

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 24, 1856.

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

Occasional Editorial Contributors: JAMES BAILEY (T. B. B.)

Our Controversy with S. S. Griswold—No. 5.

But we need not speculate upon the mode in which human life would, or might, have been eternally prolonged.

In his article No. 4, (see Recorder of June 28th), 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.

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

FREE DISCUSSION. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:— I am not so happy in my remarks on "Free Discussion" as to meet the views of all your correspondents, although I am happy in the assurance that I am not alone on the main question.

The object of a family newspaper, published 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 therewith.

In morals and religion, as in nature, the tendencies are to deteriorate, and we need not to sow the tares. Noxious plants and weeds grow spontaneously and luxuriantly, requiring labor and care to clear the soil, so that valuable and needful vegetation be not obstructed.

From such considerations, I suggested the application of a discreet or judicious editorial censorship on correspondence which may be chargeable with dangerous or doubtful tendency.

In regard to our reviewer's notion that the idea of natural death was familiar to Adam before he sinned—a notion based on the supposition that "death had existed in the animal world even prior to the birth of Adam"—we have to say, that we want something stronger than the uncertain speculations of geology to convince us of its soundness.

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 thousand dollars of the income of the Literature Fund was distributed to the several Academies entitled to it.

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 an increase over the number reported in 1854 of 137.

The whole number of academies at the 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 was 210.

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, 829.

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trate and justify the Scriptures, and honor God as well as benefit man, then I will admit the justice of the charge. And when I am disposed to maintain scientific axioms, apparently at the expense of obvious Bible declarations, and the cost of paper on which doubtful and dangerous matter is discussed shall be considered equivalent to the consequences on the youthful mind, then I may concede to the terms of compromise which the article containing the charge against me proposes, and pocket the few surplus pennies, though they be the price of blood.

I am not, and do not wish to be considered, unfriendly to scientific discussion, if not involving vital issues, in a family paper. I confess to the belief that no truth in science is opposed to Divine Revelation, or Bible declarations, and that even Geology, which by its opponents of the Bible is relied on to disprove its truthfulness, I believe to be perfectly harmless in this respect, without denying any fact which is employed to settle an axiom for this science; from this simple conclusion, that whatever was necessary to fit the earth for the abode of man, and which from known laws may have taken apparently millions of years to produce, and the rise and ruin of innumerable races of animals, may as well have passed the same process in one week, as to have embraced a larger period, if God so ordained. 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 acquainted 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.

These facts came before the Missionary Board of the Association soon after their appointment last fall, and after prayerful and mature deliberation and counsel with their brethren, they concluded that duty required an effort on their part to remedy this state of things, and so cut off the increased demand for missionary labor, which already exceeded our ability.

Leaving home, we passed into Iowa at Dubuque, intending to push north from that point, and perhaps into Minnesota, then west, then south, through the western part of Iowa, and then home. But we were told at the land office, first, that there was no office open in the State; second, there had been a large amount of lands bought on the plans that had been printed, we therefore could not tell what lands had and what had not been bought; third, if we could find a desirable location, we had not the money to buy with, and the country is flooded with land speculators, and there is little likelihood of its remaining unsold till spring—certainly not until a colony would go on and possess the land, and in that case all probabilities were against us.

At one land office, for instance, they told us that board was \$2 per day, and you must sleep out doors at that, the place being so thronged with land speculators and with those who wanted the land for farming purposes; that the ground was now frozen, the streams have deep banks, and are frequently unbridged, especially in those portions of the country where it had not been bought, and winter weather had come on. The howling of the wind and biting of the frost, did not make an outdoor camp very inviting.

We went west from Dubuque into Jones County, some thirty miles, through a rough but somewhat fertile country. We reached the house of a Mr. Soper, a Sabbath-keeping family, on Sixth-day evening, and were made quite welcome, and we were glad to meet old acquaintances again. Sabbath and First-day were so stormy that we could hold no meeting. Second-day we went some five miles to a brother Fuller's, formerly from Petersburg, found them trying to live religion, but very lonely. Here is a large amount of land for sale at about \$5 per acre, middling well watered, timber scarce. Concluded, under all circumstances, to turn our course south.

Leaving Mr. Soper's, we stopped at a vil-

lage by the name of Canton, not so much renowned for its commercial interests as for its spirit manifestations, for not many nights previous to our tarry, as I was informed, they had a ball, as they called it, a ball as I thought; for a leading spirit, in a lady's dress, "a tipping medium," with a "rolling-pin," made some rapping communication, producing a kind of jarring sensation in the upper extremities of some three or four of the company, leaving no doubt on their minds that it was best for them to leave for other quarters. From the remarks made about the "rolling-pin," I concluded that our home for the night was the place where this spirit scene was enacted.

We left in the morning for Maquocata, a point on our way to Clinton County. Hearing of a Sabbath-keeper some miles off from our route, we turned aside from our way to call on him, but after a few hours' drive over a very rough road we reached the place of his abode, and found him gone from home. We then turned our course for Maquocata; passed down one of the most beautiful valleys I ever saw, up which we were told a railroad is to go from Lyons, on the Mississippi, to some point on the Missouri river. Reached Maquocata after noon, found it a very pretty, growing, business place; what was still more to their credit, they had just finished a very nice academic building, with commodious places of worship. After feeding, we passed on through a good farming country for about seven miles, and stopped at a good-looking farm house, and inquired for quarters for the night. Obtaining an affirmative response, we felt ourselves to be favored. After the usual inquiries about "land," we retired to bed. My companions in travel were shown to bed. I was then told that I could go to bed with "the old man," who was an indescribable old somebody, more like himself than anybody I ever saw before, who said that he had been "pulling corn through the day." I told my host, 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 called them. I think he had not enough to speak in the plural, and my relation to the floor was quite close.

We passed over some good farming lands the next morning, but the country was quite rough, and rather light soil, for some five or six miles—the road very rough. We inquired of a man if he knew any body that kept the seventh day for the Sabbath?—to which the stranger responded, "Yes, plenty of them;" and we found, to our surprise, that we were in the vicinity of our brethren in Clinton County. We were soon welcomed to the house Eld. L. A. Davis, where we were hospitably entertained. Here we had an opportunity to hear from all parts of the State. Our brethren took all pains to show us the lands in market here. All the land here is owned by actual settlers or speculators. After looking the matter over, from our little observation, and what we could learn from others, we should recommend this place to the favorable notice of the Board. The Board approved our opinion, and instructed me to state their reasons to the readers of the Recorder, which are the following:

First—If you will turn to your maps, you will see that Clinton County, in Iowa, lies directly west of Chicago, in the bend of the Mississippi river, about 75 miles west of Milton, Wis., and 150 west from Chicago. We prefer this climate to a colder one.

