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

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

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VOL. XII.—NO. 33.

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WHOLE NO. 605.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. REALITIES.

ble of perceiving the difference between the in the soul of each community. real and the fictitious.

spectator, alluring the heart of the impulsive, and dethroning the reason of the enthusiastic. In all this men want some rule of action, some or affected by the bitter moaning of adversity

and the true should be the second.

What warms the soul more, than to be confident that you are actuated, in all your intercourse with your fellows, by truth, virtue, honor, justice, benevolence, and love to God and man? What rouses it to a sense of its vain show, unmeaning bows, and pretended smiles? The former are emphatically the allurements which beset life's journey.

A large class of men are not what they are essential to make mankind as happy as Nature's God intended they should be; but, as we observe them day after day, we are goodness is only a garb to screen them from the contumely of public opinion. They act | sun; so a deceitful tongue may stain the heart virtuously, not because there are any virtues in them, but that by doing so they can better carry out the evil designs of their own un- and genuine principles of virtue; when we governed propensities. "By their works ye shall know them." Men are so constituted, his fellow men because they are his brothers; that conscience will not subscribe to wrong volitions, and in the volitions of his fellows, also carries with it an impulsive feeling, which causes him to condemn that wrong wherever he finds it."

Men, however, seldom proclaim their own wrongs, while but few fail to proclaim the wrongs of their neighbors. A man may uphold vice in others, if he happens to be identified with it; but this does not argue that the tacit decision of his heart is in favor of it. This makes up public opinion; and it will at once be observed, that an opinion made up by a society of men, each of whom claims the very moment when they suppose their the prerogative of condemning wrong in strength to be most efficient, and their schemes that society are destitute of the first principles of real virtue. This may be a secret opinion, munity, whether it be proclaimed or not.

that the opinion of society is never wrong; for such would be positively false. An individual may perform an action, and be impelled to the performance of that action by object he wished to obtain by that action, and thus, being ignorant of the real character of heart, the popular indignation of community

to the contrary notwithstanding.

stratum on which the characters of both individuals and societies are founded; and the tered so largely into the character of men as one massive pile to the ground. Yes, let at the present. The inner nature of every every person's actions be characterized by a his own corrupt imagination. In a word, all requisite virtues. Life is assuming a more volition. Then the soul will grow up strong stable form, and men are honored or dishon- in morality, and societies will reach such a ored according as the intrinsic elements of degree of perfection, that vice can have no their souls are virtuous or vicious. In other residence; and sin will be hunted down, as

Who can help but admire the man whose The above is relatively true, and doubtless every look is a reality—whose soul breathes the general tendency of the world's civiliza- out its conscientious convictions at every tion is ultimately to reach such a standard of breath—and whose every act is filled with reality; yet at present there is too much faith honesty and virtue? Such we are proud to in appearance—too much confidence in the own as friends—in such we are ready, upon glittering gauze which surrounds iniquity. all occasions, to repose confidence and trust. Vice, that heinous monster, which lies secret- Christian integrity seems to beam forth from ed behind its dazzling covert, occasionally every look of such an one. But picture to raises its impious head, and belches forth its your mind one of the opposite class-one poisonous breath, which convinces the world whose looks are manufactured to suit the ocof the deception that previously screened it casion—who bows because he can thereby from public condemnation. Cold formality, effect a better trade; and ask yourself, if that metropolitan fashion, and satin-covered false- smile he wore upon his countenance was a hood, all stand as so many galvanized gladia- reality? Did it truly flow from an honest tors, continually eclipsing the eye of the heart? Does he possess all the interest for your welfare that his appearance would indi cate? And are you certain, that his firm grasp was really the out-gushing of a warm heart, unpoisoned by the arrows of deception? governing power, that cannot be moved by Or was it a trap set to ensnare your confi-

the conscience-destroying mandate of passion, dence, and cause you to be an accomplice in promoting some of his selfish ends? Oh, deception! how bitter, how unpalatable thy doc-A part of the actions of men are real—an- trines! It is better, far better, to shake the To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:-other part are vain fantasies, manufactured rough hand of honesty, than to be tantalized only for the occasion. A distinction between for months in the laps of black-hearted oposthese, then, should be the first business of sums. Honesty wears a plain dress, makes every young man—an application of the real no unmeaning bows, while deception stalks to deceive and lead astrav.

If a man would have a character, then, capable of standing the shocks of momentary passions and allurements, that character must be made up of realities. If he would acquire a stability, which would withstand the tempta- seem too stubborn to yield to this "theory' tions of glittering wealth and outward appearown-guilt, more than to know that you are ance, every element of its structure should be captivating the hearts of your brothers by freed from all alloy. If he would be a man worthy of the smile of his Maker, every principle which moves him to action must be simrealities of man—the latter are vain embel- would "love God with all his heart," every cause to some other source rather than to the lishments, inducing him who uses them to mo ive, every aspiration, must be a reality. theory. To doubt that, they must part comhandon the path of right. Conscience deals The young man who starts out in life with with realities; its approvals are always on this object in view, may not so readily obtain the side of virtue; yes, it is the voice of God, a reputation, but he will build a character that whispering in the soul, telling man to pursue cease to cherish. He who has no guile, no science. For the sake of convenience, I will the right, the substantial, and the humanity deception, will never accept it as a virtue loving; and forever to abandon the trifling from any of His creatures. All the evils of the human soul are exposed to the vision of Deivy, and though they be coated over with the saliva of unadulterated stratagem, yet i pretend to be. They feign religion, and seem- will only add to their already vicious characingly possess all the benevolent qualities which | ter treasonable elements, which will cause them to be buried still deeper in the contempt of Omnipotence. Wrong appears doubly wrong, if it seek to clothe itself in the garb of righteousness; so right seems doubly potent, forced to the conclusion, that their pretended when stripped of all but its simple wardrobe.

of a virtuous community. Realities, then, are worthy of our attention; and when we see a man actuated by the pure see him love right because it is right; love assist the needy from an impulse of his own soul, which always admonishes him, and which throbbing of his heart, we feel that he is worthy of our unbounded love and uncompro-

mising reverence. Such men, however, are comparatively few. of action, whether it be in the social, political, or religious. They are the salt of the Christian world, without which civilization would cease to progress, and the sins of the Selfishness, ambition, or any of the unbridled propensities of our nature, may go on and become powerful in their wild career; yet at its unstained soul, and they sink in bitter remorse beneath the waves of their own loathsome corruption. They wither before the life is a reality, may stand up with his honest face, fearless of any assault from the selfish It will not, I hope, be inferred from this, and ambitious, whose only notoriety has been gained by waddling in the muddy pool of selfthe very fountain of his spiritual nature.

History teaches us that fancy, ornament, motives purely virtuous. Society, in taking and all the ruffled decorations which have a that action into consideration, may misjudge tendency to screen the real character of things we get used to it. I will close by asking, receding from our view; and the substance the Record can be more consistently harmonand its qualities will, at no distant day, be ized? considered the true field of philosophy. In the person, public opinion might be against other words, the index of the man will be the cient costumes or modern styles. The fairy notions, which once danced in the brain of those whose shouts have long since been borne It is this reality, then, which claims the at- away by the breezes which nestled along the condition of the earth, and advance a new tention and admiration of the Christian world banks of the Adriatic, are remembered only theory.

-it is this reality, then, which forms the sub- as the youthful dreams of a deluded people. The historical accounts of the ancient Sophists, who claimed such profound skill in philosophy and eloquence, are but so many scorpions, to person whose character is reared upon any sting the conscience of that would-be sylloother basis, will only have the semblance of gistical reasoner, whose heart swells with Perhaps there has never been a time, since reality; and the first blast of adversity will pride, and whose soul is enchanted by the the creation of the world, when realities en- shake it to its center, and cause it to fall in senseless harangue and brainless rhetoric as Ego stands up dressed in all the dignity of thing is now a subject of philosophy, and sense of right; let every subject be thorough- the superstitious notions which have haunted nothing can pass as genuine unless it possess | ly examined; and let honesty enter into every | truth and religion, during every age and every generation, are but the ornamented daydreams of a fickle-minded fancy. Such evils do still exist: but their voices are hushed, to a great extent, by the triumphant shouts of an enlightened people. Warm-hearted Phiwords, a man must be a man, or he will not an abnormal excrescence, whose only mission lanthropy has proclaimed its rights and adbe considered as such, by those who are capa- is to stain the fair image of God, personified ministered its bounties, until the tortured soul of feigned Benevolence, which was once al. And the strong tides went out with weary moan. lowed to grow fat in wickedness, has been made to melt beneath the admonishing frown of its own indignation. Vice sinks back in remorse, whenever it finds itself in the presence of full grown Virtue; so cold-hearted formality, like the winter's drift, which melts away before the smile of the day-god, disappears in shame as it beholds the meek but For its brave hopes and memories ever green; honest look of true Religion.

Realities do exist. The different elements which go to make up the world's civilization, have justled together, from the eve which preceded that long and gloomy night of paganism, all the way down through every succeeding age to the present moment. This warring of elements has thoroughly proved the character of each; and if we view the path in which they have all traveled, we shall discover thousands of varnished dogmas, which have fallen in the battle, simply because they had no reality. Nothing can stand through eternity, save the smile of God upon the conscience of man—that is a genuine reality.

ALFRED CENTER.

"THE GEOLOGICAL THEORY."

As it has been intimated in the columns of the Recorder, that the Mosaic record of creation may be so rendered as to harmonize with the "Geological Theory," and thinking that some of your readers might wish to see them harmonized, if done so as to do no violence to the record, I propose to give a geological

version of one or two of those texts which -conceding, in the mean time, that those texts which do not conflict with it, say what they mean. If I fail to reconcile these texts to the theory, to the satisfaction of your readple in itself, but pure and genuine. If he ers, let me admonish them to look for the pany with those who stand high in the scien-

"1st. The first sentence of the Mosaic record is a simple, independent, all-comprehending axiom, to this effect, that matter has not existed from eternity, but had a beginning; that that beginning took place by the all-powerful will of one Being, the self-existour planet was brought into a state of disor-A small cloud may obscure the face of the ganization, detritus, or ruin, from a former condition. 3d. That it pleased the Almighty, out of that ruin to adjust the surface of the earth to its now existing condition—the whole extending through the period of six natural

state the theory, and then to my task :-

Now, to the record, Gen. 1: 1-" In the have offered me the fire so suddenly." beginning God created the heaven and the earth." 2d, And the earth was slightly ruined. I say slightly; and let me here suggest to from the very depth of his nature, at every fied in like manner; for, as it now stands, it that the characters traced by the Mississippi, he never saw the port holes before. by which geologists determine so accurately Still, we may find them in all the great fields that the river had been flowing about 124,000 years when "our planet was brought into a troops, the lobsters, passed his door, after enstate of ruin," would have been entirely obliterated. Neither would the lines marked human race would be multiplied until regen- by the Niagara, from which they learn so eration would become morally impossible. easily that it did not break its barrier to seek the Ontario till after the Mississippi had flowed about 90,000 years, be now there. If any take the position that those rivers which now others, will, as a general thing, be moral and triumphant, they have but to approach the pour their waters into Lake Erie, are coeval virtuous, even though the men who make up face of honesty, and drink the pure breath of with the Mississippi, and argue that this vast volume of water must have had an outlet, when there is no trace of it, except where it antagonistic to the expressed views of society; some corruption. They wither before the antagonistic to the expressed views of society; scourging lash of justice, and faint from pain is now, let me remind them, that the theory is nevertheless, it will exist, and will be the re- as the arrow of truth enters the crusted fes- their own, and geologists are not responsible presentative of the real sentiment of com. ters of their own hearts. Yes, the man whose for it, and are under no obligation to invent a does not read quite as smooth as the old ver-

sion, but I doubt not it will do very well when Who Knows?

Lest some should suppose that I only him; yet he would be justified in his own moral character of his soul, unaffected by an- follow where other men lead, I propose, in another number, to show wherein I differ from them in relation to their theory of a former

"SOON BE WELL."

"Yes, "soon be well"—in a beautiful land Of flowers and all things bright; A song in thine heart, a harp in thine hand, And garments purely white.

Yes, "soon be well"—for the pearly gates
Shut out the pestilent breath, And haggard Disease no longer waits
The call of the Reaper—Death.

And when thou'rt well, my longing eye, Oft lifted to thy home, Shall catch thy look, and, cheered anew, I'll bide God's time to come. Dec. 25th, 1855.

LOSSES.

Upon the white sea-sand There sat a pilgrim-band, eiling the losses that their lives had known, While evening waned away From breezy cliff and bay,

One spake, with quivering lip, Of a fair freighted ship,
With all his household, to the deep gone down; But one had wilder woe For a fair face long ago Lost in the darker depths of a great town. There were who mourned their youth

With a most loving truth,

And one upon the West Turned an eye that would not rest For far-off hills whereon its joy had been. Some talked of varnished gold,

Some of proud honors told. Some spake of friends that were their trust no mor And one of a green grave Beside a foreign wave That made him sit so lonely on the shore.

But when their tales were done, There spake among them one, A stranger seeming from all sorrow free: Sad losses have ye met; But mine is heavier yet. For a believing heart hath gone from me."

"Alas!" these pilgrims said, "For the living and the dead, For fortune's cruelty, for love's sure cross, For the wrecks of land and sea! But, however it came to thee, Thine, stranger, is life's last and heaviest loss."

A PUNNING MINISTER.

[London Athenæum.

The new Encyclopædia of American Lit-Byles, from which we extract the following:

There was a slough opposite his house, in which, on a certain wet day, a chaise containing two of the town council stuck fast. $\, {
m Dr.} \,$ Byles came to his door and saluted the officials with the remark: "Gentlemen, I have often complained to you of this nuisance without any attention being paid to it, and I am very glad to see you stirring in this matter now."

