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the constitution of the United

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence on the false or Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. When, before, was it imagined by sensible men, that a regulative or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable,that an act of Congress is above the con-If, indeed there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only, who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation: who have snared no exertion to denrive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle, of leaving he matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as litical action is liable to be by human passions. No in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereighty; on the contrary, they disappear before the in-telligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot box their peaceful and silent but irresistible

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable tions may not in all respects comport with the i leas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State: Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas. as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts, which assure the equality of all the States.

pact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admis sion therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcileably hostile confe-

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbanc of public peace and tranquility. Disunion for what? I not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe, that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendere themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed in terests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation,—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national

Nor is it hostility against their fellow citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor. the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain gainst the unshaken rock of the Constitution. I shall shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dig-mity and self-respect of the States, on he wisdom of Congress; and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Consti tution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, December 31, 1855.

Do You Ear Pork ?-Physicians have just discovered that the tape worm only troubles those who eat pork. The Gazette Medicale asserts that the Hebrews are never troubled with it; that pork butchers are peculiarly mild that the sea never freezes around their liable to it, and that dogs fed on pork are universally so afflicted; in fact, it turns out that Like apartments heated by pipes of steam versally so afflicted; in fact, it turns out that or hot water, or greenhouses heated by flues, they derive their warmth from a heating they derive their warmth from a heating (from two words signifying a small insect and a they derive their warmth from a heating tail, which much affects pork, no sooner agent laterally applied. They are heated by reachers the stomach than, from the change warm water. The Great Gulf Stream, which, of diet and position, it is metamorphosed into the well-known tape worm; and the experiments of M. Kuchenmeister, of Zittoria, upon ing on our coasts, casts upon them not unfrea condemned criminal, have established the quently the productions of the West Indies, fact beyond all contradiction. Pork eaters and always a considerable portion of the will please make a note.

of tea imported into Canada last year, only the other than the southern shores of Iceland, Nova Zembla, through the United States, Of £301,000 the Worth of sugar, only £145,000 that he was rapidly recovering.

Were sold to go to West-If papers are sent to a post-office, store or tavern, or other than the does not wish in the southern shores of Iceland, Nova Zembla, and are not taken by the person to whom they wished to gladden the heart of his poor the southern shores of Iceland, Nova Zembla, and the North Cape—the sea in Winter tells were sold when two years old to go to West-If papers are sent to a post-office, store or tavern, or other than the many plans; he is fond of too many pursuits. The man who succeeds is gnerally the narrow wished to gladden the heart of his poor the winter that he papers, or gives nother that he thought he was rapidly recovering.

Worth of sugar, only £145,000 that the thought he was rapidly recovering. pendent of England. Out of 363,000 pounds ever similarly situated. Wherever its influthrough the United States. Of £301,000 and the North Cape—the sea in Winter tells nothing but that; sees everything only through that he thought he was rapidly recovering. wool. the light of that; in short, the fanatic. By But if he really thought this, he soon found an import of £66,000. Of coffee only £5,900 voir or canal into which the heated water of ligious, and not by liberal-minded men, at all, ing rapidly day by day, yet he continued to wheat, it is said, has been sown in Western out of an import of £42.000.

Horses and Wolves.

In a state of freedom says the Portfolio, the horse is a powerful enemy to contend nature with a consciousness of his strength, he is able to wage fearful war when occasion requires. The horses of the Russian steppes, which are congregated together under the care of a herdsman, in large droves or "ta boons," are often called upon, especially in the spring season, when the foals are delicate, and the wolves rendered desperate by hunger, to defend their young from the attacks of hese ravenous animals. A traveler in Russia savs that at such times-" The Russian wolf trusts rather to cunning