Second—The advantages of the market; a railroad is completed from Chicago to Fulton City, opposite to Lyons, on the Iowa side of the river, a young but very flourishing town. From this point a railroad is laid out to Dewitt, the county seat of Clinton County, within five miles of the center, perhaps, of the place where we should purchase, and so 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 map. It lies in a large bend of the river, giving to the settlers the benefit of several towns on the river, about equidistant from them all. These towns will soon be large business points, giving you a large market at home for much of your produce. The whole river trade will always increase Chicago is nearer than it is to one half of Illinois. The soil is good—comparing favorably with the country around Milton—produces all kinds of grain well. The land is generally prairie, sufficiently high to be healthy, and yet quite well watered, with some fine grass meadows, giving a good chance for stock and dairying. Cheese and butter are usually worth 18 cents on the river in the winter.

The land is in all the hands of speculators, and is held at from \$3 to \$5. I speak of the uncultivated lands. Improved farms are held at some \$10 to \$15. The land is as low here as it is one hundred miles back. The excitement 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 by the rise, should be there soon. The trouble with our eastern friends is, they do not realize how rapid changes are here. They stay to make a dollar on a sale, or earn a little more money, and land rises here five dollars while they make one.

Let all who think of coming here take their maps and look for themselves, noticing how it lies in the bend of the river. Dewitt is on 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 air line road runs to this place now from Chicago, and is to reach Dewitt next season, and you will see the location is a desirable one—perhaps not a better one that distance from 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 West. There are some ten or twelve families of Sabbath-keepers there now. This land is cheaper, in my opinion, at \$5, than land 100 miles back at any price. Say that it costs 12 cents to transport one bushel of grain 100 miles, which is lower than it can be done, and that you will get 20 bushels of wheat per acre; the transportation of two years growth will amount to \$5, just the cost of the land, and then you have it to pay over afterwards, paying \$2 50 every year, a very heavy tax indeed. Your pine lumber must all come from the Mississippi; you have to carry it the 100 miles back; and if you go west or

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

Timber is scarce here. The farms in this neighborhood are generally fenced with posts and boards or wire. Hogs and sheep are not fenced against. The fence is generally temporary. Some farmers are fencing with hedge. This will take three years for its growth to be a good fence. Twenty dollars will buy one bushel of seed, which will make all the fence one would want on any ordinary farm, and make the best of fence. One can fence his farm cheaper with this than with rails, if he had timber plenty on the ground. Stone coal will be the fuel, and will be cheap. There is an abundance in the State, a little back, and on the other side in Illinois, 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 Emery, 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 course, your lumber should not cost more than \$8 or \$10 per thousand.

Those wishing to secure a home in that part of the West, will come to Chicago; then take the railroad for Fulton City. Be careful and bring your goods along with you. It is quite common for people to put their goods on board public conveyance, and trust to the company and come on, and it is some times two, three, six, and nine months before their goods come along, and then if you do not have to pay for storage you will do well. If you complain of delay, two chances to one if you are not a used. Keep your goods with you, and an eye to them, and save trouble and expense. I would bring all of my household goods, rather than make much sacrifice in the sale of them. The cost of bringing is comparatively small. Pack your crockery first, while you have plenty of clothing to mix in with it. Our brethren who are there, some twelve families in number, will aid you in getting houses. They live in the vicinity of Welton, on the road from Dewitt to Maquocata. V. HULL.

BIBLE BURNING.—A case of Bible burning is exciting considerable attention in England. It seems that a foreign priest by the name of Petcherine made a ceremonious and public bonfire in his chapel yard, in Dublin, of a quantity of books contributed by his penitents, and among these books were several copies of the English Bible, the burning of which having come to the notice of certain Protestants, caused a great tumult, and led to the prosecution of the priest as a violator of the laws of England. Judge Crampton, before whom the case was tried, held that the Bible was part of the laws of England, and that to treat it with contempt, by burning it, is an indictable offense. The New York Chronicle, in noticing the case, says:—

"That all such acts on the part of Catholics deserve public reprobation, is most certain, and it is most certain, too, that it must operate to the injury of the Church and priesthood which practice them. But the wisdom of prosecuting at law such offenses is certainly to be doubted. The keeping of the first day of the week as a Christian Sabbath is equally a part of the law of England, and to us it seems a most important part, and essential to all the interests of morality; though prosecutions against a Jew, or a Seventh-day Baptist, for not observing it, would fail of any good effect, because he would deem it an infringement upon the rights of conscience, he esteeming another day the one which the Divine law requires him to observe. So the Catholics profess belief in the original Scriptures, or in their own versions of them, but not in the common version authorized by English law. And professing this, they will inevitably deem themselves persecuted for conscience's sake, in being made criminal and worthy of punishment for treating with contempt a version which they profess to regard as a corruption of the word of God. This view, and this treatment of our common version, we regard as no less injurious to public faith and morals than the desertion of the Lord's day by those who do not believe in that; though the pains and penalties of the 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 suasion, and which are almost sure to be aggravated rather than redressed by civil prosecutions."

THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with a resolution of the Virginia Association, Bro. Wm. F. Randolph forwards to us the following:—

"On the 23d of September, 1855, the last day of the annual session of the late Seventh-day Baptist Virginia Association, held at Lost Creek, the representatives of the churches comprised in that body, after much deliberation upon the apparent deleterious effects of inharmoonious 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 the several churches of this body entered into when forming this Association."

THE CRAYON.—A Magazine devoted to the advocacy of the interests of Art, the exposition of the principles of Taste, and the culture of the love of Nature—entered upon its second year with the issue for January, a capital number. It is edited by W. J. Stillman and J. Durand, and has a list of contributors and correspondents including the names of Bryant, Lowell, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Bayard Taylor, Alfred B. Street, Rembrandt Peale, A. B. Durand, J. G. Chapman, Daniel Huntington, Henry K. Brown, Rev. Sam'l Osgood, J. L. Tupper, Justin Winsor, James Henry, John Ruskin, E. S. Greenough, C. P. Cranch, W. M. Rossetti, and Wm. Page. The work will hereafter be published monthly, each number containing 32 three-column pages, with an illustrated cover. Terms, \$3 per annum. Publication office, No. 763 Broadway, New York.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Lansing, formerly pastor of the Clinton-avenue Society, Brooklyn, preached his semi-centennial sermon, on a recent Sunday. Dr. Lansing graduated at Yale in 1804, and commenced preaching in 1806. In 1807 he was placed over a church in Onondaga, and from that place he proceeded to Auburn, where he procured the erection of the Auburn Seminary, obtaining, by his own efforts, \$160,800, lands, library, &c. He came to New York in 1832, and preached in Masonic Hall, and subsequently came to Brooklyn and was pastor of the Clinton-avenue Church until he saw a new church erected and the Society in a prosperous position, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to resign.