In the year 1780, a very dark day occurred which was long remembered as "the dark day." A lady neighbor sent her son to the doctor to know if he could tell her the cause or the obscurity. "My dear," was the an wer to the messenger, "give my compliments to your mother, and tell her that I am as much in the dark as she is."

One day a ship arrived at Boston with three hundred street lamps. The same day the doctor happened to receive a call from a lady whose conversational powers were not of the kind to render a long interview desirable. He availed himself of the newly-arrived cargo to dispatch his visitor. "Have you heard the news?" said he, with emphasis. "O, no what news?" "Why, three hundred newlights have come over in the ship this mornent, independent, and infinite in perfection; ing from London, and the selectmen have and that the date of that beginning is not wisely ordered them to be put in irons immemade known. 2d. That at a recent period diately." The visitor forthwith decamped in search of the particulars of this invasion of religious liberty.

of his trial, they requested him to sit down

ble wits of Boston, to the visitor, as he passes by King's Chapel, in Tremont street. There are two courses of windows by which that of the same. This faculty in the soul of man, we see him loving God and all his creatures those who have this theory in their keeping, building is lighted on its sides; the lower appetite more hideous than the first; it de- enormous acts of thoughtlessness; and destroy, which enables him to detect wrong in his own from a sense of duty and right, which rise up that they get its second leg mended, or quali- ones are nearly square. In allusion to this stroys the sensibilities; it kills both body and through Jesus Christ, all the bad consequences architectural peculiarity of the square em- soul. Tell your friends, impress it on your they produced to me and others? Thou art implies such an utter destruction of the earth, brasures of its solid walls, Byles said that he children, and name me as an example." had often heard of ecclesiastical canons, but

justice to Byles' toryism. When the British tering the town: "Ah," said he, "now our It is only because tobacco does not ordinarily grievances will be red-dressed."

His system of practical joking is said to

FRUITS OF BIBLE READING.

The late Rev. Mr. Innes, of Gifford, in generally associated. Scotland, after a life prolonged beyond the for it, and are under no obligation to invent a days of most men, literally fell asleep. theory to help them out of a difficulty. The Through life a truly peaceful man, his latter cannot be allayed by water, for no sedative, gations, when a Whitefield has swayed with other passage to be noticed now is at Exodus end was peculiarly so; without the suffering or even insipid liquor, will be relished after resistless power a crowd of sooty colliers, or 20: 11—" In six days God adjusted the sur. of disease or any acute pain, the pins of his the mouth and throat have been exposed to an Edwards, in the wicked town of Enfield, face of the earth and the sea, and made hea- tabernacle seem to have been gently loosed. stimulus of the smoke or the use of tobacco." has made his hearers tremble, as if the trump God, whose approval he feels flowing from ven, and all that in them is." This, I admit, Some days before, one of his parishioners, a Dr. Brown, of West Randolph, in Vermont, of judgment were about to sound. We fear mild weather was at hand he would soon get a thirst for strong drink." the motive which moved him, and also the from the perception of men, are gradually Is there a plan upon which the Theory and plied, "No; I wish no such flattery. You that tobacco was the most ready and common conducting the prosecution against him, that sixty years, and there is no other." He was shop be the resort of the smoker?" if he saw to read without his glasses. He each other's bosom.

said, "Oh, no; I cannot see to read even my Bible without glasses; but," strengthening his voice, "I am thankful that I have a Bible that I have read; and I can mind some texts not use tobacco? Do you know of one rethat I can see and feel now as I never did before. O, it is a precious book!"

A MINISTER'S POWER.

In a brief notice of the late Dr. Payson, of Portland, Maine, the Bibliotheca Sacra says

"He was small, near-sighted, and dark; he was frank, almost blunt in speech; he was reserved and even shy in his manners, and much preferred burying himself in books to mingling in general society; and in his gen eral intercourse with men, though always pleasant, he usually appeared nervous, ab stracted, abrupt." And yet it is admitted that few men have exerted so powerful an influence as Dr. Payson. Whence, then, his power? It is answered thus: "The causes of Dr. Payson's success were

the unaffected benevolence of his heart, the sincerity of his faith, the brilliancy and exuberant richness of his imagination, the fluency of his speech, the extent and variety of his information on all topics of interest to his people, and, above all, the intense earnestness with which he concentrated all his energies in the simple work of the ministry."

Most ministers, truly called of God, would be men of power, if they, with intense earnestness, would concentrate all their energies upon the single work of the ministry. And without doubt, the gospel ministry is a work worthy of such a consecration.

GIVE WAY A LITTLE.

In the crowded streets of a great city where multitudes are passing in opposite d rections, while some are crossing obliquely, and others at right angles, it is necessary for every one to give way a little to those he meets; by which means they will have a free passage. Were the whole multitude to pass directly onward, without any one's yielding an inch of ground to anybody else, all would be obstructed more or less, and confusion must ensue. Or, if a churlish individual come a bloated drunkard, pouring blasphemy erature, by the brothers Duyckink, contains in a straight line, and, in no case, make way many characteristic anecdotes of Rev. Matthew for man, woman, or child, nor even for a procession, he would be sure to jostle against some one or other, at almost every step, and WHAT A DYING MAN SAID TO A FRIEND. would receive many an insult, and perhaps hard blows, for his obstinancy and impudence.

And very much so it is in our journey intercourse with mankind. In the march of tell you, in a few words, that I have not led through life, and with respect to our general life no one's path is so clear, as not in some degree to cross another's: and if each is determined, with unvielding sturdiness, to keep his own line, it is impossible but he must give and receive many a rude shock. In society, in neighborhoods, and even among close friends, there will spring up rivalries, and be sometimes a close line of opinion and if all were mutually obstinate, there could be no bounds or end to contention; whereas, by the exercise of mutual condescension, social harmony is preserved, and the pleasures of society enjoyed.

Courtesy of manners is the congruous drapery of a benevolent mind, and is both seemly and pleasing, at all times and in every relation of life. Nor does it need any laborious study to attain it. A great part of the essence of courtesy, or of genuine politeness, is expressed in these three words, "Never prefer yourself."

RUM AND TOBACCO.

When brought before his judges at the time fallen to be a companion of the vile, would not the words of Christ. How my best actions occasionally burst into a strain of eloquence, dwindle away on the brink of the grave! How and warm himself. "Gentlemen," was the lamenting his ruin. During one of these horribly are my faults and foibles, which I reply, "when I came among you, I expected strains I chanced to be present. He was pur- formerly thought little, towering up! Alas! persecution; but I could not think you would chasing tobacco, and turning he addressed how little do we know ourselves, though the me thus: "I use tobacco. I know it is a bustle of life be ever so gentle! O how A pun of Byles is related by the hospita- filthy practice, but why stop it? I am bound dreadful is the stillness of death! How terriby another band that follows in its train-lis- ble the heavy load of our own heart! Createn, when I say all drunkards use tobacco tor! Father! What name shall I give to Tobacco deadens the taste; it creates another thy mercy which will forgive forever those.

Intoxication, to a lesser or greater extent, is a certain consequence of using tobacco in Another, a Revolutionary witticism, does any of its forms; hence, between the habitual smoker and the habitual dram-drinker there can scarcely be said to be a shade of difference. produce that excess of intoxication known as drunkenness, that it is viewed as a thing less

see here a poor old man on his death-bed; but stepping-stone to that use of spirituous liquors though he had before thought himself innocent without alarm; I tell you that. Hear, and which leads to intemperance. Those who of any grave charges, he then "felt himself tell all your neighbors, my parishioners, that chew or smoke tobacco, are rarely satisfied to be the most guilty person in the world." my comfort now and hope for eternity is just with water or other insipid or tasteless drinks; Sacred eloquence, productive of similar effects, the Gospel of Christ I have preached to them else, why should the bar-room and the grog- is greatly needed in our pulpits. The hearers

a book of small type before him, asked him live in endearing friendship—they nestle in ing, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

I wish to put a few questions to the devourers of tobacco:

Do you know of one drunkard that does formed drunkard who has apostatized, whose apostacy may not, in part, be attributed to tobacco? Do you know of one drunkard who did not use tobacco previously to becoming an inebriate on alcohol?

The use of Tobacco is among the deadly foes of Temperance. It is the nature of this weed to goad the system onward, and urge it beyond its natural strength, so that prostration or debility is among the most natural results. When the victim is in this overdone state, and depression weighs down his soul, no hand will elevate him like that of strong drink. I might speak in stronger terms. The use of Tobacco itself, in multitudes of cases, produces intoxication. The Patagonians get drunk day by day on Tobacco. People in the Sandwich Islands have been excluded from the church for getting drunk on Tobacco. Tobacco users pretty generally use just enough to carry them to the point of intoxication. They dare not use more under given circumstances; if they did, they might be on the bed or in the ditch, unfit for business-'all seas over."

We have heard much of Delirium Tremens, and supposed that its horrors could only result from the use of alcohol. This is a mistake. Cases, I think, are rather clearly made out, both in books and in actual life, in which the disease, in its fiendish and fearful horrors, resulted from the use of Tobacco.

There are fathers, also, that abhor intemperance, but are notoriously intemperate on the Tobacco score. How they can expect to raise up sons who shall escape the toper's doom, I cannot divine; say or do what they may, their example is fatal, completely so; many of their sons are already sallow, stupid, and sickly, on cigars; and when the poison shall have shattered their nerves more and more, shall have created a craving, gnawing appetite, that shall clamor aloud for strong drink, stronger and stronger, then it will be seen, that the fair boy, now puffing his cheroot, in the saloon, or in his father's face, has beupon the Maine Law, and upon all law which crosses his burning desires, for the cup of Anti-Tobacco Documents.

Lavater mentions the last visit he paid to his most intimate friend. All present having left the room, the dying man said, "Let me the life of a Christian. I have been a hypocrite-not what the world calls a hypocrite: but I have not been a Christian. And I trust you will thank me in the next world for this wound I must inflict on your heart. 'We have not been Christian friends. The love of Jesus has not dwelt in us. Our friendship was not founded on him. How many hundred hours of our short life have we killed by useless conversation, with plans of ambition! What the world calls noble ambition is abominable in the sight of God, an ever-destroying poison to the soul; a bane to all virtue; a hell to the heart which perceives it, when, at the gates of death, it begins to be sensible of the eternity of God, of Christ's unspeakable majesty, and his imcomparable humility. O my friend! that passion has caused me a thousand tears of unutterable grief. Unspeakably have I been afflicted by every impulse of that monster, now I am on the brink of eternity! O how very true are those words of my Saviour. Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abas-

A man of fine natural talents, who prepare enough that the disciple be as his Lord. O ed for the ministry, but who by drinking had friend! heaven and earth shall pass away, but -yes, Thou art Love."

ed.' Jesus Christ was humility itself. It is

GOOD PREACHING.

Opinions about sermons and preachers vary as widely as the diversities of human temperament and human taste, but that preaching only can claim to be called good. which accomplishes its object, in impressing upon have been as felicitous as his verbal, though pernicious. The young beginner in smoking the hearer a sense of his sinfulness, and his rather more expensive to the victims. The usually experiences its poisonous effects; he need of Christ Jesus as a Saviour. Robert doctor, however, occasionally met his match, is overcome by nausea and a peculiar giddi- Morris once remarked to Charles West A lady whom he had long courted unsuccess- ness, and not unfrequently vomits. Fortu- Thompson, that he liked that kind of preachfully, married a gentleman by the name of nately, he is unable to continue the dose, ing which made "the congregation cower in of your readers should be so infatuated as to Quincy. "So, madam," said the unsuccess- otherwise the consequence might be stupor, the corner of the pews, and feel as if the devil ful suitor, on meeting her afterward, "it ap- convulsions, and death. Practice in this, as were after them." M. Bungener, the cloquent pears you prefer a Quincy to Byles." "Yes, in every other species of intemperance, leads author of the "Preacher and the King," has for if there had been any thing worse than to a violation of appetite, and a hardened state expressed the same idea in more elegant lanbiles, God would have afflicted Job with them." of feeling; but the intoxication, nevertheless, guage: "Earth offers no grander sight than does its work on the constitution. The secre- that of the sacred orator chasing before him tion and waste of saliva is considerable; thirst his fellow-men, narrowing at each step the is produced; and thus the pipe and pot are space in which he permits them to move, till he has hemmed them, breathless, between the Dr. Rush says, "One of the usual effects law that condemns and the cross that saves." he was glad to see him so well, and that as ness or huskiness of the mouth; thus creating gent without the odium of personality, is too rare in Christian pulpits. Warren Hastings Dr. Woodward says, "I have supposed said when listening to Burke's speech in often retire from the sanctuary, admiring the wonderfully composed at all times; but a wonderfully composed at all times; but a week before his death, one called, and seeing Tobacco and Rum are Siamese twins. They er; too rarely beating on their breasts and say-

[Watchman and Reflector.

be acknowle etime to whice

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, January 24, 1856.

WM B. MAXSON (W. B. B

British Correspondent- JAMES A. BEGG.

OUR CONTROVERSY WITH S. S. GRIS-WOLD-NO. 5.

But we need not speculate upon the mode in which human life would, or might, have been eternally prolonged. It is sufficient that we are certified of the fact. The text quoted at the close of our last article, makes it clear that man, by transgression, forfeited his right to immortality. The term "live forever" does not denote what is commonly denoted by the term "eternal life;" for the latter signifies confirmation in boliness and happiness forever, whereas the former merely denotes continued existence; and the context shews that, under a certain supposed contingency, such a state of continued existence was attainable by man in all his sinfulness. God shut up the way to the tree of life, lest, by eating the fruit, man should live forever in the state of sin and misery to which he had brought 267 since last year.

