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

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

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VOL. XII.—NO. 34.

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· NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 31, 1856

WHOLE NO. 606.

The Sabbath Recarder.

THE NEW THEORY ESTABLISHED.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--From certain conceded facts, upon which some geologists have built a theory that the earth was at some remote period in a fluid condition, and which they advance in support of their other theory—the great age of earth -I am led to adopt a theory entirely different. One of these facts, and the one upon which I base my theory, is this: In descending into the earth, the temperature increases as you descend; and assuming that it contindraw the conclusion, that the earth, with the a melted state. To this I assent; but here we part. Their theory is, that the earth is cooling down from a melted state; while mine lamented how much it is neglected, even by is, that it is heating up to a melted state. In professors of religion. It is one of the crysupport of my theory, I adduce the fact that ing sins of the present day, that the Bible is from the lowest point in the crust of the earth temperature decreases towards the surface, until you emerge from the highest mountain peaks into everlasting snows. And this alone may be deemed sufficient to destroy their theory; for, from the amount of heat the earth must have given off in cooling to its present condition, and the laws of heat, the upper regions of the atmosphere should be

ings I wish to quote in support of my theory. some weight with the general reader. The first is one Malachi, who wrote a few years stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up." The other is Simon Peter, who often do, as if guided by an ignis fatuus. wrote a few years later. He says, "But the night; in the which the heavens shall pass ed up." The fact that these writings were penned before the modern theories of the earth were introduced, and therefore written without any direct view of destroying or supcoincidence of a future condition of the earth, as described by them, and that which it will that I think it cannot be successfully contro-

I will dispose of one or two facts, to which the advocates of the other refer as sustaining their views, and submit the question. And first, the equatorial diameter of the earth being greater than the polar. This they assume was caused by the rotation of the earth while in a fluid state. But the assumption that the earth was ever in a fluid state is the very thing to be first proved. I account for this difference of diameter upon well known philosophical laws—the expanding force of heat at the equator, and the contracting power of intense cold at the poles; and if any doubt the correctness of my estimate of the power of cold at the poles, let them go and measure it. The second is the fact that remains of plants and animals, now found only in tropical regions, have been found in high northern latitudes. From this they argue that this region, in consequence of the internal heat of the earth, at some former period possessed the temperature and characteristics of the torrid zone. But I take the position, that the poles of the earth have been changed from the equator to where they now are; consequently, what was the torrid zone before that change, now belts the earth from pole to pole. These remains, with the bones of the Mammoth and Mastodon found in the temperate regions on the other side of the globe, where this belt would come, may be deemed con- defense. But let a person go to the word of clusive on this point. But let me ask: Is it God as such, and study it to know what he not much more probable that the elephant says to us, and there will be no danger of found at the mouth of the Lena would be mistake, at least fatal mistake. overtaken and encased in ice, by the sudden change of temperature, caused by such a change of the poles, than it would by the slow and gradual change consequent upon their fact, the duty of every one to obtain as much theory of the cooling of the earth? And useful knowledge as he can, and to study all here, in the sudden change of the rotary motion of the earth, consequent upon the changing of its poles, I have, probably, by impediment to usefulness in the Christian chance, stumbled upon the proximate cause world. We do hope that the blessed day that "brought our planet into a state of" slight "ruin." It so, it must settle the important Christ, in all its membership, will be so com-

theory or mine has the better claim to be re-

garded as the true one? Who Knows?