A series of articles have recently appeared in the Examiner, attributed to Dr. Wayland, in which this distinguished scholar 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, &c. 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 the fur her progress of the precious work of grace in the church at Sumterville. Sunday night the ordinance of baptism was administered to twenty-five converts, twenty-two whites and three colored; and a few Sabbath previous, to seven, three whites and four colored—making thirty-two in all. New cases are occurring at every evening meeting, to encourage the hearts of God's people.

We learn from the Religious Herald, that an extensive work of grace is in progress with the Baptist church at Charlottesville, Va. One hundred and thirty persons are believed to have been converted, of whom seventy have lately been baptized by the pastor, and eighty-five white persons had thus far been received into the church. On a late occasion, eighteen females were baptized in the baptistry on one evening, and twenty-five males on the following evening.

In the formation of a State Government for California, Col. Fremont was among the most urgent to have a clause prohibiting slavery inserted in her constitution. He was opposed, he said, "to having domesticated on the new and fertile territory of the Pacific an institution which had proved such a burden and curse to many of the older States on the Atlantic." Col. Fremont's views on this subject are understood to be very nearly the same as those of Col. Benton.

By the catalogue of Andover Theological Seminary, just published, we learn that there are, in three classes, ninety-six students. Of these six are graduates of Harvard college, thirteen of Yale, twenty-four of Dartmouth, 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 the death of these four grandchildren, the descendants of the great poet became extinct.

Some friends have presented to each student of the Union Theological Seminary and to each of its Alumni now on foreign missionary ground, a copy of Rev. Dr. Matthews' 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 churches; the Swedenborgians, 10,352; the Quakers, 22,478. The whole number of persons attending Protestant churches of all sects in England is 10,462,278, or 60.7 of the population.

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 thousand dollars. The school numbers about six hundred scholars. It is a good example to follow.

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, on the 8th of November last. He entered 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 in Haydn's "Creation," after an absence from England of six years. One of the London journals says she looks thinner, but all seem to agree that her vocal powers are as superb as ever.

The office of the "Territorial Register," a 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.

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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 character in regard to the Peace negotiations, but there is said to be an evident growing impression 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.

There was an important rumor, which was not confirmed, that Pelissier had been appointed Commander of the Allied Armies, and Admiral Lyons Commander of the Allied Fleets in the East.

Contracts were being advertised for in Russia for immense quantities of artillery and stores. Emancipation was offered to the Serfs, and some of the restrictions imposed by the Czar Nicholas on the nobles had been removed.

From India and China we have some interesting 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 is yet unsettled. Martial law has been declared in the Santal district. The Santal insurrection is not suppressed, but is no longer dangerous.

Manilla dates of the 9th of November report a dreadful occurrence. The American ship 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 British police, of E. W. Nichols, Master of the American ship Reindeer, on board his ship, for an assault on the carpenter, and for putting him in irons. The judgment against Nichols was a fine of \$50, with \$25 additional as compensation to the carpenter.

Payment was refused. Consul Keenan was present during the examination, and protested against the jurisdiction of the court, as the affair took place on board an American ship. The police were then proceeding to place Capt. 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 Superintendent 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 not hesitate to resist by force any attempts of British authorities to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens on board of American ships.

Nichols afterward sent the 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 Supreme Court, charged with the rescue of 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. Gardner, 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 foundered. Mr. Tufts, the chief mate, makes the following report:—

"The ship sailed from New York on the 1st inst., for Havre, and on the 5th took a gale from S. E., which hauled to N. W. and blew a perfect hurricane, during which the ship sprung a leak, and the decks were filled with water. We could not get to the pumps to work them. Cut away the main and mizzenmasts to ease the vessel, and then discovered her fast settling down forward, and at 12 m., 6th inst., left the ship, when she immediately foundered. The captain, second mate, three cabin passengers and the rest of the crew remained on board and went down with her. The lost numbered in all thirty-five souls. Mr. Tufts also reports that he was twenty-nine hours at sea in an open boat, with her starboard-side stove in, and it kept five of them continually bailing to keep her afloat. They had one barrel of bread (and no water) to subsist on during that time."

The following is the statement of Mr. Henry Gardner, third mate of St. Denis:—

"At 6 p. m. of Friday, the 4th, wind blowing fresh from south-east, commenced shortening sail, and at 10 p. m. the vessel was under close-reefed fore and main topsails. At about 11 p. m. the main topsail sheet was carried away, when the sail was taken in and furled; also handed down main top-mast studding sail and set main pennant. At 12 p. m., weather clear but wind blowing fresh and constantly increasing, took in and sent down all studding sails. Saturday, 5th, 1 a. m., wind chopped around to north-west and blew a hurricane; at which time the vessel began to leak very fast and the pumps would not work. At 4 a. m. the Captain told the mate that the cabin was filling with water and he would like to wear ship. Tried it but could not. Cut away main and mizzen masts, and then were around on the starboard tack. She then, at about 5 a. m., began to settle forward, which she continued to do all day till 11 a. m., the wind blowing furiously, and the sea running wild and high. Resort was then had to the boats, when all except the long boat were found to be so badly stove as to be unfit for us. The long boat was also badly damaged, a portion of her side being stove in; but she was launched and four men went into her to bail her and keep her afloat.

At this time the topgallant foremast was under water. The mate then asked the captain if he would not get into the boat, and he shook his head in dissent, telling him that at the same time it was no use. The mate then replied that it was the last shift for such as might confide in it, and accordingly entered, in company with the third mate and nine men. After this, and before letting go, the mate again asked the captain if he would not come with them, saying that he left the ship for the sake of his wife in New York. The captain answered that he had a wife and seven children in Brooklyn, but he thought they would not see him any sooner by his taking to that boat. They laid by about ten minutes, trying to get more, but none would come in. In about fifteen minutes afterward they saw the ship go down. This was at 12:30 p. m., of Sunday, the 6th; after which time till about 5 p. m. of Monday, the 7th, the wind continued to blow without abatement. In the hurry and excitement of the occasion the boat had been provided with but one barrel of bread and no water, which was all the food which they had to subsist on. They had also but three oars, which were lying in her at the time, together with some half-dozen brooms. Two of the oars were soon afterward lost, and the brooms were used as paddles. At 3 p. m. on Monday saw a schooner to leeward, but she was too far off to discern them. At 4 p. m. saw an empty water-cask also to leeward; made for it with the hope of obtaining something to drink, but were disappointed. They then descried the vessel two and a half miles to leeward, which subsequently took them on board and brought them into port."

One of the cabin passengers on the St. Denis was Frederick Weiss, a German, who has been in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company as their booking-agent in Havre. He had been here two months prior to the sailing of the vessel. He came here to marry an American lady, to whom he had been engaged previous to going to Havre as agent for the Erie Railroad Company. He was married to the lady on New Year's Day. He was about thirty-five years of age. His 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 statements are epitomized by the N. Y. Tribune as follows:—

The debt of the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1855, was \$6,692,654 37; and the actual deficiency in the revenue of that fund was \$537,863 89. The appropriation of Canal revenues to the amount of \$200,000 did not help; for their continued deficiencies have prevented any aid from that quarter.