In his article No. 4, (see Recorder of June 28.h,) our correspondent makes himself quite merry in view of our position, that "according to the original constitution under which man was placed, natural death, or the separation of soul and body, was not threatened and could not have taken place. The punishment threatened was evil to the whole man, as made up of soul and body. The whole man was to be punished, and not one part only, while the other is taken down and annihilated." His conceptions on this topic are so gratifying to himself, apparent'y, that it seems a pity to disturb them. He detects men waging war without slaying their enemies; sailors overwhelmed in the sea, but not drowned; disease preying upon its victims without killing them; men struck by lightning, but not scathed; Cain beating Abel without being able to deprive him of life; the martyrs livnals swinging on the gallows year after year, but still alive; the bodies of some perforated question. with bullets, and others blown to atoms with bomb-shells, nevertheless their vitality preserved; and even John Rogers an eternally "living specimen of human asbestos!"

We hardly know whether Bro. G. is serious in propounding such objections, or not. It is punished according to the original threatening, he would have been punished promptly, in the very day of his transgression; consequently, would have had no posterity. For the first probation upon which he was put. heavenly places the mainfold wisdom of God. (Eph. 3: 10.) But suppose even he had lived, and had

posterity, without being indebted to the Gos pel-does it follow that the world would have plated in the argument, (if argument it may be called,) of our reviewer? Does it follow that there would have been thrones and dosame as now, to wage war with one another? Does it follow that the inventive faculties of their possessors. man would have given birth to bomb-shells and cannon-balls, the sword and the guillotine? And if there were no Gospel, what would Cain and Abel have had to quarrel about And what would the martyrs have had to suffer for? And for what faith would John Rogers have had to become "a living specimen of human asbestos?"

which has been dispensed, not as it would aid from their family papers. have been without the mediation of Christ, but in accordance with his mediation and for attitudes men would have assumed one towards ency. When scientific axioms are at issue shown themselves corrupt, and done abominable works.

idea of natural death was familiar to Adam the crucible in which it should be tried, lest quite welcome, and we were glad to meet old position that "death had existed in the ani- physics or metaphysics, be tempted to barter were so stormy that we could hold no meet mal world even prior to the birth of Adam" -we have to say, that we want something with the fact, is unsupported.

NEW YORK LITERATURE FUND.

The Annual Report of the Regents of the

University was presented to the Senate of New York on the 15th inst. At a meeting of the Regents on the 10th inst, forty thou-Fund was distributed to the several Academies entitled to it. Alfred Academy received \$443 19, Brookfield Academy \$618 25, DeRuyter Institute \$214 94, Friendship Academy \$146 25, Richburg Academy \$39 88. The largest sums appropriated were \$1254 22 to the Washington County Seminary at Fort Edward, and \$1389 39 to the Claverack Academy. The Regents also appropriated the moneys pledged to two Academies in each county for the support of departments to educate common school teachers. In Alegany County, the Rushford Academy re ceived \$250, and Richburg \$140; in Madison County, DeRuyter Institute \$250, and Ham-Iton Academy \$170.

The report shows also that the annual number of students in general literature and science in the Colleges reporting for the collegiate year, (ending at different periods, from July to December, 1855,) was 1,111, being laws may have taken apparently millions of an increase over the number reported in 1854 of 137. The number of medical students in attendance has been 632, being a decrease of

date of this report, subject to the visitation of the Regents, is 212. The number reported by the Regents at the date of their last report

The number of teachers employed in the 165 academies which reported for the present year, is 856; number of students who intend to make teaching a profession, 637; number of students gratuitously instructed,

From the reports made it appears that lividends have been declared in only three nstances: Rutger's Female Institute, Pough keepsie Female Academy, and Washington County Seminary at Fort Edward.

The total annual revenue of the academies for 1855 was \$320,413; total annual expenditure, 351,853. Excess of expenditure over revenue, \$31,440.

TREE DISCUSSION.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--

I am not so happy in my remarks on "Free ing forever in burning fire; rivers of blood Discussion" as to meet the views of all your flowing, but no death in consequence; crimi- correspondents, although I am happy in the assurance that I am not alone on the main to so much of Popery as relates to the Sab The object of a family newspaper, publish

ed as the organ of a denomination, I understand, is to set forth and maintain the religious doctrines, sentiments, and views, of the people whose organ it is, and to publish such other matter as is in accordance and not in conflict a pity he had not made himself better ac- therewith. The Seventh-day Baptists recognize quainted with the doctrine which he oppugns. the Bible, in its most obvious sense, to be the For it seems to be one of the most natural rule of faith and manners; and what conflicts conclusions in the world, that if man had been with it, is at issue with the Christian religion, time. whether it be axioms in science, or metaphysical speculations; and whatever goes to obscure or evade its declarations, in a measure weakens confidence in its divine teachings. Such communications, published in a family naturally came to an end as soon as he had religious paper, are capable of doing harm, sinned. That the sentence against his evil and should be, in my opinion, received with work was not executed speedily, but respite caution. Not that I am disposed to discoungranted, was owing altogether to a new pro tenance discussions of Scripture questions in a bation granted to him under a new dispensa- religious family paper; these are very desirtion of grace. He lives and propagates his able, when the object and tendency is to species, therefore, solely because of the grace illustrate Bible truths and declarations. This of God through a Mediator, and that materials should be the first and great object of all may be furnished for building and completing | religious discussion; and this is laudable and that church, which is now the medium of desirable. Doubts and difficulties should not December I left home, with Dr. E. R. Lewis the place where we should purchase, and so not in the common version authorized by showing to the principalities and powers in be thrown into such a paper, when the doubts from Rhode Island, and Bro. J. H. Titsworth or difficulties involve vital questions. Such doubts and difficulties should be elsewhere examined and settled, and such as are persistent in wild speculations, which are chargeable with a tendency to the perversion of the taken any such complexion as that contem- faith, should, in my view, wait long for ad mission. For why should the young and inexperienced readers be endangered with such reading, and have their minds hampered with minions, governments and principalities, the doubts and difficulties, and speculations to which they were strangers, and which trouble and then home. But we were told at the the country around Milton-produces all

tendencies are to deteriorate, and we need not amount of lands bought on the plans that had meadows, giving a good chance for stock and to sow the tares. Noxious plants and weeds been printed, we therefore could not tell dairying. Cheese and butter are usually grow spontaneously and luxuriantly, requiring | what lands had and what had not been bought; | labor and care to clear the soil, so that valua- third, if we could find a desirable location, ble and needful vegetation be not obstructed. When we spread the table for our families, the food will be prepared carefully in refer-there was little likelihood of its remaining The truth is, Bro. G., neither you nor any ence to its palatableness and alimentive qual- unsold till spring—certainly not until a colony one else can tell what would have been the ities. If new and unproved, we try with complexion of society, had the mediation of a care its appropriateness before we give it to that case all probabilities were against us, Redeemer never interposed. The present our children. Nor should we be less cautious At one land office, for instance, they told us by the rise, should be there soon. The and past condition of the heathen gives but with regard to their moral and intellectual that board was \$2 per day, and you must trouble with our eastern friends is, they do faint light on this point; for though govern- food. If poison is once infused, it may be long sleep out doors at that, the place being so ments exist among them, and their inventive | before it is eradicated from their systems. Our | thronged with land speculators and with those faculties have not altogether slumbered, their | youth will come in contact with error abroad, | who wanted the land for farming purposes; movements have been developed under the and often receive poison enough to paralyze that the ground was now frozen, the streams fostering care of that providence of God, the efforts of friends and teachers, without have deep banks, and are frequently unbridg- maps and look for themselves, noticing how it into when forming this Association.

application of a discreet or judicious editorial weather had come on. The howling of the the sake of subserving its design. We are censorship on correspondence which may be wind and biting of the frost, did not make an air line road runs to this place now from Chitherefore in the dark, completely, as to what chargeable with dangerous or doubtful tend- out door camp very inviting. the Bible will be vindicated. Still, I prefer the house of a Mr. Soper, a Sabbath-keeping In regard to our reviewer's notion that the that another medium than the family paper be family, on Sixth-day evening, and were made before he sinned—a notion based on the sup- the youthful aspirant to science, either in acquaintances again. Sabbath and First-day religious consistency for scientific axioms.

But I am charged with departing from the a brother Fuller's, formerly from Petersburg, stronger than the uncertain speculations of rule I recommend, by discussing the subject found them trying to live religion, but very geology to convince us of its soundness. We of "Free Discussion." To this charge I will lonely. Here is a large amount of land for deny that death in any form had invaded the answer, that when I advocate a position charge sale at about \$5 per acre, middling well waworld prior to the apostasy; and even if it ed or chargeable with being in conflict with tered, timber scarce. Concluded, under all had, the inference that Adam was familiar or calculated to mystify the Bible's declara- circumstances, to turn our course south.

trate and justify the Scriptures, and honor lage by the name of Canton, not so much re-God as well as benefit man, then I will admit nowned for its commercial interests as for its have a railroad within a desirable distance, the justice of the charge. And when I am spirit manifestations, for not many nights predisposed to maintain ecientific axioms, appa- vious to our tarry, as I was informed, they rently at the expense of obvious Bible decla- had a ball, as they called it, a bawl as I rations, and the cost of paper on which doubt- thought; for a leading spirit, in a lady's dress, sand dollars of the income of the Literature ful and dangerous matter is discussed shall "a tipping medium," with a "rolling-pin," be considered equivalent to the consequences made some rapping communication, producon the youthful mind, then I may concede to ing a kind of jarring sensation in the upper the terms of compromise which the article extremities of somethree or four of the comcontaining the charge against me proposes, pany, leaving no doubt on their minds that it and pocket the few surplus pennies, though was best for them to leave for other quarters. they be the price of blood.

unfriendly to scientific discussion, if not in- was the place where this spirit scene was envolving vital issues, in a family paper. I con-acted. fess to the belief that no truth in science is opposed to Divine Revelation, or Bible decla- point on our way to Clinton County. Hearing rations, and that even Geology, which by the of a Sabbath keeper some miles off from our opponents of the Bible is relied on to disprove route, we turned aside from our way to call its truthfulness, I believe to be perfectly harm- on him, but after a few hours' drive over a less in this respect, without denying any fact very rough road we reached the place of his which is employed to settle an axiom for this abode, and found him gone from home. We science; from this simple conclusion, that then turned our course for Maquocata; passwhatever was necessary to fit the earth for el down one of the most beautiful vallies I the abode of man, and which from known years to produce, and the rise and ruin of some point on the Missouri river. Reached nnumerable races of animals, may as well Maquocata after noon, found it a very pretty, The whole number of academies at the as to have embraced a larger period, if God to their credit, they had just finished a very quite common for people to put their goods whites and three colored; and a few Sab-ONE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A NEW POINT FOR A SETTLEMENT.

The brethren of the Seventh day Baptist North-Western Association have witnessed with no little anxiety the movements of our brethren as they have made choice of their homes in the West. Having become ac quainted with the high prices in the older settlements in this region, with their limited means, they have been left to choose between remaining at their then homes, or settling in some isolated home in the West. Accordingly, they have been locating in different parts of the new and inviting points at the West. The result is, that in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, there are families of Sabbath keepers scattered in various parts, with not enough in a place for public worship. The consequences have been, that some, after living deprived of religious worship on the Sabbath for a while, have turned Others remained without the privileges of worship, until they lost their interest in the broken up and sought society under disadvantageous circumstances. Others have repeated their request for missionary labor. This

These facts came before the Missionary Board of the Association soon after their apmature deliberation and counsel with their brethren, they concluded that duty required things, and so cut off the increased demand for missionary labor, which already exceeded our ability. Accordingly, the Board requested me to engage in the enterprise, and at the ing families. It was quite late in the fall before I could reasonably leave home on my from Plainfield, N. J., who were looking for a location in the West. After a trip of near four weeks, I reached home, and reported

Leaving home, we passed into Iowa at Dubuque, intending to push north from that point, and perhaps into Minnesota, then west, is nearer than it is to one half of Illinois, then south, through the western part of Iowa, land office, first, that there was no office open In morals and religion, as in nature, the in the State; second, there had been a large we had not the money to buy with, and the would go on and possess the land, and in

ing. Second-day we went some five miles to

From the remarks made about the "rolling-I am not, and do not wish to be considered, pin," I concluded that our home for the night

We left in the morning for Maquocata, a

is to go from Lyons, on the Mississippi, to places of worship. After feeding, we passed on through a good farming country for about night. Obtaining an affirmative response, we felt ourselves to be favored After the usual I ever saw before, who said that he had been in getting houses. They live in the vicinity "pulling corn through the day." I told my of Welton, on the road from Dewitt to Mahost, that with his leave I would sleep on the floor, with the buffalo skin. Our host, however, divided his bed with me, giving me the "feathers." as he cal'ed them. I think he had not enough to speak in the plural, and my relation to the floor was quite close.

that we were in the vicinity of our brethren in Clinton County. We were soon welcom ed to the house Eld. L. A. Davis, where we cause. Others have endured their depriva- were hospitably entertained. Here we had here is owned by actual settlers or speculators. After looking the matter over, from state of things is increasing with the flight of our little observation, and what we could learn from others, we should recommend this lics deserve public reprobation, is most cerplace to the favorable notice of the Board. tain, and it is most certain, too, that it must the death of these four grandchildren, the

The Board approved our opinion, and in-loperate to the injury of the Church and prieststructed me to state their reasons to the read- hood which practice them. But the wisdom pointment last fall, and after prayerful and ers of the Recorder, which are the following: of prosecuting at law such offenses is certain-First-If you will turn to your maps, you ly to be doubted. The keeping of the first will see that Clinton County, in Iowa, lies day of the week as a Christian Sabbath is an effort on their part to remedy this state of directly west of Chicago, in the bend of the equally a part of the law of England, and to Mississippi river, about 75 miles west of Mil. us it seems a most important part, and essenton, Wis, and 150 west from Chicago. We tial to all the interests of morality; though prefer this climate to a colder one.