For the Sabbath Recorder. KNOWLEDGE OF THE SCRIPTURES

The Bible is the most wonderful book in the world. The first step to a proper appreciation of its authenticity and divine inspiration. This has been tested and proved by men of learning and piety in past ages, and evidences are yet adduced which all the scepticism of the world cannot overthrow. Besides, it holds its credentials in the peculiarity and purity of its doctrines, and in its singular phraseology. Nor is there any lack in the internal evidence, as every person knows who has carefully read it; for it gives such a vivid and faithful view of the ues to increase onward in the same ratio, they internal and secret exercises of the mind as no other book does or ever did. The fact of exception of a comparatively thin crust, is in its giving a faithful and true picture of man's inmost soul, as well as his outward life, is demonstrative of its divinity. But it is to be but little read and studied and prayed over where an observation has been taken, the by persons where godliness. Works of fiction and romance are eagerly read, and periodicals of the present day pander to the corrupt taste of society, and become popular principally for the novels they contain. Many persons who hold their membership in Christ- | der his soul alive to the duties God has as ian churches, if they are guilty of reading at signed him, than the Prayer and Conference all, will apply themselves diligently to the Meeting. It is here that the earnest seeker perusal of novel tales in newspapers and after Christ will come to find refreshment for magazines, and let their Bibles get dusty on the thirsting soul, and here that he delights Another fact which I bring to sustain the their tables or shelves. It is very clear that to meet with those who have met to worship view that the inner crust of the earth is the Bible is but little read, from the ignorance our Heavenly Father. The poor and despis- were not particular about food, but ate almost gradually melting away, is the constantly-re- manifested by professors. Are there not ed, the weary and heavy laden, and the soul curring eruptions of lava from volcanoes, many who are not able to tell you what the sick of sin, here may find abundant supplies forced out by the expansive force of the solid leading doctrines of the Bible are? Multi- of grace, that shall be of great worth and flowers were developed to their bibles and substances of the earth in heating to a melt- tudes are ignorant of God's plan of saving comfort to them while traveling up and down gree, and in the cities, every house, however ing state. Close those safety-valves of the sinners, and the doctrine of justification by the earth, and that will afford greater joy small, had its garden. Domestic animals earth, and how soon would it be rent asunder. faith is nearly unintelligible. Ask many, who when the cold hand of death is laid upon abounded, and dogs and cats (and those of the I also have some authors, from whose writ- have joined our churches under excitement them. And yet very many of Christ's proand a manufactured revival, what they under-I will quote from but two; and though they stand by reconciliation through the blood of may not stand very high in the estimation of the cross, and they cannot tell-in fact, they the hallowed influences surrounding God's fox the favorite son of the devil, and therefore the scientific, I think their writings will have scarcely know what you mean. As to the ordinances and institutions of the church, they know no more than what others have told prior to the Christian era; and he speaks by them, and they become Baptists, or Presbyauthority. He says, "For behold the day terians, or Methodists, just as circumstances cometh that shall burn as an oven; and all happen to lead. Such individuals lie open to the proud, yes, all that do wickedly, shall be all the sophisms and rotten theology of the

Study the Bible; it is full of God-full of day of the Lord will come as a thief in the divine light-full of salvation in Christ Jesus -full of consolation for the lost, the weary, away with a great noise, and the elements and the heavy laden. Study it prayerfully; these social occasions. We are not now as shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, it will be a light in a dark place—the beacon and the works that are therein, shall be burn- light on a rock, to direct the way while sailing over the troubled and dangerous ocean of life—the day-star breaking in upon the dark- religious men is growing less. Our position ness, and giving hope and encouragement, when the spirit is troubled by the strange porting any of them; and the remarkable vicissitudes of time. Study the Bible; it will present you with examples of piety and devotion-of self-denial and zeal in the cause eventually reach according to my theory, gives of Christ. It will give you enlarged ideas of to the evidence already offered such weight | divine mercy—it will inspire your compassion for a perishing world—it will elevate your thoughts and purify your affections-it will fit you for life and death and eternity.