The capital of the School Fund was \$2,457,920 86, being an increase of \$32,308 89 during the year. Its revenue was \$143,127 73. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund was \$4,014,520; its revenue \$245,119. Literature Fund, \$268,620; revenue, \$16,831. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the debts created by the loan of the credit of the State to various Railroad Companies, were \$146,077; contingent State debts on same account, \$770,000. The State Canals produced \$2,639,792; expenditures, \$989,792; surplus, \$1,650,000; enough for the Canal Debt Sinking Fund of \$1,300,000, and the General Fund Debt of \$350,000; but not enough to meet any part of the other requirements of the Constitution for interest on the late loans for the enlargement, and appropriations toward a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the principal of such loans. In anticipation of this deficiency, provision was made for such appropriations, or at least a portion of them, out of the tax to be collected during the current fiscal year.

The Constitution limits loans to eighteen years. This limitation the Governor considers too small, and creates an annual charge upon the revenues beyond the ability of the canals to meet; and accordingly he recommends a constitutional amendment. He praises the contract system for canal repairs. The work of enlarging and completing the canals happily progresses. The six per cent. loan of \$2,520,000 was taken at a premium of \$565,880. In June a loan of \$1,500,000 was issued for the redemption of the Canal Revenue certificates, and taken at a premium of \$204,511. A loan of \$4,500,000 issued upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to pay \$4,000,000 of State stock falling due on January 1, 1856, and to meet deficiencies in the sinking Fund, has been made at only 5 per cent. interest, and a considerable premium realized thereon.

The credit of the State is unimpaired. The Syracuse Salt-works are prosperous; inspected, bushels, 6,000,000; increase, 250,000. New salt-works are in progress. The revenue of one per cent. is sufficient. Sixteen banking associations and six individuals have commenced during the last fiscal year under the General Banking Law; eight of these came of expiring Safety-Fund banks. Four banking Associations and five bankers give notice of stopping business. Amount of circulating notes by banks and bankers, \$24,438,001; securities therefor, \$25,590,848, held by the Superintendent. Unredeemed circulating notes issued by banks incorporated by special acts, and whose charters have not expired, \$11,290,235. Outstanding circulation of specially incorporated banks, whose charters expired previously to the 30th September, \$5,431,386. The Safety-Fund bank matters promise fairly, and the Governor praises the banks as meriting confidence. They are local institutions with hardly an exception, confining their business to their neighborhoods. The Governor deprecates any change in the basis of currency securities, by affording a more available class of securities. He suggests a law restraining banks from making loans on the hypothecation of stocks beyond a reasonable per centage on their capital—thus compelling them to resume their legitimate functions, now departed from in the city, and affording facilities to the producing classes, now driven into "the street."

The amount of school moneys apportioned is \$1,110,000, \$800,000 of which are taxes; \$165,000, United States Deposit Fund; \$145,000, Common School Fund; Expended for Teachers, \$2,301,411; Libraries, \$55,216; School-houses, &c., \$863,990. School Districts, 11,748; Children of proper age, 1,233,987; at District Schools, 900,523; Academies, 38,734; Colored, 5,243; Unincorporated, 53,764—leaving 225,854 not in

attendance at any place of instruction, not counting Colleges. If the age of six were substituted for four, the minimum period, he thinks this proportion would be greatly reduced. The number of volumes in District Libraries is 1,105,370; School-houses, 11,028, of which 9,356 are framed buildings. He calls attention to the defects of Public School policy; desires that every child should be educated, and recommends an Education Board for every town. The Annual Reports he pronounces inaccurate; and yet on these appropriations are made. He recommends the institution of School Fund Commissioners; that the State Schools be entirely free; and makes various suggestions of School reform.

Of the improvements in the militia system he speaks favorably, and recommends the sale of the City Arsenal. He favors the plan of an Agricultural College. He thinks that the Emigration Commissioners will probably require legislative relief, immigration and the Castle-Garden depot. The Harbor Commissioners are duly praised; so too the Railroad Commissioners. Various criminal reforms are justly set forth; and an important change regarding the challenging of jurors recommended.

The population of the State is set down at 3,470,063—an increase since 1850 of 372,024; no great increase, we think, for the greatest of all the States. Native voters, 516,745; Naturalized, 135,076; Aliens, 632,746; Colored persons not taxed, 35,956; Indians, 3,945.

An additional judicial district of the Supreme Court is recommended, as well as two additional Justices, to which New York city is entitled. The management of the State Prisoners is commended. Number of prisoners, 1,905—decrease 89; expenditures \$233,343; earnings \$198,230. The Governor recommends that a portion of the earnings of the prisoners be set aside for their benefit when at liberty. He offers some points for reform. He is conscious of the necessity of relieving the Executive of a portion of the burden of examining appeals for pardon and commutation of punishment; and thinks that greater discretionary power should be given to Judges. He praises the House of Refuge. He suggests an increase of Insane Asylums, and applauds the Blind and Deaf and Dumb and Idiot Asylums. The claim of the Stockbridge Indians he admits. The immunity of New York from yellow fever is mentioned, and the granting of any increased powers necessary to preserve it recommended. The Temperance law is upheld by the Governor, morally and constitutionally. An appropriation for the State expenses in the Lempong Slave case is asked.

BURNED ALIVE.—A letter in the New Orleans Picayune, dated Dec. 25, written from Lexington, Miss., says:

A daughter of a very worthy gentleman, while riding on horseback to visit a neighbor, was assaulted by a negro man, who made the most hellish attempt to violate her person. When a gentleman came in sight, the negro fled, and the gentleman carried the almost inanimate girl to her father's house. After depositing her there, he raised the alarm, and the people hurried out to hunt the negro. They were not long in finding him. He belonged to the Wade estate. They brought him into the town of Lexington, and then, in the most public street, chained him to a stake, and burned him alive!

Mr. John Lawrence Bagler, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from \$5,000 to \$3,000, that he can do as follows: Jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky—three feet further than any man in the United States—one foot further than any man in the world—or that he can stand flat-footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four thick.

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

The Charleston Courier of the 7th says:— "The steamer Thomas Swan, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, had, as a portion of her live cargo, four elephants, destined for a Southern manager. During the severe weather of Saturday one of the elephants was lost overboard in the rolling of the vessel; the others are doing as well as could be expected, and will, perhaps, bring 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, by and for actual settlers. In 8 hours and 15 minutes of one day the same week, 280 land warrants were located, and 95 cash entries were made.