a railroad is completed from Chicago to Fulsame time to visit the scattered Sabbath-keep- ton City, opposite to Lyons, on the Iowa side fringement upon the rights of conscience, he Quakers, 22,478. The whole number of of the river, a young but very flourishing esteeming another day the one which the Di. persons attending Protestant churches of all town. From this point a railroad is laid out vine law requires him to observe. So the sects in England is 10,462,278, or 60.7 of the to Dewitt, the county seat of Clinton County, appointed duties. On the first Monday in within five miles of the center, perhaps, of on to Iowa City, the capital of the State. The road is graded, and the track is to be laid next season. Dewitt is about 150 miles from Chicago, according to the scale on the worthy of punishment for treating with conmap. It lies in a large bend of the river, tempt a version which they profess to regard my observations to the Board, who requested giving to the settlers the benefit of several as a corruption of the word of God. This me to communicate through the Recorder to towns on the river, about equidistant from view, and this treatment of our common verthem all. These towns will soon be large sion, we regard as no less injurious to public business points, giving you a large market at faith and morals than the desecration of the home for much of your produce. The whole | Lord's day by those who do not believe in river trade will always increase Chicago that; though the pains and penalties of the The soil is good—comparing favorably with kinds of grain well. The land is generally suasion, and which are almost sure to be prairie, sufficiently high to be healthy, and aggravated rather than redressed by civil pro- on the 8th of November last. He entered yet quite well watered, with some fine grass worth 18 pence on the river in the winter.

and is held at from \$3 to \$5. I speak of the us the following:unoccupied lands. Improved farms are held country is flooded with land speculators, and at some \$10 to \$15. The land is as low here as it is one hundred miles back. The ex- day Baptist Virginia Association, held at Lost as superbas ever. citement seems to run by this point, and rages in the interior. But mark one thing-land will rise—it will double in one year, or I am no land prophet; and those who would benefit not realize how rapid changes are here. They stay to make a dollar on a sale, or earn a lit tle more money, and land rises here five dol lars while they make one.

ed, especially in those portions of the country lies in the bend of the river. Dewitt is on From such considerations, I suggested the where it had not been bought, and winter your map. Five miles west of that is the point. Lyons is in the bend of the river, on the Iowa side; Fulton City on the other. An We went west from Dubuque into Jones you will see the location is a desirable oneanother; only we know that they would have with Bible statements, I would raise no ob. County, some thirty miles, through a rough perhaps not a better one that distance from ital number. It is edited by W. J. Stillman stacles to their investigation, nor doubt that but somewhat fertile country. We reached the river in the State of Iowa, half surrounded by river markets, with a railroad running direct to Chicago, the great inland city of the miles back at any price. Say that it costs $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents to transport one bushel of grain 100 miles, which is lower than it can be done, and J. L. Tupper, Justin Winsor, James Henry, action of the church over which he presides, that you will get 20 bushels of wheat per John Ruskin, R S Greenough, C. P. Cranch, justifying him against his accusers. We see acre; the transportation of two years growth W. M. Rossetti, and Wm. Page. The work that the American Baptist has a statement of paying \$2 50 every year, a very heavy tax

north there is no certainty whether you will unless you buy along the line of some road already secured, and then the cost of land will be as much as here.

are not fenced against. The fence is gene from that place he proceeded to Auburn, the ground. Stone coal will be the fuel, and | ill health, he was compelled to resign. will be cheap. There is an abundance in the State, a little back, and on the other side in Illipois, and one's whole farm can be made to produce. The stone coal will be reached by railroad as soon as it will be needed. Lumber is high now, lumber dealers are making a heavy profit. This can be remedied by the farmers forming a company, and going up into the Pinery, and spending a winter there, and making their shingles, getting their lumber into the river, and in the spring getting on it and coming home. Taking this ever saw, up which we were told a railroad course, your lumber should not cost more than

\$8 or \$10 per thousand. Those wishing to secure a home in that the fur her progress of the precious work of part of the West, will come to Chicago; then grace in the church at Sumterville. Sunday take the railroad for Fulton City. Be careful | night the ordinance of baptism was adminishave passed the same process in one week, growing, business place; what was still more and bring your goods along with you. It is tered to twenty five converts, twenty-two nice academic building, with commodious on board public conveyance, and trust to the baths previous, to seven, three whites and company and come on, and it is some times four colored-making thirty-two in all. New two, three, six, and nine months before their cases are occurring at every evening meeting. goods come along, and then if you do not to encourage the hearts of God's people. seven miles, and stopped at a good-looking have to pay for storage you will do well. If farm house, and inquired for quarters for the you complain of delay, two chances to one an extensive work of grace is in progress if you are not a used. Keep your goods with the Baptist church at Charlottesville, Va. with you, and an eye to them, and save trouble | One hundred and thirty persons are believed and expense. I would bring all of my house- to have been converted, of whom seventy inquiries about "land," we retired to bed. My hold goods, rather than make much sacrifice have lately been baptized by the pastor, and companions in travel were shown to bed. in the sale of them The cost of bringing is eighty-five white persons had thus far been I was then told that I could go to bed with comparatively small. Pack your crockery received into the church. On a late occasion, "the old man," who was an indescribable old first, while you have plenty of clothing to somebody, more like himself than anybody mix in with it. Our brethren who are there, tistry on one evening, and twenty-five males some twelve families in number, will aid you on the following evening.

is exciting considerable attention in England. It seems that a foreign priest by the name of institution which had proved such a burden We passed over some good farming lands Petcherine made a ceremonious and public and curse to many of the older States on the the next morning, but the country was quite bonfire in his chapel yard, in Dublin, of a Atlantic." Col. Fremont's views on this subrough, and rather light soil, for some five or quantity of books contributed by his penitents, ject are understood to be very nearly the six miles—the road very rough. We inquired and among these books were several copies of same as those of Col. Benton.

By the catalogue of Andrew the seventh day for the Sabbath?—10 which the English Bible, the burning of which havbath question, and united with other churches, the stranger responded, "Yes, plenty of ing come to the notice of certain Protestants. "that they might do more good," as they said. them;" and we found, to our surprise, caused a great tumult, and led to the prose- these six are graduates of Harvard college, cution of the priest as a violator of the laws thirteen of Yale, twenty-four of Dartmouth. of England. Judge Crampton, before whom the case was tried, held that the Bible was tions as long as they could, and then have an opportunity to hear from all parts of the part of the laws of England, and that to treat State. Our brethren took all pains to show it with contempt, by burning it, is an indictaus the lands in market here. All the land ble offense. The New York Chronicle, in noticing the case, says :--

"That all such acts on the part of Cathoprosecutions against a Jew, or a Seventh-day Second-The advantages of the market: Baptist, for not observing it, would fail of any good effect, because he would deem it an in- churches; the Swedenborgians, 10,352; the Catholics profess belief in the original Scrip- population. tures, or in their own versions of them, but English law. And professing this, they will inevitably deem themselves persecuted for conscience's sake, in being made criminal and thousand dollars. The school numbers about law are no cure of the evil in the one case more than the other. It is one of those social evils that must be left to influence and moral

THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with a resolution of the Virginia Asso-The land is all in the hands of speculators, ciation, Bro. Wm. F. Randolph forwards to in Haydn's "Creation," after an absence

day of the annual session of the late Seventh. | all seem to agree that her vocal powers are Creek, the representatives of the churches comprised in that body, 'after much deliberation upon the apparent deleterious effects of inharmonious views and movements, evinced at past meetings of this body; and seeing little or no prospect, under existing circumstances, of the cause being any better advanced in the future by continuing the present order of things; it was therefore Resolved, That we mutually dissolve the compact which Let all who think of coming here take their the several churches of this body entered

THE CRAYON—a Magazine devoted to the State debt amounts to \$50,000. dvocacy of the interests of Art, the exposition of the principles of Taste, and the cul- been captured by Dr. Solomon Andrews, Jr., cago, and is to reach Dewitt next season, and ture of the love of Nature-entered upon its of Perth Amboy-and married. second year with the issue for January, a capand J. Durand, and has a list of contributors and correspondents including the names of West. There are some ten or twelve fami. Bryant, Lowell, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Bayard lies of Sabbath-keepers there now. This land | Taylor, Alfred B. Street, Rembrandt Peale, is cheaper, in my opinion, at \$5, than land 100 A. B. Durand, J. G. Chapman, Daniel Huntwill amount to \$5, just the cost of the land, will hereafter be published monthly, each facts and confessions from Mr. Judd himself, and then you have it to pay ever afterwards, number containing 32 three-column pages, which afford the most ample justification to T. B. B. tions, or which shall not rather tend to illus. Leaving Mr. Soper's, we stopped at a vil
tions, or which shall not rather tend to illus. Leaving Mr. Soper's, we stopped at a vil
tions, or which shall not rather tend to illus. Leaving Mr. Soper's, we stopped at a vil
the 100 miles back; and if you go west or New York.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Lansing, formerly pastor of the Clinton-avenue Society, Brooklyn, preached his semi-centennial sermon, on a recent Sun-Timber is scarce here. The farms in day. Dr. Lansing graduated at Yale in 1804. this neighborhood are generally fenced with and commenced preaching in 1806. In 1807 posts and boards or wire. Hogs and sheep he was placed over a church in Onondaga, and rally temporary. Some farmers are fencing where he procured the erection of the Auhurn with hedge. This will take three years for Seminary, obtaining, by his own efforts, its growth to be a good fence. Twenty dol- \$100,600, lands, library, &c. He came to lars will buy one bushel of seed, which will New York in 1832, and preached in Masonic make all the fence one would want on any (Hall, and subsequently came to Brooklyn and ordinary farm, and make the best of tence | was pastor of the Clinton-avenue Church until One can fence his farm cheaper with this he saw a new church erected and the Society than with rails, if he had timber plenty on in a prosperous position, when, on account of

> A series of articles have recently appeared in the Examiner, attributed to Dr. Wayland. in which this distinguished cholar takes occasion to express, as his opinion, that the present method of educating young men for the ministry, in the Baptist Church, is a failure: that no copying of the plans of the Andover Theological Seminary will meet the wants of the Baptist Church, etc. Dr. W. deals very severely with those who preach by reading from a manuscript.

You will doubtless be pleased, says a correspondent of the Southern Baptist, to hear of

We learn from the Religious Herald, that eighteen females were baptized in the bap-

In the formation of a State Government for California, Col. Fremont was among the most urgent to have a clause prohibiting BIBLE BURNING.—A case of Bible burning slavery inserted in her constitution. He was opposed, he said, "to having domesticated on the new and fertile territory of the Pacific an

By the catalogue of Andover Theological Seminary, just published, we learn that there are, in three classes, ninety-six students. Of fourteen of Williams, eleven of Amherst, seven of Providence. The remainder are from various other institutions. Shakespeare has no descendants now living.

His only son died in his twelfth year; his eldest daughter, (Mrs. Hall,) left a daughter who was twice married, but died without issue. Mrs. Quincy, his other daughter, left three sons, all of whom died unmarried. With descendants of the great poet became extinct.

Some friends have presented to each student of the Union Theological Seminary and to each of its Alumui now on foreign missionary ground, a copy of Rev. Dr. Matthew's excellent book, the "Bible and Men of Learning "-a capital gift.

The British census of 1851 shows that the Unitarians have 50,061 attendants at their

On Christmas day, the Sunday school connected with the Sands street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, gave as their united offering to the missionary cause, the handsome sum of one six hundred scholars. It is a good example

One day last week, says the Puritan Recorder, a gentleman from a town a few miles from this city called at our office, and stated that he wished to send a copy of the Puritan Recorder to each of his tenants the current year. He gave us a list of thirteen names, and paid for thirteen copies.

Rev. George B. Whiting, missionary of the American Board, died of cholera at Beirut, upon the work about twenty-five years ago, and was greatly respected and beloved.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt appeared at Exeter Hall, London, recently, singing from England of six years. One of the "On the 23d of September, 1855, the last | London journals says she looks thinner, but

The office of the "Territorial Register," free-soil paper in Kansas, was recently broken open, and the printing materials taken out and thrown into the Missouri River by a pro-slavery mob.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed a bill requiring naturalized citizens to reside in the State two years after naturalization before being entitled to vote.

The report of the Treasurer General of Rhode Island, shows the State expenses for the last year to have been \$104,246 89. The

Miss Bunkley, "the escaped nun." has

Eld. Elon Galusha died at Lockport, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Jan. 6, 1856.

The last Census of the State of Illinois shows total population of 1,300,551.

THE BAPTIST FREE MISSION IN HATTI.-We referred, in a late issue, to the case of ington, Henry K. Brown, Rev. Sam'l Osgood, Rev. W. L. Judd, of Hayti, or rather to the with an illustrated cover. Terms, \$3 per and the American Free Mission Society for its

Fleets in Contra Russia fo stores. Serfe, an the Czar removed. From terestin**g** A bati Oude, be British ti essisting Five hur and the is yet u clared in surrectio) dangerou Manilla reportac ship Was

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in Onondage, and eded to Auburn, tion of the Auburn his own efforts? c. He came to ached in Masonic e to Brooklyn and enue Church until ed and the Society ien, on account of I to resign.

recently appeared to Dr. Wayland. cholar takes ocmion, that the preyoung men for the urch, is a failure: of the Andover meet the wants of Dr. W. deals very preach by reading

eased, says a corn Baptist, to hear of precious work of mterville. Sunday tien was adminiaverts, twenty-two and a few Sabthree whites and vitwo in all. Now evening meeting. dod's people. gious Herald, that

ace is in progress Charlottesville. Va. sons are believed whom seventy by the pastor, and ad thus far been On a late occasion. otized in the baptwenty-five males State Government

ont was among the clause prohibiting titution. He was g domesticated on y of the Pacific an ed such a burden lder States on the views on this subvery nearly the

e learn that there -six students. Of Harvard college, ir of Dartmouth. en of Amherst. e remainder are endants now living.

twelfth year; his l) left a daughter but died without her daughter, left unmarried. With randchildren, the t became extinct.

ed to each student Seminary and to foreign mission v. Dr. Matthew's ind Men of Learn-51 shows that the

rtendants at their ians, 10,352; the whole number of nt churches of all 78, or 60.7 of the inday school con-

t M. E. Church. ed offering to the ome sum of one l numbers about good example the Puritan Re-

lown a few miles ffice, and stated y of the Puritan iants the current thirteen names,

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nolera at Beirut,

He entered y-five years ago, id beloved. schmidt appearrecently, singing er an absence . One of the oka thinner, but

ocal powers are orial Register," was recently materials taken duri River by a

h Carolina has ralized citizens rs after naturalvote.