han to strength. For a party of wolves

ppenly to attack a taboon at noon-day would be to rush upon certain destruction, and, however severely the wolf may be pressed by hunger, he knows his own weakness too wel to venture on so absurd an act of temerity, At night, indeed, if the taboon happen to be a little scattered, and the wolves in tolerable numbers, they will sometimes attempt a rush, and a general battle ensues. An admirable spirit of coalition then displays itself among the horses. On the first alarm, stallions and mares come charging up to the threatened point, and attack the wolves with an impetuosity that often puts the prowlers to instant flight. Soon, however, if they feel themselves sufficiently numerous, they return, and hover about the taboon till some poor foal struggles a few yards from the main body, when it is seized by the enemy, while the mother, springing to its rescue, is nearly certain to share its fate. Then it is that the battle begins in real earnest. The mares form a circle, within which the foals take shelter. We have seen pictures in which the horses are represented in a circle, presenting their hind hoofs to the wolves, who thus appear to have the free choice to fight or let it alone. Such pictures are the mere result of imagination, and bear very little resemblance to the reality, for the wolf has, in general, to pay much more dearly for his partiality to horseflesh. The horse, when they attack wolves do not turn their tails towards them, but charge upon them in a solid phalanx, tearing them with their teeth, and trampling on then with their feet. The stallions do not fall into the phalanx, but gallop about with their streaming tails and erected manes, and seem o act at once as generals, trumpeters and standard bearers. Where they see a wolf they rush upon him with reckless fury, mouth of offence, it is always with the front, and not the breeds of "long" or "middle" wool sheep, injurious effects of the heavy night dew, which with the hinder hoof that the attack is made.

will fat easier and produce more, not to say if it effects no other injurious result, renders the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. When the first state under ordinary wasted or discussion. With one blow the stallion often kills his better mutton, for the food consumed, than the the fibre crisp, and less disposed to become enemy or stuns him. If so, he snatches the Merino or other fine wooled breeds. It is body up with his teeth, and flings it to the belonged to. If the stallion, however, fail to strike a home blow at the first onset, he is ikely to fight a losing battle, for eight or ten nungry wolves fasten on his throat, and never quit him till they have torn him to the ground: and if the horse be prompt and skillful in attack, the wolf is not deficient in sagacity, but watches for every little advantage, and is quick to avail himself of it; but let him not nope, even if he succeeded in killing a horse, that he will be allowed leisure to pick the oones; the taboon never fails to take ample vengeance, and the battle almost invariably terminates in the complete discomfiture of the wolves, though not, perhaps, till more than one stallion has had a leg permanently disabled, or has had his side marked for life with the impress of his enemy's teeth.

These grand battles happen but seldom, and when they do occur, it is probably always against the wolf's wish. His system of warfare is a predatory one, and his policy s rather to surprise outposts, than to medi tate a general attack. He trusts more to his cunning than his strength. He will creep cautiously through the grass, taking especial care to keep to leeward of the taboon, and he will remain crouched in ambush till he perceives a mare and her foal grazing a little apart from the rest. Even then he makes no attempt to spring upon his prey, but keeps creeping nearer and nearer, with head eaning on his fore feet, and wagging his tail n a friendly manner, to imitate as much as possible the movements and gestures of a watch dog. If the mare, deceived by the treacherous pantomime, venture near enough to the enemy, he will spring at her throat, and dispatch her before she has time to raise an alarm; then seizing on the foal, he will make off with his booty, and will often be out of sight before either herd or herdsman suspect his presence. It is not often, however. that the wolf succeeds in obtaining so easy victory. If the mare detect him, an instant alarm is raised, and should the tabuntshik be near, the wolf seldom fails to enrich him with a skin, for which the fur merchant is at all times willing to pay his ten or twelve roubles. The wolf's only chance on such occasions, is to make for the first ravine, down which he rolls head foremost, a gymnastic feat that the tabuntshik on his horse cannot venture to im-

The Gulf-Stream.