The Springfield Republican says whooping cough has prevailed in that city this season to a considerable extent. A very great relief, we are assured upon practical knowledge, is, by wearing about the neck a fresh tanned rope, of the size of a bed-cord, covered with a thin ribbon. The aroma of the tar has a wonderful effect in quieting the cough, and preventing the spasms.

Documents in possession of the State Railway Commissioners show that the earnings of the New York railroads during the year ending Sept. 30th, amount to \$20,843,000, and their expenses during the same period to \$11,310,000. Total length of roads, 3,216 miles; cost of construction, \$125,252,669; number of passengers carried, 35,539,164; tons of freight, 3,417,207.

According to Dimsore's Railway Guide for January, the number of miles of railway now in operation in the United States is 23,242 which is an increase of 3,405 since January of last year. Valuing the completed railroads at \$30,000 per mile, the capital now invested in this interest amounts to \$697,260,000.

The Toronto papers come to us filled with glowing accounts of the great Railway Festival, on the occasion of the opening of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway. Five thousand persons are estimated to have been present, and the proceedings terminated with a dejeuner and ball, at the former of which, Mayor Allan, of Toronto, presided.

The New York Central Railroad Company has put on the road two magnificent and powerful engines, one of which carries a train of 45 heavily laden cars with the greatest ease.

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 largest number any one year has ever yet shown.

Two young women were killed in Jersey City on the 15th inst., from the explosion of fire works which they were engaged in manufacturing.

It is not often that one State is blessed with two Governors, acting at the same time. Wisconsin is favored above its neighbors. Gov. Barstow's seat is contested by Mr. Bashford, and both parties have been sworn in—the former in the regular way, and the latter by a Supreme Court Judge. Mr. Barstow received the certificate of the Board of Canvassers. Mr. Bashford, however, proceeds at once to file charges of fraud and corruption against his opponent, and an "astounding series" of developments is promised by those who are in the secret. It is a curious condition of things.

The extent of the damage resulting from the late severe storms on our coast will hardly be known for a long time to come. Five or six vessels are known to have been wrecked on the shores of New Jersey and Long Island. Of the loss of others the only record will probably be that they were never heard of after these January storms. Impelled by a furious north-easter upon a dangerous coast, in a blinding whirl of snow, and in weather intensely cold, they have gone to pieces, and their living freight has perished in sight of land—almost within sight of their destined port.

The editors of the New York Shipping List have published their annual statement of the Sugar trade of the United States, from which we learn that the receipts into the country of Foreign unrefined Sugar, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, were 205,064 tons, and the consumption was 191,025 tons, against the receipts of 1854 of 165,925 tons, and consumption 150,845 tons. The total consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in 1855 was 379,197 tons, against a total consumption in 1854 of 355,268 tons—being a decrease of nearly 1 5-8 per cent.

The Hartford Times says the thick coating of ice upon the cherry, pear and peach trees has served to protect them from the frost, and at the same time has acted in the capacity of a burning glass by concentrating and intensifying the rays from the sun until the unreasonable warmth thus imparted has had the effect of starting the flow of sap, and developing the buds. It is feared the damage is very serious.

The Great Reaper case has been decided in favor of Many's machine. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the United States Circuit Court in this important case, which was argued last Summer at Cincinnati by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and E. N. Dickerson for Mr. McCormick, and E. M. Stanton and George Harding for defendants. The decision on all of the points is in favor of the defendants.

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According to the late census, the population of Kings County, N. Y., is 216,355—an increase of 137,664 since 1845. Of this number 32,627 are voters. Of the voters 14,350 are naturalized citizens—3,927 less than there are of native voters. Aliens 65,636. Total population of Brooklyn City is 205,250—an increase since 1845 of 132,481, viz: by annexing Williamsburg and Bushwick, 56,476, and the remainder by immigration.

The total receipts last year of the Reading Railroad, as per the annual report of the Treasurer of the Company, have been \$4,321,793, which, after deductions of interest, expenses, &c., leaves a dividend fund of \$1,940,405.

Four Portuguese sailors lost their lives last week 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 fire in the close fore-cabin, and went asleep, never to awake.

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

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

The earnings of the Roms and Watertown Railroad in December, were \$50,874, against \$40,514 in December, 1854.

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, are in circulation in Brooklyn, in New York Markets—Jan. 21, 1856.

Flour—Pots 77 00, Pearls 8 00 per 100 lbs. Ashes and Meal—Flour 7 87 a 8 00 for common to good State and Western mixed, 9 50 a 11 50 for common to choice extra Genesee. Rye Flour 5 50 a 7 12. Corn Meal 4 00 for Jersey. Wheat 1 20 a 1 30 for Southern red, 2 00 a 2 12 for white. Bye 1 28 a 1 31. Barley 1 15 a 1 24. Oats 41 a 43c. For Jersey, 44 a 47c. For State, 48 a 50c. For Western. Corn 91 a 93c. For Western mixed. White Beans 2 75 per bushel. Peas 1 35 for Canadian, 2 50 for black-eyed.

Provisions—Pork 14 50 for prime, 17 00 for mess. Beef 10 a 12 00 for country prime, 10 62 a 12 00 for country mess. Lard 1 10c. Dressed Hogs 72c. Butter 17 a 22c. For Ohio, 23 a 25c. For State dairies, 26 a 28c. For fresh made. Cheese 9 a 10c. Eggs 20 a 22c per dozen. Potatoes and Turnips—Common Potatoes 1 50 a 1 75. Mercers and Cutters 1 75 a 2 00. Turnips 56 a 67c per bushel. Seeds—Clover 12 a 13c. Timothy 3 00 a 3 25 per bushel. Tallow—123 a 13c.

MARRIED. In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1856, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, Mr. E. S. B. Maxson to Miss MARY A. BRAND, both of Brookfield.

DIED. In Milton, Rock Co., Wis., Nov. 30th, in the 19th year of her age, MARTHA, daughter of Abel and Lucy Ann Babcock, much beloved and mourned by all who knew her. R. B. In Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 9th of December, ELIJAH LEWIS, aged sixty-three years and three months. In Westley, R. I., Oct. 14, 1855, at the residence of Capt. Joshua Thompson Jr., Miss ABIGAIL STILLMAN, aged seventy, the full hope of a glorious immortality. She possessed religion in her early life, and became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, where she remained an honor to the Christian name until removed to join the church triumphant. The memory of the just is blessed. D. C. A young man, by the name of JOSEPH DAVIS, while sporting on the ice near Lost Creek, Va., Nov. 25th, fell through the ice, and was killed. He was a man much loved. An obituary notice will no doubt soon appear.