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bed nun." has Andrews, Jr.,

Luckport, N. 1856. f Illinois shows

TIN HATT! to the case of rather to the he presides, re: We see statement of

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General Intelligence.

European News. Four days later dates from Europe being

to Jan. 5th, have been received. There is nothing new of an official characsion that they will terminate unsatisfactorily.

From the Crimea, the only items of interest are the defeat of a strong squadron of the Anglo-Turkish cavalry near Kertsch, and the statement that large bodies of Russian troops were marching from the Crimea into Bessarabia—not, however, with the intention of evacuating the former.

and Admiral Lyons Commander of the Allied Fleets in the East.

the Czar Nicholas on the nobles had been

teresting items by this arrival:-

A battle had occurred, November 7th. in Oude, between the fanatic insurgents and the British troops under Capt. Barlow, the latter assisting the troops of the King of Oude. Five hundred dead were left on the field. and the insurgents dispersed, but the country port." is yet unsettled. Martial law has been declared in the Santal district. The Santal insurrection is not suppressed, but is no longer

Manilla dates of the 9th of November report a dreadful occurrence. The American hio Waverly, with Chinese laborers on board, put into Manilla to bury her captain. Some trouble ensued on board, when the mate shot two or three of the Coolies and drove the rest below, then went on shore to attend the funeral of the captain. On his return the hatches were opened, when, out of 450 men, 251 were dead from suffocation. The mate and crew were imprisoned by the Spanish authorities. It is reported that the American Consul declined to take cognizance of the catastrophe. A serious difficulty has arisen at Hong

Kong between Mr. Keenan, the American Consul, and the local authorities. The trouble was caused by the arrest, by the the American ship Reindeer, on board his ship, for an assault on the carpenter, and for putting him in irons. The judgment against police were then proceeding to place Capt. quarter. Nichols in prison, when Mr. Keenan took him by the arm and went quickly to the harbor, took a boat and went on board the United States steamer Powhattan. The Superindent and police followed and demanded that the prisoner be given up. Capt. McCluney, of the Powhattan, replied that, without stating whether Capt. Nichols was on board the Powhattan or not, he considered the action of the court altogether illegal, and he would amount of the fine to the Court. He was summoned by warrant to appear and answer, but did not attend, whereon he was apprehended and committed for trial before the a prisoner.

Ship Foundered—35 Lives Lost.

The ship Naples, Capt. Lovell, from Leghorn, arrived at New York, Jan. 16th, having on board the first mate, Mr. Tufts, the third mate, Mr. Gardiner, and nine seamen, of the packet-ship St. Denis, from New York, bound to Havre, who were taken from a long-boat at sea on the 7th inst., in latitude 38 ° 30', longitude 72°, their vessel having founder- of enlarging and completing the canals haped. Mr. Tufts, the chief mate, makes the pily progresses. The six per cent. loan of following report:-

1st inst., for Havre, and on the 5th took a certificates, and taken at a premium of \$204,gale from S. E, which hauled to N. W. and 511. A loan of \$4,500,000 issued upon the blew a perfect hurricane, during which the credit of the Sinking Fund, to pay \$4,000,000 ship sprung a leak, and the decks were filled of State stock falling due on January 1, 1856, with water. We could not get to the pumps and to meet deficiencies in the sinking Fund, to work them. Cut away the main and has been made at only 5 per cent. interest, mizzenmasts to ease the vessel, and then dis- and a considerable premium realized thereon. covered her fast settling down forward, and The credit of the State is unimpaired. mate, three cabin passengers and the rest of 000. New salt-works are in progress. The the crew remained on board and went down revenue of one per cent. is sufficient. with her. The lost numbered in all thirtywater) to subsist on during that time."

The following is the statement of Mr. Henry Gardiner, third mate of St. Denis:-

then wore around on the starboard tack. now driven into "the street."

boat. They laid by about ten minutes, trying various suggestions of School reform.

about fifteen minutes afterward they saw the he speaks favorably, and recommends the sale or six vessels are known to have been ship go down. This was at 12.30 p. m., of of the City Arsenal. He favors the plan of wrecked on the shores of New Jersey and There was an important rumor, which was Sunday, the 6th; after which time till about an Agricultural College. He thinks that the Long Island. Of the loss of others the only not confirmed, that Pelissier had been ap- 5 p. m. of Monday, the 7th, the wind continu- Emigration Commissioners will probably re- record will probably be that they were never pointed Commander of the Allied Armies. ed to blow without abatement. In the hurry quire legislative relief, immigration and the heard of after these January storms. Impelland excitement of the occasion the boat had Castle-Garden depot. The Harbor Comiled by a furious north-easter upon a dangerous been provided with but one barrel of bread missioners are duly praised; so too the Rail- coast, in a blinding whirl of snow, and in Contracts were being advertised for in and no water, which was all the food which road Commissioners. Various criminal re-Russia for immense quantities of artillery and they had to subsist on. They had also but forms are justly set forth; and an important pieces, and their living freight has perished stores. Emancipation was offered to the three oars, which were lying in her at the change regarding the challenging of jurors in sight of land—almost within sight of their Serfs, and some of the restrictions imposed by time, together with some half-dozen brooms, recommended. Two of the oars were soon afterward lost, From India and China we have some in- p. m. on Monday saw a schooner to leeward, no great increase, we think, for the greatest but she was too far off to discern them. At 4 of all the States. Native voters, 516,745; of the Sugar trade of the United States, from p. m. saw an empty water-cask also to lee- Naturalized, 135,076; Aliens, 632,746; Colsomething to drink, but were disappointed. 945. They then descried the vessel two and a

> One of the cabin passengers on the St. Denis was Frederick Weiss, a German, who has been in the employ of the Erie Railroad an American lady, to whom he had been wife resided in Twenty-sixth street.

New York Legislature—Governor's Message. The Legislature of New York is now in

working order-Orville Robinson, of Oswego, having been chosen Speaker of the Assembly on the 16th inst.

The second Message of Governor Clarke is now before the public. Its leading state-British police, of E. W. Nichols, Master of ments are epitomized by the N. Y. Tribune

Nichols was a fine of \$50, with \$25 additional of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1855, was \$6,692,as compensation to the carpenter. Payment | 654 37; and the actual deficiency in the was refused. Consul Keenan was present revenue of that fund was \$537,863 89. The during the examination, and protested against appropriation of Canal revenues to the amount the jurisdiction of the court, as the affair took of \$200,000 did not help; for their continued

The capital of the School Fund was \$2,-457,520 86, being an increase of \$32,308 89 was \$4,014,520; its revenue \$245,119. Literature Fund, \$268,620; revenue, \$16,831. debts created by the loan of the credit of the State to various Railroad Companies, were \$146 077; contingent State debts on same acnot hesitate to resist by force any attempts count, \$770,000. The State Canals produced of British authorities to exercise jurisdiction \$2.639,792; expenditures, \$989,792; surplus, meet any part of the other requirements of the Constitution for interest on the late loans for the enlargement, and appropriations to-Supreme Court, charged with the rescue of ward a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment current fiscal year.

the revenues beyond the ability of the canals from him." to meet; and accordingly he recommends a constitutional amendment. He praises the contract system for canal repairs. The work \$2,250,000 was taken at a premium of \$365,-880. In June a loan of \$1,500,000 was issued "The ship sailed from New York on the for the redemption of the Canal Revenue

at 12 m., 6th inst., left the ship, when she im The Syracuse Salt-works are prosperous mediately foundered. The captain, second inspected bushels, 6,000,000; increase, 250,-

Sixteen banking associations and six indifive souls. Mr. Tufts also reports that he viduals have commenced during the last fiscal about 11 p. m. main topsail sheet was carried \$5,431,386. The Safety-Fund bank matters nearly every variety of cooking by steam. away, when the sail was taken in and furled; promise fairly, and the Governor praises the weather clear but wind blowing fresh and their business to their neighborhoods. The constantly increasing, took in and sent down Governor deprecates any change in the basis all studding sails. Saturday, 5th, 1 a. m., of currency securities, by affording a more wind chopped around to north-west and blew available class of securities. He suggests a a hurricane; at which time the vessel began law restraining banks from making loans on to leak very fast and the pumps would not the hypothecation of stocks beyond a reasonwork. At 4 a. m. the Captain told the mate able per centage on their capital—thus comthat the cabin was filling with water and he pelling them to resume their legitimate funcwould like to wear ship. Tried it but could tions, now departed from in the city, and afnot. Cut away main and mizzen masts, and fording facilities to the producing classes,

She then, at about 5 a. m., began to settle The amount of school moneys apportioned flour at Cincinnati, found on its arrival at forward, which she continued to do all day is \$1,110,000. \$800,000 of which are taxes; Pittsburg, that each barrel was "light" from till 11 a. m., the wind blowing furiously, and \$165,000, United States Deposit Fund; \$145, three to ten pounds. On complaining to the then had to the hoats, when all except the Teachers, \$2,301,411; Libraries, \$55,216; the Chamber of Commerce, who decided that shown. long boat were found to be so badly stove as School-houses, &c., \$863 990. School Dist the sellers were not responsible for the light to be unfit for us. The long boat was also tricts, 11,748; Children of proper age, weight. The Pittsburg firm then appealed badly damaged, a portion of her side being 1,233,987; at District Schools, 900 523; to the Pittsburg Board of Trade, who have City on the 15th inst, from the explosion of stove in; but she was launched and four men Academies, 38,734; Colored, 5,243; Unin- declared that the Cincinnati firm are respond fire works which they were engaged in mansent into her to bail her and keep her alive, corporated, 53,764—leaving 225,864 not in sible, and pronounce the transaction a fraud. ufacturing.

answered that he had a wife and seven child- priations are made. He recommends the in- who are in the secret. It is a curious condi- Railroad, as per the annual report of the ren in Brooklyn, but he thought they would stitution of School Fund Commissioners; that tion of things. not see him any sooner by his taking to that the State Schools be entirely free; and makes

The population of the State is set down at and the brooms were used as paddles. At 3 3,470,063—an increase since 1850 of 372,024;

An additional judicial district of the Supreme half miles to leeward, which subsequently Court is recommended, as well as two additook them on board and brought them into tional Justices, to which New York city is Prisons is commended. Number of prisoners Sugar in 1855 was 379,197 tons, against a 1,905—decrease 89; expenditures \$233,343; earnings\$198,230. TheGovernorrecommends Company as their booking-agent in Havre. that a portion of the earnings of the prisoners He had been here two months prior to the He offers some soints for reform He is consailing of the vessel. He came here to marry He offers some points for reform. He is con- has served to protect them from the frost, scious of the necessity of relieving the Execu- and at the same time has acted in the capaciengaged previous to going to Havre as agent tive of a portion of the burden of examining ty of a burning glass by concentrating and for the Erie Railroad Company. He was appeals for pardon and commutation of pun-intensifying the rays from the sun until the married to the lady on New Year's Day. ishment; and thinks that greater discretionary unseasonable warmth thus imparted has had He was about thirty-five years of age. His power should be given to Judges. He praises the effect of starting the flow of sap, and decrease of Insane Asylums, and applauds the is very serious. Blind and Deaf and Dumb and Idioc Asylums. The claim of the Stockbridge Indians he expenses in the Lemmon Slave case is asked.

Burned Alive.—A letter in the New Or-The debt of the General Fund at the close leans Picayune, dated Dec. 25, written from Lexington, Miss., says:

fled, and the gentleman carried the almost inanimate girl to ser father's house. After depositing her there, he raised the alarm, and during the year. Its revenue was \$143,127 73. the people hurried out to hunt the negro. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund | They were not long in finding him. He belonged to the Wade estate. They brought him into the town of Lexington, and then, The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the in the most public street, chained him to a stake, and burned him alive!

PENALTY FOR CRUEL TREATMENT OF SLAVE.—We learn from the Concordia (La.) over American citizens on board of Ameri- \$1,650,000; enough for the Canal Debt Sink- Intelligencer, of the 28th ult., that Wm. Bell can ships. Nichols afterward sent the ing Fund of \$1.300,000, and the General a planter of Tensas Parish, was tried at the Fund Debt of \$350,000; but not enough to late term of the District Court of that Parish, tion of her live cargo, four elephants, desfor cruel treatment of one of his slaves, and tined for a Southern managerie. During the sporting on the ice near Lost Creek, Va., New the LILLY AND THE ROSE PERSONIFIED, value of the land of the la convicted. The Intelligencer says: "The severe weather of Saturday one of the eleconvicted. The Intelligencer says: "The severe weather of Saturday one of the ele- accident, and fell backwards, fracturing the head in send us only ONE DOLLAR, by mail or otherwise, phants was lost overboard in the rolling of such a manner as to cause his death in a few hours.