Lieut. Maury has proved beyond any rea sonable doubt, that the Gulf-Stream has an of Western Europe. Hugh Miller, in a notice of Maury's recent volume, published by the advocated so ably. He says:-

"Britain and Ireland owe the genial, equable warmth that ripens year after year their luxuriant crops, and renders their winters so shores, not, at least directly, to the distant sun. warmth of the West Indies, is generally recognized as the heating agent which gives to our country a climate so much more mild and Canada is rapidly becoming more inde- genial than that of any other country what-

owed their mildness apparently to that very certain to put down his spade every five mina half to two degrees above its ordinary average; and our readers must remember how, during these seasons, every partial freezing that set in at once yielded to a thaw whenever puff of wind from the west carried into the atmosphere the caloric of the water over which it swept. The amount of heat discharged into the Atlantic by this great ocean current is enormous. 'A simple calculation,' says Lieut. Maury, 'will show that the quantity of heat discharged over the Atlantic from the waters of the Gulf Stream in a Winter day, would be sufficient to raise the whole column of atmosphere that rests upon France and the British Islands from the freezing point to Summer heat.' 'It is the influence of the stream upon the climate,' he adds, that makes Erin the Emerald Isle of the sea, and clothes the shores of Albion with evergreen robes; while in the same latitude, on he other side, the shores of Labrador are fast bound in fetters of ice ""

Management and Breeding of Sheep.

At this season of the year, sheep demand more than ordinary attention. They should be placed in the fold at night, and be allowed what straw or other dry food they will eat. injurious to sheep at all times, but particularly unfit for use as a food for stock. so in the fall and spring of the year.

farmer, however, thinks it is for his interest to red clover and herds grass. I had previously lessen his flock, all very well; but let him been induced to consider the article as nearly guard against the error of disposing of his best valuless; but at the suggestion of a neighbor sheep because their carcases happen to com- a man of much practical experience—I demand a little higher price. To carefully se- termined to make an experiment, and ascer lect out the best ewes and keep them for tain, as near as circumstances would enable

would be better economy. they rush upon him with reckless fury, mouth the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, fit of the air and of the solar rays from the of offence, it is always with the front, and not the breeds of "long" or "middle" wool sheep, injurious effects of the heavy night dew, which well known that highly organized matter, next day, the swarths were spread, care being mares, who trample upon it till it becomes whether vegetable or animal, is obtained only had to shake out thoroughly all the dense and hard to say what kind of an animal the skin by a great consumption of matter or force. We obtain a given amount of vegetable matter in the white turnip at a less expense to the the same course would be judicious here as soil than the same amount of matter in the sugar beet, mangel wurtzel, or carrot, because the latter is much more highly elaborated. animal kingdom. In a scientific sense, therefore, fine mutton or fine wool cannot be produced as cheaply as coarse mutton or coarse probably the finest and most highly organized coarsest, and Mr. Lawes' experiments demonstrate that much more mutton and wool, such as it is, can be obtained for the food consumed, from the Cotswold than from the gradation, which is quite remarkable. Sus- taken from the pasture—the hay being chaff-

> pound more than the Cotswold. will discuss the subject through our pages. We have not now space, however, to elaborate

fine wool will also be in demand at fair prices. | ter on the surface of a mowing field, is cer-Under these circumstances it will be impolitic | tainly not desirable, and although it may act to sacrifice the fine wooled sheep and stock | beneficially by keeping the soil light around the farm with the coarse wooled mutton the roots, and protecting to a limited extent breeds; for before you may have many for from cold, during winter, its removal is neversale, fine wool may be again in the ascendant. | theless to be recommended when the crop Would it not be a wiser course to carefully can be applied as above. examine, at this time, the docks, and select out every poor sheep for immediate disposal. All the wethers that are in thriving condition should be placed by themselves, and allowed a liberal diet. Before next February they will command a high price for the butcher. The ewes we would divide into two lots. If the flock is derived from the common stock of the country, crossed with fine wooled bucks. important influence in tempering the climate will find some ewes with fine and heavy fleeces, while others are larger and coarser and possess more of the characteristics of the mutton breeds. The former should be placed Harper's, confirms the theory, which he has by themselves and at the proper season, say middle of December, have the best fine wool ed buck at command placed with them.

The others we would immediately put to a ble quarters, and nutritious food, would be

this method with much success, and our principal object in throwing out these hasty remarks is to induce them to give their experience to our readers.

Country Gentleman.