LETTERS. L. R. Burdock, Edwin Daniels, Wm F Randolph, D O Burdock, N Y Hull, Noyes Spicer, L M Cottrell, F West, E R Clarke, W B Maxson, P L Berry, C L Hall, J P Hydon, J C Green, A Lenpher, E R Crandall, P P Osgood, R W Crandall, E Konigsmaacher, J Whitford.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: B F Clarke, New London, Ct \$2 00 vol. 12 No. 52 Samuel Dunham, Metuchen, N J 2 00 12 52 C H Breese 2 00 12 52 A F Randolph, Plainfield, N J 2 00 12 52 Miss Koenigsmaacher, Ephrata, Pa 2 00 12 52 S A Taft, Mt Vernon, Mich 1 00 12 52 Wm A Whiford, Albion, Wis 2 00 12 52 Noyes Spicer, Indianapolis, Ind 2 00 12 52 Mrs I Clarke, Leonardsville 2 00 12 52 Lucinda Rogers 2 00 12 52 Lodovick Saunders, Berlin 2 50 12 52 C L Hall, Alfred 4 00 12 52 B Champlin 2 00 12 52 Maxson Stillman, Alfred Center 2 00 12 52 Samuel Stillman Jr 2 00 12 52 Samantha Potter 4 00 12 52 Pines Dunsen, DeRuyter 2 00 12 52 William Wightman, Nilo 2 00 12 52 Mrs A Stillman 4 00 12 52 Clarke Witter 2 00 12 52 Mrs P O Coon 3 00 11 52 Noah K Brown 4 00 12 52

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Maxson Stillman Jr, Alfred Center \$1 00 Miss E C Hydon, Smithport, Pa 1 00 WILLIAM M ROGERS, Treasurer.

Merchant Tailoring Establishment. THE subscriber, having sold his interest in the firm of A. D. Titworth & Co. of Plainfield, and located himself at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, New York, as Merchant Tailor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Clothing, would respectfully invite his friends, and as many others as feel disposed to study his economy, to give him a call, assuring that his experience in the business will enable him to do better for his customers than they can do for themselves. He will employ the best of workmen, and give to the business his whole attention. Clothes, Cassimeres, and Vestings of the latest pattern, constantly on hand, and made to order in the most approved manner, at short notice. Also, any persons wishing cutting done for their friends at home, by observing the following directions, can be accommodated with any style they wish:— Coat Measure—1st. Placing the measure at anet bone of neck, down to center of arm or shoulder; then waist above the hip, and length of coat. 2d. From seam of back, giving width of back; then to elbow and length of sleeve, beuding 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. 2d. Breast and waist measure. 3d. 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 Sabbath day. All orders thankfully received and executed to with dispatch. Terms, cash on delivery. E. B. TITWORTH, Merchant Tailor. I can accommodate a Sabbatarian within an hour in my room.

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

Savory's Temperance Hotel AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS, From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts per Night. DELA SARTER, Sup't. JOHN S. SARTER, Proprietor.

Bibliotheca Sacra, AND AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.—The Thirtieth Volume commenced Jan. 1, 1856. This volume will be enlarged to 300 pages; will be printed on a new, large, and beautiful type, and on paper superior to that of any previous volume. This Quarterly contains articles of permanent value, by some of the ablest writers in the country. In its department it has no superior, and no Minister can afford to be without it. It is the most learned, the largest, and the cheapest Quarterly of its kind in the country. TERMS—\$3 per annum in advance. \$4 if not in advance. W. F. DRAPER, Andover, Mass.

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

Alfred Highland Water-Cure. THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Diseases, 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 Homoeopathic prescriptions—an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Special attention will be given to diseases commonly called "nergetic cases," such as Hip Disease, Neuralgias, Cancers, (in their early stages), and Cancers and Neurosis of bone. Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be attended to. Address, H. P. BURDICK, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. IN connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, I opened to Mauch Chunk—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 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. For Somerville, at 7 30 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 15 and 4 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 05 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 40 and 6 13 P. M. JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

Hudson River Railroad. TRAINS leave Chambers street daily, for Albany and Troy. On any 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 Poughkeepsie, 2 30 P. M. For Sing Sing, 4 20 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7 15 and 11 A. M

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 relate to their business. For this reason we have of late given considerable space to agricultural articles, and shall continue to do so in time to come. Many of the articles copied from our exchanges will perhaps not bear criticism in all points. But if they serve to awaken interest, and lead to discussion among those who read them, our object will be attained.

Something about Fencing.

The New York Daily Times lately published an article designed to show, that one of the most important things connected with the successful cultivation of various crops, is to 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, moisture-gathering fibres if twisted together would not form a cord as large as the finest hair. Now such delicate fibres can not more grow in a bed of coarse sand than a root the size of a knitting-needle could grow among pebbles as large as chestnuts.

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 can 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 infertility of washed or sandy soils, and we may remark, in passing, that the best of all fertilizers for such soils is an admixture of clay or other impalpable earth. The "resolves" of all the committees in the world, and the application, in limited quantities, of the best artificial fertilizers yet discovered, cannot make permanently fertile soils of much of the sandy plains of central Long Island, until they are supplied with a considerable per centage of this requisite fine earthy material.

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 infinitesimal 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 sap-absorbing roots, is that it should be free from substances noxious or poisonous to the growing roots.

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 sesquioxide 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 mingled with decaying vegetables, to yield up a 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 poisonous 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 such a soil will grow for a year or two and then die out. So long as its roots remain in the surface, air exposed soil, it grows vigorously, but being a deep-rooted plant, the roots after the first or second year extend down below the reach of the air, where they absorb the poisonous sub-oxide of iron, and the crop 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. Other grasses send out a greater number of side roots, and on this account are more durable upon a shallow worked soil.

The same reasoning applies to other crops. A soil deeply stirred, and thus rendered free from poison, allows a deeper growth of roots and, as a matter of course, a heavier surface yield. The roots of corn and the cereals generally, during a single season, send down roots two or three feet into a well prepared soil.

The third requisite for a full supply of sap to a plant is, that the sap-absorbing roots extend below the temporary effects of drouth. Upon moist soils the drying 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 fast as it is drawn up from below by capillary attraction; and if the plant is not killed outright by want of moisture, there is not enough fluid supplied to carry down the food collect-

ed by the leaves, and a feeble growth is the consequence.

Another fact worthy of notice is this, that the water arising from an unprepared sub-soil to supply rapid evaporation, is charged with poisons, and these conspire with drouth to injure or kill the plant.

A soil deeply stirred with the common or sub-soil plow, and thus exposed to the action of the air, is pulverized and freed from poisons; and the roots of plants, instead of being confined to a few inches of surface, run down deeply where they are entirely beyond the reach of drouth. They receive a more full and constant supply of sap, and are ready at all times to appropriate the food gathered from the air. The water rising to the surface 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 effected by deep plowing, though more perfectly by draining,) and the necessity of admitting 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. Sub-soil 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 will the most thoroughly pulverize the ground with the least expenditure of force. The implement in common use, we think, preferable for general purposes to the one recently introduced, and somewhat extensively commended in a few agricultural papers, as the "lifting plow." This is easily drawn through the ground, but though that is an advantage, it has the disadvantage of not breaking and pulverizing the soil sufficiently. Its shape is that of a double pointed wedge, which elevates the soil in a mass, letting it fall back again into nearly the same position, while its tendency is to pack the particles more closely together, above as well as below its path. The sub-soil plow in most general use is more in the form of the common plow with a narrow, flat mould-board, the rear part being 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 plowing.