Six Copies for Five Dollars. he gave of the slave when advertising him as the vessel; the others are doing as well as of the principal of such loans. In anticipation a runaway. The authorities of the parish did could be expected, and will, perhaps, bring of this deficiency, provision was made for not recognize the branding of a slave as the such appropriations, or at least a portion of proper mode of identifying him as the prothem, out of the tax to be collected during the party of the owner. After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. Bell was found guilty, and the The Constitution limits loans to eighteen extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on years. This limitation the Governor considers him. He was fined \$200, and the Jury too small, and creates an annual charge upon decreed that the slave should be sold away

SUMMARY.

A dispatch dated Utica, Monday, Jan. 14, says: At 7 o'clock this evening, a fire broke out in the store No. 56 Genesee-street, which, with its contents, was wholly consumed, we are assured upon practical knowledge, is, The flames communicated to Thurber & by wearing about the neck a fresh tarred C H Breece " 200 Seward's book-store; C. A. Yates, wholesale rope, of the size of a bed-cord, covered with A F Randolph, Plainfield, N J 100 clothing store; Wescott & Hammond, hat a thin ribbon. The aroma of the tar has a and fur store, and an adjoining building, wonderful effect in quieting the cough, and known as the New York Store. A large preventing the spasms. amount of goods was saved, but the aggregate loss cannot be less than \$75 000. The store where the fire broke out was filled with the stock of P. V. Kellogg & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, and goods of W. C. Wilcox, dry goods merchant, which firms \$11,310,000. Total length of roads, 3,216 Samantha Potter had just taken possession of the building only a few hours before the fire broke out.

We have before us, says the Springfield. (Mass.) Republic, a huge loaf of bread baked was twenty-nine hours at sea in an open boat, year under the General Banking Law; eight by steam at the State Farm School in Monwith her starboard-side stove in, and it kept of these came of expiring Safety-Fund banks. son. Messrs. Blanchard & Kimball of this five of them continually bailing to keep her Four banking Associations and five bankers city have, after a course of experiments, made free. They had one barrel of bread (and no give notice of stopping business. Amount of an oven which is successfully heated by steam, circulating notes by banks and bankers, \$24, and which now does all the baking for the 438,001; securities therefor, \$25,590,848, held | Monson Institution. It is said to bake meats by the Superintendent. Unredeemed circu- very finely, and the bread is certainly baked lating notes issued by banks incorporated by excellently well. The steam surrounds the "At 6 p. m. of Friday, the 4th, wind blow- special acts, and whose charters have not ex- oven, and can be maintained at a given teming fresh from south-east, commenced short- pired, \$11,290,235. Outstanding circulation perature with great evenness. The success ening sail, and at 10 p. m. the vessel was un- of specially incorporated banks, whose charters of this experiment would seem to show that der close-reesed fore and main topsails. At expired previously to the 30th September, large hotels and all public institutions can do

The residence of James C. Deyo, in Penn also handed down main top mast studding banks as meriting confidence. They are local Yan, was entered on Monday night and sail and set main spencer. At 12 p. m., institutions with hardly an exception, confining money to the amount of \$2,800 taken. The money was in a tin box, which Mr. D. seized as soon as he was awakened. The burglar endeavored to wrest it from him, and in this powerful engines, one of which carries a train attempt fired a pistol at Mr. D. The ball of 45 heavily laden cars with the greatest passed so near him as to tear his clothing, ease. and he relinquished his hold of the box and the robbers made off. Mr. D. offers a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the burglar.

A Pittsburg firm having purchased a lot of

At this time the topgallant forecastle was attendance at any place of instruction, not It is not often that one State is blessed with According to the late census, the population under water. The mate then asked the cap- counting Colleges. If the age of six were two Governors, acting at the same time. Wis- of Kings County, N. Y., is 216,355—an intain if he would not get into the boat, and he substituted for four, the minimum period, he consin is favored above its neighbors. Gov. crease of 137,664 since 1845. Of this numshook his head in dissent, telling him at the thinks this proportion would be greatly reduc- Barstow's seat is contested by Mr. Bashford, ber 32,627 are voters. Of the voters 14,350 same time it was no use. The mate then re- ed. The number of volumes in District and both parties have been sworn in—the are naturalized citizens—3,927 less than there plied that it was the last shift for such as Libraries is 1,105 370; School-houses. 11,028, former in the regular way, and the latter by are of native voters. Aliens 65,536. Colormight confide in it. and accordingly entered, of which 9,356 are framed buildings. He calls a Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Barstow re- ed persons not taxed 3,526 The total popuin company with the third mate and nine men. attention to the defects of Public School policy; ceived the certificate of the Board of Can-lation of Brooklyn City is 205,250—an inter in regard to the Peace negotiations, but After this, and before letting go, the mate desires that every child should be educated, vassers. Mr. Bashford, however, proceeds crease since 1845 of 132,481, viz: By anthere is said to be an evident growing impres- again asked the captain if he would not come and recommends an Education Board for at once to file charges of fraud and corruption nexing Williamsburg and Bushwick, 56,476, with them, saying that he left the ship for the every town. The Annual Reports he pro- against his opponent, and an "astounding and the remainder by immigration. sake of his wife in New York. The captain nounces inaccurate; and yet on these appro- series" of developments is promised by those

> to get more, but none would come in. In Of the improvements in the militia system ly be known for a long time to come. Five 405. weather intensely cold, they have gone to lestined port.

The editors of the New York Shipping List have published their annual statement which we learn that the receipts into the ward; made for it with the hope of obtaining ored persons not taxed, 35,956; Indians, 3,- country of Foreign unrefined Sugar, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, were 205,064 tons, and the consumption was 191,052 tons, \$40,514 in December, 1854. against the receipts of 1854 of 165,925 tons. and consumption 150,845 tons. The total entitled. The management of the State consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane total consumption in 1854 of 385,268 tonsbeing a decrease of nearly 1 5-8 per cent.

The Hartford Times says the thick coating the House of Refuge. He suggests an in- veloping the buds. It is feared the damage 7 12. Corn Meal 4 00 for Jersey.

The great Reaper case has been decided admits. The immunity of New York from in favor of Many's machine. Justice McLean 48 a 50c. for Western. Corn 91 a 93c. for Western yellow fever is mentioned, and the granting of delivered the opinion of the United States mixed. White Beans 2 75 per bushel. Peas 1 35 for Spy increased powers necessary to preserve it Circuit Court in this important case, which any increased powers necessary to preserve it Circuit Court in this important case, which recommended. The Temperance law is was argued last Summer at Cincinnati by Beef 9 00 a 10 00 for country prime, 17 00 for mess. upheld by the Governor, morally and constitute Hon. Reverdy Johnson and E. N. Dick- for country mess. Lard 114c. Dressed Hogs 74c. tutionally. An appropriation for the State erson for Mr. McCormick, and E. M. Stanton Butter 17 a 22c. for Ohio, 23 a 25c. for State dairies, and George Harding for defendants. The 26 a 28c. for fresh made. Cheese 9 a 104c. Eggs decision on all of the points is in favor of the

Mr. John Lawrence Bagler, in the Louis- a 87c. per bbl. ille Times, offers to bet from \$5,000 to \$3,000, that he can do as follows: Jump five A daughter of a very worthy gentleman, feet further on a dead level than any man in while riding on horseback to visit a neighbor, Kentucky-three feet further than any man was assaulted by a negro man, who made the in the United States—one foot further than most hellish attempt to violate her person. any man in the world—or that he can stand Eld. L. M. Cottrell, Mr. E. S. B. Maxson to Miss place on board an American ship. The deficiencies have prevented any aid from that When a gentleman came in sight, the negro flat-footed upon the earth and leap a brick MARY A. BRAND, both of Brookfield. wa'l fifteen feet high and four thick.

The Grand Jury at New Haven, Thursday, Jan. 17, indicted Samuel Sly as principal, and Rhoda Wakeman (the prophetess) and all who knew her. Thankful S. Hersey, as accessories to the murder of Justus Matthews. Their trial will soon take place. Abigail Sables and Josiah and three months. Jackson were discharged from prison. The prophetess wept like an infant on being told that she must remain.

their trunks on shore this day."

In the preceding week, says the Council Bluffs Bugle. 500 land warrants have been located at the office in this city and 200 cash entries have been made in the same time. These entries have been made, in most cases, minutes of one day the same week, 280 land warrants were located, and 95 cash entries

The Springfield Republican says whooping cough has prevailed in that city this season to a considerable extent. A very great relief.

Documents in possession of the State Railway Commissioners show that the earnings Lucinda Rogers "Lodowick Saunders, Berlin of the New York railroads during the year C L Hall, Alfred ending Sept. 30th, amount to \$20,843,000, and their expenses during the same period to miles; cost of construction, \$125,252,669; Phineas Burdick, DeRuyter number of passengers carried, 33,839,164; tons of freight, 3,417,207.

According to Dinsmore's Railway Guide or January, the number of miles of railway now in operation in the United States is 23. 242 which is an increase of 3,408 since January of last year. Valuing the completed railroads at \$30,000 per mile, the capital now invested in this interest amounts to \$697,260,-

The Toronto papers come to us filled with glowing accounts of the great Railway Fesival, on the occasion of the opening of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway. Five thou- friends, and as many others as feel disposed to study sand persons are estimated to have been pre- economy, to give him a call, eeling assured that his sent, and the proceedings terminated with a dejourner and ball, at the former of which, He will employ the best of workmen, and give to the Mayor Allan, of Toronto. presided.

has put on the road two magnificent and most approved manner, at short notice. At Chicago, the merchants receive money

inclosed in mourning letters, so as to cheat the Post Office clerks. In sixty days, remittances to the value of \$20,000 were returned to that city from the Dead-letter office.

The Patent Office has been very active during the last year. One thousand nine hundred and forty six patents were issued, the the sea running wild and high. Resort was 000, Common School Fund; Expended for Cincinnati firm, they referred the matter to largest number any one year has ever yet

Two young women were killed in Jersey atten ed to with dispatch.

The total receipts last year of the Reading Treasurer of the Company, have been \$4,321,-The extent of the damage resulting from 793, which, after deductions of interest, exthe late severe storms on our coast will hard- penses, &c., leaves a dividend fund of \$1 940,-

Four Portuguese sailors lost their lives last veek from burning charcoal in a close room. Their vessel was lying at a Brooklyn Dock, and as it was very cold, they made a charcoal

The Hudson River Railroad Company have dismissed the Conductor Camp, by whose carelessness the accident occurred at Poughkeepsie, and have suspended Engineers Daw-

The Pennsylvania Legislature elected Ex-Governor Bigler United States Senator-he receiving 82 votes, the balance scattering.

The earnings of the Rome and Watertown Railroad in December, were \$50,874, against

The loss of property by 603 disasters on the Western Lakes in 1855 was \$2,821,529, and the loss of human lives 119.

It is said that a family of eleven persons were frozen to death near Baltimore on that dreadful cold night of Wednesday, Jan. 9th. Counterfeit \$5 bills on the Ocean Bank,

New York Markets-Jan. 21, 1856. Ashes-Pets \$7 00, Pearls 8 00 per 100 lbs.

Flour and Meal-Flour 7 87 a 8 00 for common to mon to choice extra Genesee. Rye Flour 5 50 a

Grain-Wheat 1 90 a 1 93 for Southern red, 2 00 a 2 12 for white. Rye 1 28 a 1 31. Barley 1 16 a 1 24. Oats 41 a 43c. for Jersey, 44 a 47c. for State,

20 a 22c per dozen. Potatoes and Turnips-Common Potatoes 1 50 a

Seeds-Clover 123 a 134c. Timothy 3 00 per bushel. Tallow-123 a 13c.

In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1856, by

In Milton, Rock Co., Wis., Nov. 30th, in the 19th year of her age. MARIETTA, daughter of Abel and Lucy Ann Babcock, much beloved and mourned by In Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 9th

In Westerly, R. I., Oct. 14, 1855, at the residence of tality. She professed religion in early life, and be-came a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church tions. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent. The Charleston Courier of the 7th says:— in Hopkinton, where she remained an honor to the The steamer Thomas Swan, which arrived Christian name until removed to join the church triyesterday from Philadelphia, had, as a por- umphant. The memory of the just is blessed. D. c. A young man, by the name of Johnson Davis.

We learn that Deacon MARTIN WILCOX, of erona, N. Y., died on Sabbath morning, Jan. 19th, in the 64th year of his age. He was a man much beoved. An obituary notice will no doubt soon appear.

L R Babcock, Edwin Daniels, Wm F Randolph, D C Burdick, N V Hull, Noyes Spicer, L M Cottrell, T F West, E R Clarke, W B Maxson, P L Berry, C by and for actual settlers. In 8 hours and 15 Hall, E C Hydorn, J C Green, A Lanphear, E & Cran- Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications. dall, E P Osgood, R W Crandall, E Konigmacher, J

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: B F Clarke, New London, Ct \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 5 Samuel Dunham, Metuchen, N J 2 00 Miss H Konigmacher, Ephrata, Pa 2 00 Wm A Whitford, Albion, Wis Mrs I Clarke, Leonardsville B Champlin Maxson Stillman, Alfred Center Maxson Stillman Jr William Wightman, Nile Mrs A Stillman 12 11 Mrs P C Coon 3 00 12

Maxson Stillman Jr. Alfred Center \$1 00 Miss E C Hydern, Smethport, Pa WILLIAM M ROGERS, Treasurer.