Who does the Work?—In answer to this question, Thomas Carlyle says:--

he is too wide for real success. He has too the change of air or different scenes had in many plans; he is fond of too many pursuits. Some degree aroused him and the change of the same degree aroused him and the change of the same year's growth. by sea. Of molasses, only £23,000 out of it remains open, like those portions of a reser- fanatics, whether military, commercial, or re- his mistake Although he felt himself sink-

some seasons—an effect of unknown causes Amid modern cants, one of the most mistaken ed, but at last had given up in despair, and the Gulf Stream impinges more strongly is the cant about the 'mission of genius,' the was now returning home to die. To die, against our coasts than at others, and it did | mission of the poet.' Poets, we hear in | thought I; must he, so young, once so full of with. Valient in disposition, and showed by so in 1775, when Benjamin Franklin made some quarters, are the anointed kings of man-hope, must be leave kind friends, his own his recorded observations upon it—the first of kind, at least so the little poets sing, each to sweet home, far more sweet to him at the any va'ue which we possess; and again his little fiddle. There is no greater mistake, thought that he must leave it forever—and during the three mild winters that immedi- It is the practical, prosaic fanatic who does pass to that bourne from which no traveler ately preceded the last severe one, and which | the work, and the poet, if he tries to do it, is | returns. circumstance. It was found during later utes to look at the prospect, and pick flowers, seasons, that the temperature of the sea and moralize on dead asses, till he ends a | I was aroused from these gloomy reflecaround our western coasts rose from one and 'Nero in spite of himself,' fiddling melodi- tions by the stopping of the coach before a ously while Rome is burning"

Aftermath, or Second Hay Crop.

The intrinsic value of aftermath, does not by the generality of our farmers, appear to be properly appreciated. After many year's experience, I am inclined to regard good aftermath one of the best and most salutary articles of food for young animals, that the farm affords. Many, I am aware, will dissent from this view in consequence of the injudicious methods usually adopted in curing it. To be cut in clear, dry weather, and permitted to re main in the swath till the grass has wilted it should then be turned, and when wilted throughout, be carefully and evenly spread. A few turnings will be sufficient to "make it," or bring it to that state which will warrant its being put in cock. When the grass is very succulent, a small quantity of salt sprinkled on as the cocks are found, will tend greatly to accelerate the curative process, and add also very considerably to the nutrious hand; her lips moved, but she could not ness of the hay. Owing to the large quantity of moisture contained in aftermath, it is rarely well cured, and being thrown into close and compact cocks-often when the weather is damp-the acid fermentation which results If possible, let them run on the highest and from the presence of excessive moisture, driest land on the farm. Wet meadows are greatly deteriorates the article and renders it In the autumn of 1834, I had a piece of soi

Wool is a drug, and many—unwisely, as on which there was produced a most abundwe think—are slaughtering their sheep. If a ant crop of aftermath, the grasses being mostly breeding, and sell the old and poor ones, me to do so, the value of the same for feeding purposes. The grass was mowed early in the The high price of good mutton is drawing morning, and was allowed to remain, the the attention of farmers to those breeds of wenther being very warm, till about five o'clock sheep which mature early, and afford mutton in the afternoon, when it was turned to prerather than wool. No one can question that vent the portions that had received the beneelastic and solid when finally cured. The ket in such fine condition, as proving that medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess, compact portions, and to disseminate the whole there is not the least excuse for any farmer evenly and lightly over the ground supposing in this State to raise a poor coarse-wooled thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. in the details of ordinary hay-making, I kept the mass stirring during the day, and at night, before the dew commenced falling, the We believe the same law holds good in the whole was put in cock. The same process was ing added, as there was some succulence following results: which I apprehended might prove injurious | Value of cow on 1st September to the hay, especially as I designed it for calves and young cattle. I commenced feed- Corn with the expense of carrying three miles South Down. There seems to be a gradual | ing it to the latter immediately on their being sex Downs are a finer breed than Hampshire | ed and mixed with rasped roots-principally | Downs, Hampshire Downs than Cotswolds, carrots and ruta baga turnips, with a small and Cotswolds than Leicesters, and the ex- quantity of corn and cob meal. The feed was at the barn, \$72; profits, \$22. periments referred to show that more food is prepared the day previous to feeding it out, Her blood was three-fourths Native, oneand more with Leicesters than with Cotswolds. | ment of flesh and muscle than was induced by | pensation. The price of the mutton in Smithfield market, this method of feeding, nor have I seen ani- I also stall-fed 123 wethers, all of my own however, followed the same scale, and coun- mals kept in better health. The calves- raising, four years old last May and June-a