Economic Cultivation.

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 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 so little compared with what he is really anxious and 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 smaller quantity of land than is usually done. Instead of planting five acres of corn, plant two, or even one; and plow and cultivate this small field to the entire neglect, if need be, of other acres. If those lie fallow, it will be useful to the soil, and at least no money will be wasted upon them.

We say to such farmers, in the second place, you can do more than you have done in the preparation of various composts. There are very few farmers who cannot double and treble the quantity and value of these necessary means of restoring vigor to worn-out and barren soils. By diminishing the extent of surface under cultivation, and by proper industry in preparing composts, there is scarcely a farm in the country that cannot be made to produce its sixty, and seventy, and eighty bushels of corn to the acre. And even though one acre only is brought up to this desirable condition, a series of years will suffice to bring the whole farm to a high state of cultivation. If only small fields are made thus productive, a hope and courage of the farmer will be thereby excited, and he will stand up manfully among men, and tell of his success as well as they.

We would not advise farmers of limited means to buy guano or phosphates at any thing like their present prices. Pay your poorer neighbor his six or eight shillings a year (if you cannot exchange work with him) to help you collect leaves from the forest, mud from the meadow, carting the latter only after it is tolerably dry, peat or marl from the bog; and if you can buy barn-yard manures, mix them with turf, sods, roots, and weeds, dirty straw, spilt hay, chips that are unfit to burn; and if you are conveniently situated for it, get sea-weeds from the sea-shore, oyster shells, old bones, horns, &c. Dead animals are of great value. The offal from a slaughter-house, worthless scraps of hides, bones, &c., should be used only with large quantities of common soil, or of some other solvent. Not one in a hundred turns to the best account the contents of privies, hog-pens, soap-suds, and other kinds of waste.

Pardon us for asking, why will you tax yourselves so severely by neglecting any of these modes of improving your lands? It may be only such neglect that keeps you in poverty; and though you enter upon the work with many painful doubts in relation to the results, we will assure you against loss from

any such operations, if conducted with tolerable discretion.

Now is the time to commence this system of operation for the next year. On every leisure day, let the time be occupied in these preparatory labors. Every hour thus spent is worth something, and will tend to fill your purse at the time of harvest.

Almost all farmers sadly neglect their barn-yard manures. Were these properly cared for, their value, as a whole, would be more than double. [Plough, Loom, and Anvil.]

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 obtained for fall and winter use. Upon such soils only one crop can generally be obtained, in a season. Such soils should be well drained, and cultivated in beds or ridges, so 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 supplies of warm, stimulating manures. It is an important object with market gardeners 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 management of successive crops, they get two or three crops in one season. Apple trees do well on such soils. When the ground is enriched by high manuring and the cultivation of hoed crops, the trees grow rapidly, and come into bearing some years sooner than in a colder and heavier soil. They start earlier in the spring, and of course, have a longer season to grow, and the wood which they make becomes better matured and prepared to endure the cold of the ensuing winter.

In such soils, fall sowing is often practised to 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 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 manure is plowed in. Early peas are planted in rows perhaps five feet apart; then radishes are sowed broadcast, and raked in. The radishes are pulled before the peas are all picked. Between the rows of peas are 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. Or after peas and potatoes, onions and beets are sowed for the spring market. After lettuce and radishes, cabbages are set for fall use. Many such gardeners start vegetables in hot-beds under glass; thus they obtain potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages and cucumbers 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, irrigation is employed. Some of the strawberry gardens in the vicinity of Baltimore, consisting of from ten to one hundred acres, are made of worn-out sandy land, which has been redeemed by cultivation. One garden in the neighborhood of Boston, receives more than three thousand dollars annually for the vegetables and fruit grown upon twenty-six acres of such land. His proximity to a ready market, and to an abundant supply of manure, are circumstances which contribute greatly to his success. But high culture, and a skillful arrangement of successive crops are the essential conditions of his prosperity. I do not believe he would make as much money in proportion to his outlay, in the cultivation of a heavy loam, although the soil is in itself much more fertile. Early crops could not be obtained on such a soil, and these are a chief source of profit. Apples would not succeed as well as on a lighter and more sandy soil. From four Porter apple trees on such a soil, apples have been sold to the amount of more than a hundred dollars in a year. This to be sure is an extraordinary product, and was owing to the superior quality of the fruit; but under such culture on a sandy soil, Baldwins, Greenings and Russets will yield from four to five barrels to a tree, worth from two to four dollars a barrel. On such a soil peaches and plums thrive better than on any other, and bear full crops in four or five years from the stone.

Let no man say he cannot have a good garden, because he has only a piece of poor sandy land. On such land, he can have earlier crops than his neighbor who has a deep, rich, moist loam; and if he does not have so heavy a crop, he can have two to his neighbor's one. Plow early and deep, and put on manure with a liberal hand, and you shall have a luxuriant garden, where you have now an unproductive and barren patch. [New England Farmer.]

Singular Apple.

An apple was brought into Boston market for the present season, from New Hampshire, where it has received the name of "No-Blow." It is a most remarkable apple, in its appearance as well as in its character. It is about as near square as round, for it is neither. Its shape is oblong, and it looks like a club foot. The tree on which it grows stands in a pasture, where it is said to have come up from the dropped seed, and never

blossoms—the fruit rarely having any seed! Some of the specimens have little green-coated protuberances around the calyx, but they contain no seed. The apple is not entirely coreless, having the usual appearance of an apple core in the flesh, but wholly without seeds. The following is a description of 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 set in a deep cavity. One side resembles a Baldwin, and most of the other side a greenish russet. The flesh is yellowish, and flavored like the Rhode Island greening, becoming tender and pleasant to the taste. The calyx is almost without a basin, being the mere gathering in of the skin, having little green protuberances around it, looking like seed vessels. The shape of the fruit is very irregular, though constantly adhering to its form. It bulges out around the top, and is smaller below the middle. [Bunker Hill Aurora.]

Cabbages.

There are more ways to cook a fine cabbage than to boil it with a bacon side, and yet few seem to comprehend that there can be any loss in cooking it, even in this simple way. Two-thirds of the cooks place cabbage in cold water and start it to boiling; this extracts all the best juices, and makes the pot-liquor a soup. The cabbage-head, after having been washed and quartered, should be dropped into boiling water, with no more meat than just to season it. Cabbage may be cooked to equal broccoli or cauliflower. 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 colander and drain. Now season with a little nutmeg grated over, and you will have a dish little resembling what are generally called greens.