Merchant Tailoring Establishment. THE subscriber, having sold his interest in the firm

1 of A. D Titsworth & Co. of Plainfield. and located himself at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, New York, as Merchant Tailor and Manufacturer o all kinds of Clothing, would respectfully invite his

business his whole attention. Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the latest pat-The New York Central Railroad Company terns, constantly on hand, and made to order in the Also, any persons wishing cutting done for their

experience in the business will enable him to do bet-

ter for his customers than they can do for themselves.

friends at home, by observing the following directions, can be accommodated with any style they wish:-Coat Measure-1st. Placing the measure at socket bone of neck, down to center of arm or shoulder: then to waist above the hip, and length of coat. 2d. From seam of back, giving width of back; then to elbow and length of sleeve, bending the arm in right angle. 3d. Breast and waist, noting the position. whether stooping forward or extra straight. Vest-1st. From socket bone down front, giving

length of vest. 2d. Breast and waist measures. Pants-1st. From hip bone to thigh joint and knee. and length. 2d Waist, hip, thigh, and knee measures. Also, any persons wishing to avail themselves of my assistance in selecting a stock of clothing or other merchandise, will find me at my office every day, except Sabbathday. All orders thankfully received and Terms, cash on delivery.

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eases, is conducted by H. P. Burdick, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions—an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Nearosis of bone

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Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lopened to Mauch Chunk-WINTER ARRANGE-MENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 A. M. For Easton, at 7 30 A. M. and 3 15 P. M. 75, Mercers and Carters 1 75 a 2 00. Turnips 56 For Somerville, at 7 30 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 15 and 4 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth th trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving York from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 05 and 9 05 A.

M., and 1 40 and 6 13 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

Hudson River Railroad.

TRAINS leave Chambers street daily, for Albany A and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19. 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8 30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3 30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie-Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12 30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5 30 P. M. For Sing Sing, December, Elijah Lewis, aged sixty three years at 4 20 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7 15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill, and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passen-Capt. Joshua Thompson Jr., Miss Abby Stillman, gers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st aged 65 years, in the full hope of a glorious immor-streets. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P.M. from

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Published Weekly. Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance.

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

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The Carol:

rial-being for the years 1852-3-4-may be had bound,

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The postage on the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is 2 cents year in any part of the United States when paid in advance, of 4 cents a year when not paid in advance.

in my room.

Miscellaneous.

Agricultural.

Winter is a time of comparative leisure for farmers—a time when they have nothing on hand to prevent their studying thoroughly the books and newspaper articles which recultural articles, and shall continue to do so confined to a few inches of surface, run than double. [Plough, Loom, and Anvil. in time to come. Many of the articles copied down deeply where they are entirely beyond from our exchanges will perhaps not bear full and constant supply of sap, and are ready criticism in all points. But if they serve to at all times to appropriate the food gathered awaken interest, and lead to discussion among | from the air. The water rising to the surface those who read them, our object will, be at-

Something about Plowing.

The New York Daily Times lately published an article designed to show that one of secure a full and constant supply of sap, which can only be obtained through a large number of fibrous roots. Of the requisites to develop such roots, the writer speaks as follows:-

The first requisite in a soil, for a full development of roots, is a sufficient mass of exceedingly fine or impalpable earth, to form a matrix or bed for them.

The fibrous rootlets of a single stalk of corn or other grain in vigorous growth, number many millions. These are broken off when a plant is pulled from the earth, and were they not they could not be seen by the unaided eye on account of their exceeding smallness. A thousand of these essential, moisturegathering fibres if twisted together would not form a cord as large as the finest hair. Now such delicate fibres can no more grow in a bed of coarse sand than a root the size of a knitting-needle could grow among pebbles as large

It may be set down as a rule, that no plant can flourish in a soil which does not contain five to ten per cent. of material so fine that it for general purposes to the one recently incan be washed out by water, and which, when separated, has no grittiness if rubbed between the fingers. It is to the absence of such fine materials that we are mainly to attribute the the ground, but though that is an advantage, infertility of washed or sandy soils, and we may remark, in passing, that the best of all pulverizing the soil sufficiently. Its shape is fertilizers for such soils is an admixture of that of a double pointed wedge, which elevates clay or other impalpable earth. The "re- the soil in a mass, letting it fall back again solves" of all the committees in the world, into nearly the same position, while its tenand the application, in limited quantities, of dency is to pack the particles more closely the best artificial fertilizers yet discovered, cannot make permanently fertile soils of much cannot make permanen of the sandy plains of central Long Island, in the form of the common plow with a naruntil they are supplied with a considerable row, flat mould-board, the rear part being they make becomes better matured and preper centage of this requisite fine earthy ma-

One object of frequent plowing, and exposure to the air of coarse soils is, to pulverize them by mechanical means, and to subject them to the combined action of frost and air, that a sufficient portion may be comminuted to such a degree that it will furnish a bed for the infinitessimal roots of the plants. When this is the main object sought after, frequent plowing is desirable. Autumn plowing and Winter exposure are also especially useful.

The second requisite of a fertile soil, or one which will produce a large growth of sapabsorbing roots is, that it should be free from substances noxious or poisonous to the grow-

The coloring matter of soils is chiefly derived from the iron compounds entering into their composition. The dark color of the surface soil is partially due to the vegetable matter intermingled, and occasionally a compound of manganese assists in giving color, but this latter compound is not abundant, nor widely distributed. We may say in general terms, that were the iron removed, the soil would be colorless. Now iron exists in two states—the protoxide or sub-oxide, and the sesqui-oxide or per-oxide. The sub-oxide of iron is soluble in water, and is readily absorbed into plants along with the sap. When this is done, the plant becomes poisoned, and it will either die or drag out a sickly existence. The per-oxide of iron, on the contrary, is insoluble in water, and its existence in the soil, in any quantity, is not deleterious only so far as it acts as a cement to compact the earthy particles, and as it has a tendency when min gled with decaying vegetables, to yield up part of its oxygen and change to the sub-oxide But the sub-oxide of iron cannot long exist in a moist state when in contact with air. It will withdraw oxygen from the atmosphere and be changed to the innocuous per-oxide. It is on this account that thorough and frequent stirring of the ground, by plowing or other means, is desirable. The free admission of air destroys the poisonous sub-oxide, and prepares the soil for the free and healthy development of the roots. We may here remark, that the constant saturation of a soil with water, shuts out the air, and retains the poison-

ous compound of iron. The phenomena attending the growth of clover may be adduced in proof of the necessity of a free circulation of air in the soil. The great majority of farmers seldom plow deeper than four to six inches. Clover upon is brought up to this desirable condition, a succeed as well as on a lighter and more such a soil will grow for a year or two and such a soil will grow for a year or two and then die out. So long as its roots remain in farm to a high state of cultivation. If only such a soil, apples have been sold to the the surface, air exposed soil, it grows vigor- small fields are made thus productive, the amount of more than a hundred dollars in a ously, but being a deep-rooted plant, the roots hopes and courage of the farmer will be there-year. This to be sure is an extraordinary after the first or second year extend down by excited, and he will stand up manfully product, and was owing to the superior qualibelow the reach of the air, where they absorb the poisonous sub-oxide of iron, and the crop they. necessarily is poisoned. That this is the case has been abundantly proved by numerous examples, where a clover crop has lived and flourished for a long series of years upon a naturally or artificially dry soil, deeply stirred. day (if you cannot exchange work with him) or five years from the stone. Other grasses send out a greater number of side roots, and on this account are more durable upon a shallow worked soil.

A soil deeply stirred, and thus rendered free them with turf, sods, roots, and weeds, dirty deep, rich, moist loam; and if he does not men—that of the Russians, 10,000. from poison, allows a deeper growth of roots straw, spoilt hay, chips that are unfit to burn; have so heavy a crop, he can have two to his and, as a matter of course, a heavier surface and if you are conveniently situated for it, get neighbor's one. Plow early and deep, yield. The roots of corn and the cereals gen- sea-weeds from the sea-shore, oyster shells, and put on manure with a liberal hand, battle on record," the French lost in killed, erally will, during a single season, send down old bones, horns, &c. Dead animals are of and you shall have a luxuriant garden, where wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men—the roots two or three feet into a well prepared great value. The offal from a slaughter-house, you have now an unproductive and barren

to injure or kill the plant.

A soil deeply stirred with the common or purse at the time of harvest. sub-soil plow, and thus exposed to the action the reach of drouth. They receive a more soil is already freed from poisons by the access of air to the lower strata. The above considerations, and others that might be adduced, show the great importance of a deep pulverization of every soil, the necessity of freeing it from standing water, (which is in part effectthe most important things connected with the ed by deep plowing, though more perfectly soils only one crop can generally be obtained, successful cultivation of various crops, is to by draining,) and the necessity of admitting in a season. Such soils should be well air as far below the surface as possible.

We have three kinds of plowing, styled respectively, surface plowing, trenching, and sub-soiling. Surface plowing applies to the ordinary method of stirring or inverting a few inches of the surface, say three to six inches in depth. Trenching differs from surface plowing only in the greater depth of soil operated upon. Subsoil plowing implies a stirring of the under or sub-soil, without bringing it to the surface. A sub-soil plow is destitute of the turning mould-board. It is drawn by a separate team, and follows in the bottom of the furrow made by a common surface plow. The object of using this implement is simply to stir and pulverize the lower stratum of soil as much as possible without bringing it to the surface, and thus admit air to it, as well as to allow superabundant water to flow away more readily.

The best sub-soil plow is one which wil he most thoroughly pulverize the ground with the least expenditure of force. The implement in common use is, we think, preferable troduced, and somewhat extensively commended in a few agricultural papers, as the "lifting plow." This is easily drawn through it has the disadvantage of not breaking and elevated so that the soil falls over it in a loose, broken, and pulverized condition. We have alluded to this, not for the purpose of finding fault with any one's favorite implement, but to explain what we consider most essential in all sub-soil plowing, viz.: that the soil be not only lifted or moved, but that it be thoroughly broken up and pulverized, and to this end we should choose, not the implement which could be worked most easily and smoothly, but the most jagged or rough one that could be got through the sub-soil with the team force at our command, as such an instrument would best accomplish the main object of all sub soil

We have repeatedly seated ourselves with the intent of writing upon the best mode of cultivating the various crops, and almost as often have we actually had our attention turned to and written upon some other topic. The reason is this: No one, except the favored few who have all the means at command needful in carrying out their plans of farm operations, can do half as well as they know how to do. Their land is poor, and they have not the means of enriching it. Tell a man that a purse full of gold is only an inch beyond his Or after peas and potatoes, onions and beets utmost reach, and you do him no good but to excite feelings of discontent and envy, and even lead him to forego certain improvements which are within his reach, because they pay in hot-beds under glass; thus they obtain poso little compared with what he is really anxious but unable to do. Poverty is a terrible burden, and no where is it felt more than among intelligent farmers.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, we would now urge this class of farmers, first to expend their labor and their fertilizers upon a much irrigation is employed. Some of the strawsmaller quantity of land than is usually done. | berry gardens in the vicinity of Baltimore, Instead of planting five acres of corn, plant consisting of from ten to one hundred acres, two, or even one; and plow and cultivate this are made of worn-out sandy land, which has small field to the entire neglect, if need be, been redeemed by cultivation. One gardenof other acres. If those lie fallow, it will be er in the neighborhood of Boston, receives useful to the soil, and at least no money will more than three thousand dollars annually for reference to the loss of life in the Crimea

be wasted upon them. you can do more than you have done in the ready market, and to an abundant supply of &c. But such writers either forget, or cerpreparation of various composts. There are manure, are circumstances which contribute tainly know very little about the terrible very few farmers who cannot double and treble greatly to his success. But high culture, and battles fought in former times, and even of a the quantity and value of these necessary means a skillful arrangement of successive crops are comparatively recent date, and within the of restoring vigor to worn-out and barren soils. the essential conditions of his prosperity. I By diminishing the extent of surface under | do not believe he would make as much money cultivation, and by proper industry in prepar- in proportion to his outlay, in the cultivation ing composts, there is scarcely a farm in the of a heavy loam, although the soil is in itself country that cannot be made to produce its much more fertile. Early crops could not be sixty, and seventy, and eighty bushels of corn obtained on such a soil, and these are to the acre. And even though one acre only chief source of profit. Apples would not among men, and tell of his success as well as ty of the fruit; but under such culture on a

means to buy guano or phosphates at any worth from two to four dollars a barrel. On sians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and thing like their present prices. Pay your such a soil peaches and plums thrive better the French, 30,000. poorer neighbor his six or eight shillings a than on any other, and bear full crops in four to help you collect leaves from the forest, mud | Let no man say he cannot have a good from the meadow, carting the latter only after garden, because he has only a piece of poor it is tolerably dry, peat or marl from the bog; sandy land. On such land, he can have and wounded. The same reasoning applies to other crops. and if you can buy barn-yard manures, mix earlier crops than his neighbor who has a worthless scraps of hides, bones, &c., should patch.

fast as it is drawn up from below by capillary may be only such neglect that keeps you in neither. Its shape is oblong, and it looks At Leipsic, which lasted three days, Napoattraction; and if the plant is not killed out- poverty; and though you enter upon the work like a club foot. The tree on which it grows leon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals and on the New Haven Railroad in 1854, was

able discretion.

Almost all farmers sadly neglect their barnlate to their business. For this reason we of the air, is pulverized and freed from pois- yard manures. Were these properly cared have of late given considerable space to agri- ons; and the roots of plants, instead of being for, their value, as a whole, would be more

Garden Soils.

A good garden may be made by skillful management, upon almost any soil. But the results will differ somewhat according to the nature of the soil; where the soil is a moist, heavy loam, resting upon a clayey sub-soil, crops cannot be obtained as early as upon a different soil. But by tillage adapted to the nature of the soil, large heavy crops may be ohtained for fall and winter use. Upon such that the surface water may be conducted off, and not be permitted to injure land already sufficiently moist. Horse manure is the best dressing for such soils, when cultivated as a garden, and should be liberally supplied, and well plowed in. Such land is apt to bake and become hard; consequently it requires to be frequently stirred during the growth of the plants. Such a soil is well adapted to the growth of pears and quinces.