markedly apparent, was yet very favorable. ed it were allowed to remain on the ground, though it would be far more effectual could it be put beneath the surface. The presence Mutton is in demand. In a year or two of a large mass of undecayed vegetable mat-

Cor. Germantown Telegraph.

The Two Greetings.

myself upon my seat for a nap, when I was mont. aroused by the entrance of a male passenger. but a thin, sallow countenance, a lustreless of St. Ubes' salt constantly supplied, which I eye, a dry, hollow cough that told that con- consider quite as essential in winter as sumcoarse wooled buck; South Down or Leices- sumption was upon his track. From his un- mer; yerds and sheds kept dry by straw and ter. The lambs would come about the first know something of his history. I was soon with my sheep-yard enables me to shut them

> sons. And he-William, was the elder by it, without producing the scours, until they several years.

"The unsuccessful man is often so because first few weeks after his arrival, either that ed. The ewes belonging to this flock of a steamboiler is supposed to escape. In has the world's work been done in all ages, hope, as long as any chance for hope remain. Missouri this year.

Ah, how sad the thought must be to him, That he so young must die.

substantial looking farm-house The inmates were partaking of their evening meal-but from the slight confusion and joyful exclamations within, I supposed they had recogniz ed some one of our passengers. And I was right, for at that moment a fine, robust looking young man sprang lightly from the coach, and was met by the old farmer with extended hand; and, as each in turn took the hand of the young man, a heartfelt welcome proceeded from each mouth as they led, or rather dragged him into the house. All was happiness, all was joy, all pleasure there.

cracking his whip to the weary horses, we perfectly safe in its operation. This has been preparrode slowly on our way. Again the coach is ed to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its stopped, and we are before another farmhouse. It is the home of William, our fellow passenger. Would that I could do full justice all Pills-one which should have none of the objecto that greeting; would that I could affect others by the recital of it, as beholding, it affected me But I cannot. His mother soon came forth to greet him. Sadly she took his speak, her heart seemed ready to bursttears, bitter, burning tears, rolled down her cheek, each telling its tale of sorrow and woe. Then his brother came forward—but reader, I will not weary your patience longer; suffice it to say that there was not a dry eye among the passengers, and even the hardy driver was seen to brush a tear from his rough cheek, as he mounted his box and drove slowly away.

Stall-Feeding of Sheep.

Mr. J. W. Colburne, of Springfield, Vermont, writes to the editor of the Country Gentleman, at Albany, New York, that he, being stimulated by what he had read in that paper of what one of his neighbors had done in the way of stall-feeding, had tried his hand at it this past winter, and had kept an account of the results.

In reading the items of the cost of the feed given by Mr. Colburne to his sheep, it will stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores what it is worth in this State under ordinary wasted or disc these fine-wooled sheep being brought to marthey may be kept with profit for their mutton | The thousand cases in which a physic is required canas well as for their wool, and showing that not be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves sheep, unless he is so careless and unambiti- | When their virtues are once known the public will no ous that he is willing to let every body else

This intelligent Vermont farmer says :- "I pursued the next day, with the exception that | culled one cow from my limited number of on putting the hay in cock, a pint of fine salt four, dried her 1st September; fed with pumpwas sprinkled over the layers as they were kins and short grass until 20th November; wool. The Sussex or true South Down is deposited by the fork. In this condition, it then with corn-stalks, hay, and corn in the ear remained two days, when it was carted to the (ground) until the 22d of March, when I breed of mutton sheep, and the Cotswold the barn and mowed about six quarts of salt be- sold her to go to Brighton market, with the