times, and are likely to wander about, as they

We should study the Bible in order to know what God's will is, and to acquire that knowledge which will lead us back to God, Scriptures are perverted by some, who wrest their meaning to their own selfish ends, and minate in our final ruin to support fabrications of their own. Some unite with the devil in forming a creed or a sect, and then go to the Bible to endorse it, and thus error becomes rampant, and its believers fanatics. In this way past errors originated and have been propagated, and in the same way more modern and recent errors have arisen and are defended. Mormonism, that grand piece of devilishness, sensuality, infidelity, and misery, is supposed to be an additional revelation to the Bible, and would have been frowned out of existence long ago, had the Bible been known and believed. Materialism, and the doctrine of annihilation, had never been entertained, had men gone to the Bible with a prayerful mind, in order to know the truth and the will of God. But creeds and dogmas were formed in the corrupt heart, and the Bible was twisted and distorted to support them. When men are disposed to error and the corruption of the truth, it is not very difficult to find some abstract passage or passages of Scripture for

stood that all other reading is to be neglected: for we consider it to be wise, and, in is the bane of our churches, and the greatest will dawn upon the world when the church of question how long the elephant found at the mouth of the Lena had remained imbedded in in ice. And now I submit, whether their and terrible as an army with banners." Gro. R. WHEELER.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Sure, to the mansions of the blest, When infant innocence ascends, Some angel brighter than the rest

The spotless spirit's flight attends. On wings of ecstacy they rise, Beyond where worlds material roll,

Till some fair sister of the skies Receives the unpolluted soul. There at the Almighty Father's hand,

The choirs of infant scraphs stand, And dazzling shine, where all are bright That inextirguishable beam, With dust united at our birth, Sheds a more dim, discolored gleam,

Nearest the throne of living light,

The more it lingers upon earth. Closed in this dark abode of clay, The stream of glory faintly barns, Nor unobscured the lucid ray To its own native fount returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath Decrees his bounty to resume, And points the shent shaft of death Which speeds an infant to the tomb,

No passion fierce, no low desire, Has quenched the radiance of the flame; Back to its God the living fire Returns, unsubied as it came.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

PRAYER AND CONFERENCE MEETINGS.

No occasion, perhaps, is better fitted to warm the heart of the Christian, and to ren children at such meetings. When first we put on the armor of Christ, jesty by hurting his favorite.

and begin to battle for the triumph of his glorious cause, then it is our chief delight to and agreeable. The laborers, however, and with our fellows upon the great principles of religion. But, alas, how very soon many begin to feel and to exhibit that coldness so natural to man! It is then we begin to let A ship with two hundred of them arrived, speak in the prayer circle; and finally, we neglect to meet at all with our brethren on we once were; our hearts have become colder, our consciences are getting seared, and our love for godliness and the society of now is a critical one, for we are trifling with the Holy Spirit—a sin against God, and attended with great danger; while the narrow way in which we once loved to walk, has become a broad road, leading us on with the vast multitude of Satan's followers towards that awful abyss where the helpless victims of misery are weeping and gnashing their teeth with pain. Surely, the way to ruin i broad, and the danger of losing the soul is great, for the road to heaven is a narrow way, and is attended with great effort, while our natures are telling us to go on in the and final happiness and perfection. The broader way. How fearful the danger that we shall continue our steps in that way till it ter-

Whenever his circumstances will allow it the true Christian will not only be found in the Prayer and Conference Meeting, but his voice will there be heard in praising God and speaking words of encouragement to his brethren to cheer them on in their noble war fare, and warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come, and find refuge in God, whose mercies are everlasting.

As Christians, how closely are we watched by the world, and how often the anxious sin ner becomes discouraged in his seekings for the "waters of life," by the coldness and backwardness of those who profess to love the cause of Christ. O that men were wise, to know, and to feel as they should, th greatness of their responsibilities, and th real character of the influences they are continually exerting upon those around them, whether for good or evil, that their light might be made to shine with more glorious beams, alike on the path of the righteous and the

the Bible, we would not wish to be under- from the house of God, or from doing at any insist, that the lack of scriptural knowledge tale upon their characters during the whole

save the precious souls of those children from dark side of human nature. and are jealous of them, as many as 'twelve students have eternal ruin. Jesus Christ demands the services of all, and to labor in his vineyard is a heavenly work. To be thus engaged is not only a privilege, but the duty of the true Christian. That we may all be faithful work- up many a dark and winding pair of stairs from the lips of the world's children and ers in this vineyard, is the earnest prayer of A Young Brother.