When it is an object to obtain early crops, as in the cultivation of market gardens, a light, sandy loam is preferable. When such a soil is made rich by high cultivation, the crops are earlier, more sure, and the soil is more easily worked. Many of the most productive gardens in the neighborhood of Boston are made upon light sandy plains that were previously exhausted by cultivation without manure, and that have been redeemed by judicious management. The plow is put in as deep as it can be made to run, and the whole of this depth is made fat by liberal an important object with market gardeners called greens. to get early crops, and they are able to get them in such a soil, two, three and four weeks earlier than in a heavy loam. This gives them a longer season, and by a skillful manageis enriched by high manuring and the cultivation of hoed crops, the trees grow rapidly, and come into bearing some years sooner pared to endure the cold of the ensuing

In such soils, fall sowing is often practised o advantage. Onions, beets and lettuce are sowed in September and covered with salt hay, rock weed or meadow hay; the mulching is removed early in March, and the ground between the rows stirred, and onions and beets are thus obtained for the market in June or early in July. Vegetables at this order dinner in his room. season command nearly double the price that they do later in the season. Three crops are often obtained from the same ground. A portion of ground is plowed as soon as the frost is out, and a heavy dressing of horse planted at proper times, squashes, melons or cucumbers; by the time the vines begin to run, the radishes and peas are removed from the ground, and the whole surface is left in possession of the vines. Early potatoes are taken off in July and the early part of August, and a full crop of turnips is made to follow. are sowed for the spring market. After

lettuce and radishes, cabbages are set for fall use. Many such gardeners start vegetables some two or three weeks earlier than by open culture, and the increased price amply repays

them for the outlay of capital and labor. Strawberries succeed admirably on such soils, especially if, in addition to high culture, the vegetables and fruit grown upon twenty. that certain battles were among the bloodiest We say to such farmers, in the second place, six acres of such land. His proximity to a every fought, the sacrifice of life the greatest, sandy soil, Baldwins, Greenings and Russets We would not advise farmers of limited will yield from four to five barrels to a tree,

New England Farmer.

ed by the leaves, and a feeble growth is the any such operations, if conducted with toler- blossoms—the fruit rarely having any seed ! about 40,000 men—upwards of 100,000 men Some of the specimens have little green- in all! Another fact worthy of notice is this, that Now is the time to commence this system coated protuberances around the calyx, but At Ligny, the Prussians lost 15,000 men, the water arising from an unprepared sub- of operation for the next year. On every they contain no seed. The apple is not en- in killed, wounded and prisoners; the soil to supply rapid evaporation, is charged leisure day, let the time be occupied in these tirely coreless, having the usual appearances French 6,800. with poisons, and these conspire with drouth preparatory labors. Every hour thus spent of an apple core in the flesh, but wholly withis worth something, and will tend to fill your out seeds. The following is a description of and the French and Allies lost each about the fruit as accurately as we can give it:

> Size above medium, but not large, measuring ten and a half inches in circumference over the stem and calyx ends, and eight and a half around the middle of the apple; color greenish, speckled with a large deep red blush, spotted like a Baldwin on one side. Stem an inch long, serrated, and elders in all classes of society:set in a deep cavity. One side resembles a Baldwin, and most of the other side a greenish russet. The flesh is yellowish, and fla- Whether it is paid for? I hope the deeds vored like the Rhode Island greening, be- are recorded, without mortgage or lien of any coming tender and pleasant to the taste. The kind. I hope no notes are drawing interest. at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad calyx is almost without a basin, being the No blister draws sharper than interest. Of for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, mere gathering in of the skin, having little all industrious workers none is comparable &c. green protuberances around it, looking like to that of interest. It works day and night, seed vessels. The shape of the fruit is very in fair and foul weather. It has no sound in irregular, though constantly adhering to its its foot-steps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a | TOR all the purposes of a Family Physic. There form. It bulges out around the top, and is man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds smaller below the middle.

[Bunker Hill Aurora.

bage than to boil it with a bacon side, and is but one thing raised on a farm like it, and vet few seem to comprehend that there can that it is the Canada thistle, which swarms be any loss in cooking it, even in this simple | new plants every time you break its root, way. Two-thirds of the cooks place cabbage | whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower in cold water and start it to boiling; this father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an extracts all the best juices, and makes the awl, every branch a spear, and every single griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more pot-liquor a soup. The cabbage-head, after plant is like a platoon of bayonets, and a than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. having been washed and quartered, should field full of them is like an armed host. The be dropped into boiling water, with no more whole plant is a torment and a vegetable rangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no cooked to equal broccoli or cauliflower. his bed of Canada thistles than attempt to Take a firm, sweet head, cut it into shreds; lay it in salt and water for six hours. Now place it in boiling water until it becomes tender-turn the water off, and add sweet milk: when thoroughly done, take it up in a cullender and drain. Now season with a little nutmeg grated over, and you will have supplies of warm, stimulating manures. It is a dish little resembling what are generally

Bold and Successful Robbery.

The following curious case of robbery is ment of successive crops, they get two or detailed by the St. Louis Democrat, and disthree crops in one season. Apple trees suc- plays a coolness and original sagacity on the inference was that some accident had happen- spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the ceed well on such soils. When the ground part of the rogue which has seldom been paralleled anywhere:--

dered dinner. The servant that waited on | dent on the road, nor where it finally them was the same individual that heard their | " brought up." conversation on the pavement. The landlord thought of course Monsieur would prefer his manure is plowed in. Early peas are plant- own domestic; and the Monsieur was highly ed in rows perhaps five feet apart; then pleased indeed, that the landlord should pro- the town of Hatherleight, in the county of coat. The confusion was great, as may be do? I have been to law and have lost." crations at the stupidity and awkwardness of which they could not agree; recourse was the servant, who was very humble in his apol- | had to legal proceedings, which ended in the | down stairs, he would bring it back presently and the winner had to pay all his own. In cine that can be obtained. tatoes, tomatoes, cabbages and cucumbers as good as before without stain or blemish. fact, the loser was stripped of all his property; The owner parted with his coat and at the the victor was obliged to sell his little estate; its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been same time (which he did not find out until then took an inn and set up the above men- and that the genuine article isafterwards) parted forever with a roll of tioned sign as a warning to others. Some of money in one of the coat pockets and one or the descendants are now living. two other articles of value. The servant had decamped. The Frenchman had been robbed. The landlord was dismayed. Everybody swore sacré.

Loss of Life by Wars.

We have seen it sometimes remarked, in memory of persons living. Let us notice

At the battle of Arcola the Austrians lost in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; the French, 15,000.

At Hohenlinden the Austrian loss was 14 000; the French, 9,000.

At Austerlitz, the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed and wounded or prisoners: the French loss only (!) 12,000.

At Jena and Austerstadt the Prussians los 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and

At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Rus-At Friedland the Russian loss was 17,000,

in killed and wounded—the French loss 8,000. At Wagram the Austrians and French los each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed At Smolenski the French loss was 17,000

At Borodino, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought were sold by one firm in this city last year,

Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

fluid supplied to carry down the food collect- results, we will assure you against loss from come up from the dropped seed, and never prisoners—the Allies, 1,790 officers, and the other day against the Company.

The battle of Trebbia lasted three days;

Debt and Interest.

12,000 men, or 24,000 in all.

Henry Ward Beecher gives some very pertinent advice to young men just commencing life, which is quite as valuable to their

"I forgot to ask, in the earnestness of my

congratulations, whether the farm is yours? industry with its firm grasp, as a fly is bound upon a spider's web. Debt rolls a man over letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until There are more ways to cook a fine cab- the long-legged interest devours him. There lie at ease upon interest."

Runaway Locomotive.

that about 12 o'clock, the day previous, the ache, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side crowd of persons at the Railroad station in and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence that city, awaiting the arrival of the train afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, from Philadelphia, were not a little surprised Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, to see a locomotive and tank coming up the with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the road at high speed, which shot through the is required. station like a meteor in chase of a rainbow. and hummed its course west, with unchecked speed, without engineer or attendant. The ed, and the excitement was great, but infor- system for the change of seasons. An occasion mation was received in a short time, that a stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores short distance below the Locomotive Works the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, Monsieur Maurice Dejamee, lately arrived the morning train from Philadelphia had run than in a colder and heavier soil. They start in our city, on New Year's Day was passing into a train of empty trucks that was running wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. longer season to grow, and the wood which and invited him to come to his hotel, and of the trucks, and disengaging the locomotive should not be should not b take dinner at his room. During the conver- and tank from them. The engineer and sation, the house and number of the room fireman on the truck train being frightened The thousand cases in which a physic is required canwere all given, and all heard by a third party, at the collision, jumped off, thus leaving not be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves who happened to be standing by. This third the locomotive free to run down what it to the reason of every body; and it is confidently beparty, on the look-out for a chance, caught an pleased. It was this that came careering thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. idea at once, and hastening to the hotel in through the city "at the top of its speed," advance of the Frenchman and his guest, without deigning to stop and take a drink as longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need represented to the landlord that he was the usual, and which seemed bound on a Western newly-employed servant of Monsieur, and expedition of such great moment, that it rethat his governor would soon be along to quired all to "stand from under," without use in any quantity. even given warning of its approach. We The Frenchman and friend came and or- did not hear that it caused any serious acci-

Going to Law.

-Upwards of eighty years ago there was in

CURIOSITIES OF WATER.—Nor is the hailstone less soluble in earth than in air. Placed under a bell glass with twice its weight of lime, it gradually melts and disappears; and there remain four parts, instead of three, of Adams. Charles Potter. Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy, perfectly dry earth under the glass. Of a "Hiram P. Burdick. plaster of Paris statue, weighing five pounds, "Hiram P. Burdick. Alfred Center. N. V. Hull, B. W. Millar. more than one good pound is solidified water.

Akron. Samuel Hunt.

Berlin. John Whittord.

Brookfield. Andrew Babcock and water, combined in the proportion of nine Clarence. Rowse Babceck. grains of the earthy ingredient to one of the fluid. Of an acre of clay land a foot deep, Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, weighing about one thousand two hundred Gowands. Delos C. Burdick. tons, at least four hundred tons are water; and, even of the great mountain chains with Leonardsville. W. B. Maxson. Quincy. Abram Burger. Lincklaen. Daniel C. Burdick VIRGINIA. which the globe is ribbed, many millions of Newport. Abel Stillman. Nile. E. R. Clarke. tons are water solidified into earth.

Water, indeed, exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the Richburgh. John B. Cottrell notice of cursory observers. When the dyer | Sackett's Harbor. . Elias Frin: buys of the dry salter one hundred pounds each of alum, carbonate of soda, and soap, he obtains in exchange for his money, no less Stephentown. J. B. Maxson. Milton. Joseph Goodrich. Verona. Albert Babcock. Utica. Z. Oampbell. than forty-five pounds of water in the first lot, West Edmeston. E. Maxson. sixty-four pounds in the second, and a varia- Watson. Halsey Stillman. ble quantity, sometimes amounting to seventy- West Genesee. E.I. Maxson. three and a half pounds, in the third. Even the transparent air we breathe contains, in ordinary weather, about five grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk, and thus rarified water no more wets the air than the solidified water wets the lime or opal in which it is absorbed.

THE WORKS OF NOAH WEBSTER.—It is \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions supposed that with the exception of the Bible, the lexicographic works of Noah Webster, have the largest circulation of any books in the English language. Nearly twelve hundred the paper so as to indicate the time to which they thousand copies of Webster's Spelling Book and it is estimated that more than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries as of any other series in this country. Four-The third requisite for a full supply of sap to a plant is, that the sap-absorbing roots extend below the temporary effects of the severest drouth seldom extend more than six inches below the surface. If the roots supplying the sap are chiefly in the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the surface soil, the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as the sun as the surface soil, the surface soil the state of these who take Periodicals.

At Luízen the French loss was 18,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At Luízen the French loss was 18,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At Dresden, where the batties that my person to whom a periodical in the cflict of these w fifths of all the school books published in the

An award of \$6,500, for personal injuries right by want of moisture, there is not enough with many painful doubts in relation to the stands in a pasture, where it is said to have about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and rendered in the Supreme Court New York

New York and Eric Railroad.

ON and after Wednesday, Oct. 31, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane st., New York, as follows:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo direct, with. out change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all stations on the Western Division.

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

Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger at 4 P. M. via Sufferns for iermont and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and inter-Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffal

Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls,

D. O. McOALLUM, General Sup't

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has long existed a public demand for an effective Purgative Pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its and over, binding a man hand and foot, and virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills-one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This 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 These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or demeat than just to season it. Cabbage may be curse. And yet a farmer had better make 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.
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> They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back. Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the When their virtues are once known the public will no

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box. the Ec

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Prepared by Dr.J.C. AYER, Practical and Analytical

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1 00.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

ed in rows perhaps five feet apart; then radishes are sowed broadcast, and raked in. Pleased indeed, that the landlord should protogram of the town of mathematical protogram of the town of t The radishes are pulled before the peas are dinner was eaten with relish and the wine and Arms. There was a swinging signboard, on eases, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the all picked. Between the rows of peas are jovial conversation flowed freely between one side of which was painted a man stripped evidences of its virtues in any community where it host and guest. Suddenly, as the servant was of his coat and waistcoat, exclaiming, "I've has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulremoving the dishes he "accidentally" been to law and have won." And on the almost every section of the country abounds in persons stumbled and the contents of one of the half other side of the signboard was painted a man publicly known, who have been restored from alarming consumed dishes was spilled upon Monsieur's stark-naked, crying out, "Oh, what shall I and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape obsersupposed, and the owner of the coat let off a The origin was this. Two men had a vation, and where its virtues are known, the public no volley of mingled French and English exe- dispute about a little spot of land, respecting longer hesitate what antidate to employ for the disorgans which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the ogies, and assured Monsieur that if he would verdict of a jury. The man against whom milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c. just take off the coat and let him take it the verifict was given could not pay the costs, and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medi-

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