Grass \$2, three cart-loads pumpkins, \$2

Total cost of cow when fatted

Estimated to weigh 1,000 lbs.; sale on foot

required to produce 100 lbs. of mutton with until the weather became so cold as not to forth Durham. She was large, and very fat; Sussex Downs than with Hampshires, more admit of it, when warm water was added. I worth at Brighton, \$7 00 per 100 lbs. which with Hampshire Downs than with Leicesters, never yet have seen a more rapid develop left \$3 for drift, by railroad—just a fair com-

terbalanced the seeming gain, the Sussex eight in number-did equally well, and its cross between the full-blood Spanish Merino and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medi Down mutton commanding three cents per effect upon cows, though perhaps not so and Saxony; very fine quality of fleece-a race which all wool-growers know never at-It is highly probable that Merinoes, being Whether, on the whole, the cutting of af- tain to a large size, I was offered \$2 per head still more highly organized breed than the termath, and its appropriation as a means of for them in November, and my neighbors con-South Down, would require still more food sustenance for stock, is more economical, and sidered it a very generous offer; it was all for the production of mutton and wool. Their permitting it to decay on the soil, is a question they could have brought at that time. I commutton and wool, therefore, must command a as yet rather problematical. The quantity of menced feeding them with corn unground on higher price than coarse, or they cannot be decomposible matter contained in the produce the 24th of November, and followed it withproduced. This is contrary to the opinion of of an acre of well set grass, would no doubt out change (except in quantity) until the 29th many writers, and we shall be glad if they greatly augment the humus of the soil, provid- of March, when they went to Cambridge market, with the following results:

Sale 123 head at \$6 60 per head 20 tons English hay of good quality 200 bushels of corn at 80c (the market price)

Cost of getting them to market by rail-

Or a fraction over \$1 31 per head.

It is a satisfaction to the grower to be enabled to say, that these sheep, considering the superiority of blood for wool-growing purposes only, the fineness in texture of fleece, I was recently traveling in a stage-coach and the number raised and fatted in one flock, through one of the small towns situated upon were deemed by the sheep dealers at Camthe Kennebec. The day was hot and sultry, bridge, equal if not superior to any ever taken and having ridden far, I was about stretching to that market, from any one flock in Ver-

And now a word as to the manner of feed-It was a young man, apparently not over ing. My sheep and cattle yards have open eighteen, dressed in the usual garb of the sheds, with a southern or eastern exposure. farmer; but from his dress alone I should not | Cattle are stabled nights, and mostly stormy have known him; for he had not the healthy, days; sheep go out and in at their p easure; hardy appearance of a New England farmer, pure aqueduct water in each yard, with a box gratified. Through a garrulous old lady, by off when putting hay into their racks, or grain whom he had seated himself, I gleaned the into their troughs, so that they all go to their feed together and share as equally as possible. His mother was a widow in comfortable I commenced this flock of wethers with twencircumstances, living in the town through ty quarts of corn per day, and from time to which we were now passing. She had two time increased gradually as they would bear would take 70 quarts per day, with as much William, feeling that that fatal disease, con- good hay as they would eat without waste. sumption, was upon him, some three months It will not pay the cost and trouble to grind since, at the earnest request of his mother, any kind of grain for sneep, though it always had gone to one of our seaport towns, hoping should be done for cattle or hogs. No whole that it might improve his health. For the grain passes the stomach of a sheep undigest-

About six times the usual amount of winter

New York and Eric Railroad.

ON and after Wednesday, Sept. 19, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane st., New York, as follows: Dunkirk Express at 6.30 A. M. for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6.30 A. M. for Buffalo.

Mail at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. and all in termediate stations. Psssengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next

Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.)via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermedi-Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Otia

ille and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 51 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffal Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sundays only one express train, at 5½ P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls,

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at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad

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Ayer's Pins.

FOR all the purposes of a Family Physic. There has long existed a public demand for an effective Then the driver mounted his box, and Purgative Pill which could be relied on as sure and virtues has conclusively shown with what success in accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of tions, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the boxes. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Billious Headache. Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative

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