WESTERLY, Jan. 16, 1856

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

A lecture on this subject was recently deliam Heine, the artist of the late Japan Expedition. From a report in one of the daily papers, we condense the substance of the sifts even from the refuse of society. As long else occupy my time, are the great awakenle**c**ture :—

The number of the inhabitants of Japan, which consists of three large islands and several groups of smaller ones, was estimated at from fifty to two hundred millions, but the lecturer was inclined to accept the former

The country was mountainous, containing many volcanoes, which could be seen far out at sea. Earthquakes were frequent; one of which has recently, as was well known, de Richard, and his ridicule like the sword of with hearers, were asleep, have been awakstroyed Simoda, one of the three harbors Saladin. Frosts have already stolen over his ened to the intensest auxiety, so that a hunthough not large, were swift and rapid. The climate was mostly severe, except on the southeast coast of Nipon; there the climate was mild and pleasant, the crops were abundraw deep lines on that noble countenance, dant, and there were hosts of hale and hearty up rushes from a fountain in the breast, a old people. Cultivation was carried to a high point, the steepest hil's being tilled to their topmost pinnacle. The Japanese, however, anything, even poisonous fishes and reptiles, while the greatest delicacy known to them flowers were developed to their highest de fessed followers are apt to forget the benefits and foxes were especially abundant. The here received, and pay little or no regard to reason of this was, that the Japanese think the are very careful not to offend his Satanic Ma-

The personal appearance of the middle and upper classes of the Japanese was pleasant meet in the house of prayer, and to converse the common classes generally, were rather ill-

Mr. Heine also gave a sketch of Japanese history up to the Sixteenth Centery, when the Portuguese first made their appearance. being well received, they were soon followed by the Dutch, and even by an English ship. The Jesuits also arrived not long after, and made converts in an astounding degree. At this time, however, civil war broke out, which lasted many years. In 1614, the side which vears before they were all destroyed. In the Holy Spirit. Since 1640 no strangers were allowed in Sixty persons, constituting a Portuguese embassy from Macao, were all beheaded.

the military profession, the members of which from for the trial of their faith. on account of the long duration of peace, were est the agricultural laborers, who were little of a poor peasant in a prayer meeting.

position than those of any other Oriental naion. They were permitted great freedom, which they seldom abused. The men of the nigher classes could each have one "chief wife," and as many others as they wished When they were divorced for infidelity, they need not support them-otherwise they must. a high point.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Greeks called the Laughing Philosophers spiritual life. Even from Lapland we hear against the use of means for lengthening out As professed lovers of the Redeemer, we Perhaps my opinion would be modified, if I of lively awakenings—how whole villages life. It is a fixed limit, of which we have need to watch closely our steps, and be fer- knew what kind of laughter it was in which have split up their brandy vats, which former- and can have no certain knowledge. We vent in prayer, that we may not create for they indulged. But I take it for granted that ly were greatly valued by them—how the know that there are remedies for the mest went in prayer, that we may not create for the most it was a good-humored cachinnation—a real judges in some districts have nothing to do, threatening diseases, and that God offen the most was a good-humored cachinnation—a real judges in some districts have nothing to do, threatening diseases, and that God offen the most was a good-humored cachinnation—a real judges in some districts have nothing to do, threatening diseases, and that God offen the most was a good-humored cachinnation and the most was a good-hum hearty side shake, with nothing satisfied or because the people are reconciled in love and blesses the use of them to the recovery of malicious in it. Whether the genial beams peace with one another. It is gladdening the sick. This is our warrant—this is our entime any duty that our Father may impose of prosperity, or the pelting hail of adversity, that so many awakenings have commenced in on us. How many parents will form such fell on their heads, their countenances were almost all directions. Some years since our preserving our own lives, and the lives of excuses, and by their example cast such influ- radiant with mirth, and their spirits as elastic fatherland was a desert, in whose sandy was a useful and improving subjects. Yet we would ences upon their children as shall tell a sad as the air they breathed. Would it not be only a few green oases were found here and better for us all if we could look upon life there; now new oases shoot up, like the stars how far off they are. Our times are in God's with the same phi'osophical serenity? Per- of a winter evening; and if we contemplate hands, not in our own. It is enough for us of their lives. Reader, are you a parent? haps we cannot avoid occasional depression; these oases with spiritual eyes, how levely is to know that we must die, and that death may Then may I ask you to think of these things, but we might cultivate, much more than we not the life there, where the soul, fainting with overtake us snywhere and at any moment. earnestly and prayerfully, and strive to let do, that moral optimism that sees good in heat in the desert, is refreshed with the crys- All the days of our appointed time, let us your light so shine before those committed to everything. How many spend their lives in tal clear fountains, where living waters allay wait in full preparation till our change come. making themselves miserable? By some ob- became suxious about their salvation,' and your care, that they may find blessed enjoy. liquity in their nature, they are ever scanning that the children awakened by him 'are acment in following your holy example. Teach the faults around them. The weather, the customed to meet for reading God's word, them to reverence God, and to love the as- scenery, the society, are all subjects for grum prayer, and praise; that the colporteurs he prefers to life; otherwise life uself will semblage of His people, and thus you may bling and dissatisfaction. They look on the work most blessedly, and that, through one appear to bim tirosome and void.