Bold and Successful Robbery.

The following curious case of robbery is detailed by the St. Louis Democrat, and displays a coolness and original sagacity on the part of the rogue which has seldom been paralleled anywhere:—

Monsieur Maurice Dejeames, lately arrived in our city, on New Year's Day was passing along Fourth street, when he met a friend and invited him to come to his hotel, and take dinner at his room. During the conversation, the house and number of the room were all given, and all heard by a third party, who happened to be standing by. This third party, on the look-out for a chance, caught an idea at once, and hastening to the hotel in advance of the Frenchman and his guest, represented to the landlord that he was the newly-employed servant of Monsieur, and that his governor would soon be along to order dinner in his room. The Frenchman and friend came and ordered dinner. The servant that waited on them was the same individual that heard their conversation on the pavement. The landlord thought of course Monsieur would prefer his own domestic; and the Monsieur was highly pleased indeed, that the landlord should provide him with such an attentive servant. The dinner was eaten with relish and the wine and jovial conversation flowed freely between host and guest. Suddenly, as the servant was removing the dishes he "accidentally" stumbled and the contents of one of the half consumed dishes was spilled upon Monsieur's coat. The confusion was great, as may be supposed, and the owner of the coat let off a volley of mingled French and English expletives at the stupidity and awkwardness of the servant, who was very humble in his apologies, and assured Monsieur that if he would just take off the coat and let him take it down stairs, he would bring it back presently as good as before without stain or blemish. The owner parted with his coat and at the same time (which he did not find out until afterwards) parted forever with a roll of money in one of the coat pockets and one or 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 reference to the loss of life in the Crimea, that certain battles were among the bloodiest ever fought, the sacrifice of life the greatest, &c. But such writers either forget, or certainly know very little about the terrible battles fought in former times, and even of a comparatively recent date, and within the memory of persons living. Let us notice some of these.

At the battle of Austerlitz 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 lost only 12,000.

At Jena and Austerlitz the Prussians lost 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 wounded.

At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French, 30,000.

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

At Smolenski the French loss was 17,000 men—that of the Russians, 10,000.

At Borodino, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

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

At Bautzen the French lost 25,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men; and the French between 10,000 and 12,000.

At Leipzig, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—the Allies, 1,790 officers, and

about 40,000 men—upwards of 100,000 men in all!

At Ligny, the Prussians lost 15,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; the French 6,800.

The battle of Trebbia lasted three days; and the French and Allies lost each about 12,000 men, or 24,000 in all.

Debt and Interest.

Henry Ward Beecher gives some very pertinent advice to young men just commencing life, which is quite as valuable to their elders in all classes of society:—

"I forgot to ask, in the earnestness of my congratulations, whether the farm is yours? Whether it is paid for? I hope the deeds are recorded, without mortgage or lien of any kind. I hope no notes are drawing interest. No blatter draws sharper than interest. Of all industrious workers none is comparable to that of interest. It works day and night, in fair and foul weather. It has no sound in its foot-steps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its firm grasp, as a fly is bound upon a spider's web. Debt rolls a man over and over, binding a man hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing raised on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its root, whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every single plant is like a platoon of bayonets, and a field full of them is like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than attempt to lie at ease upon interest."

Runaway Locomotive.

The Lancaster Island Daily, Jan. 9, says that about 12 o'clock, the day previous, the crowd of persons at the Railroad station in that city, awaiting the arrival of the train from Philadelphia, were not a little surprised to see a locomotive and tank coming up the road at high speed, which shot through the station like a meteor in chase of a rainbow, and hummed its course west, with unchecked speed, without engineer or attendant. The inference was that some accident had happened, and the excitement was great, but information was received in a short time, that a short distance below the Locomotive Works the morning train from Philadelphia had run into a train of empty trucks that was running on the track before it, demolishing a number of the trucks, and disengaging the locomotive and tank from them. The engineer and fireman on the truck train being frightened at the collision, jumped off, thus leaving the locomotive free to run down what it pleased. It was this that came careering through the city "at the top of its speed," without deigning to stop and take a drink as usual, and which seemed bound on a "Western expedition of such great moment, that it required all to "stand from under," without even given warning of its approach. We did not hear that it caused any serious accident on the road, nor where it finally "brought up."

Going to Law.

Upwards of eighty years ago there was in the town of Hatherleigh, in the county of Devon, an inn, known by the name of Client's Arms. There was a swinging signboard, on one side of which was painted a man stripped of his coat and waistcoat, exclaiming, "I've been to law and have won." And on the other side of the signboard was painted a man stark-naked, crying out, "Oh, what shall I do? I have been to law and have lost." The origin was this. Two men had a dispute about a little spot of land, respecting which they could not agree; recourse was had to legal proceedings, which ended in the verdict of a jury. The man against whom the verdict was given could not pay the costs, and the winner had to pay all his own. In fact, the loser was stripped of all his property; the victor was obliged to sell his little estate; then took an inn and set up the above mentioned sign as a warning to others. Some of the descendants are now living.

CURIOSITIES OF WATER.—Nor is the halstone 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 perfectly dry earth under the glass. Of a plaster of Paris statue, weighing five pounds, more than one good pound is solidified water. Even the precious opal is but a mass of flint and water, combined in the proportion of nine grains of the earthy ingredient to one of the fluid. Of an "acre of clay land a foot deep, weighing about one thousand two hundred tons, at least four hundred tons are water; and even of the great mountain chains with which the globe is ribbed, many millions of tons are water solidified into earth.

Water, indeed, exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of cursory observers. When the drier 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 than forty-five pounds of water in the first lot, sixty-four pounds in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to seventy-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 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 thousand copies of Webster's Spelling Book were sold by one firm in this city last year, 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-fifths of all the school books published in the United States are said to own Webster as their standard. The State of New York has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in as many of her public schools. Messrs. Chase has, in like manner, supplied 3,248 of her schools; nearly all. Wisconsin and New Jersey have provided for all their schools.

An award of \$6,500, for personal injuries on the New Haven Railroad in 1854, was rendered in the Supreme Court New York the other day against the Company.

New York and Erie Railroad.

On Sunday, 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, without 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, Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger at 4 P. M. via Sauffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express 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, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. O. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

Ayer's Pills.

FOR all the purposes of a Family Physic. There has long existed a public demand for an effective Purgative Pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of it has been made with conclusive results, showing that it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to take 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 success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is scrupulous and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much gripping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills irritate not, but gently cleanse the system, arising from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the boxes. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Head-ache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, &c. In truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the bowels. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemors, Scour and Scoury Colic, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They may be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine has its effects strongly when taken too freely. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this Pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. Then their virtues are once known the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

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