and suspicious.

germ of a noble nature. Dickens, in describing songs of praise are raised, more beautiful one of his inimitable characters, says: " Away than those which at any time have been heard was a door known to but few, but it opened where all the inhabitants are clothed in snow. into the heart." To find these secret doors, white garments—the fine linen of the right. through which the souls of our fellow men eousness of Christ-where love beams in admit their visitors, should ever be our aim. every glance, and peace is enthroned on every Fewer then would, Timon-like, turn their forehead, and all are illumined by heavenly back upon a hated humanity.

spent his life in cultivating this kindly spirit. ter of the country, we learn that, through the livered at Clinton Hall, New York, by Wil. Owing to a very happy mental constitution, preaching and frequent household visitations his equanimity is seldom disturbed by the an- of one pastor, 'almost a whole congregation noyances that so frequently embitter the lives | A minister in the south of the country, also of other men. Some excellencies he always thus writes: What now more than all things as he can find any good, he refuses to speak ings in Scania, which increase both in depth ill of any man. Though his intellect is of a and extent. We already reckon more than high order, and his walks are amid the ab | twenty congregations around this, where a struse fields of science and literature, yet his greater or less number of men have been tastes are simple as those of a child; and he either awakened to understand their ruin,

his efficiency in battling for the cause of truth. instance Fjelkestad, where formerly no token When he is called to oppose error, or redress of spiritual life had been discerned within the wrong, his stern logic is like the battle-axe of memory of man, and where ministers, equally opened by the late treaty to the Americans. brow, but the tracery of time has been light dred, yea, even a thousand, are at one and Mineral springs abounded, and the rivers, on his countenance. Wrinkles hardly know the same time inquiring, What shall we do where to take up their abode on those placid to be saved ?!" features, that never yet writhed in anger or scorn. When care and sorrow begin to generous current, that bears away in one sweep every trace of time,

> " Though life's old age, Hath every nerve unstrung, The heart, the heart is a heritage, That keeps the old man young.

Such a character is delightful to contem plate. Like some tall mountain peak in a breast, send gushing forth from those jugged steeps a thousand joyous rills to make glad the face of nature and of man. But they can never stain that snow-capped brow.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN SWEDEN

A revival of peculiar interest has been progressing for months in different parts of Swe den. It has excited bitter opposition from he hierarchy of the Established Church, but "the Word of God is not bound." Rosent accounts indicate that the good work is going | ment, after reaching it. "He cannot pass." our duties pass undone; we neither pray nor according to Japanese accounts, in 1543, and forward more rapidly than ever, and that vital piety is being infused into cold and formal churches. The British Messenger gives the following account of it:-

> "The present revivals cannot be traced to a common source. They occurred simultathe Christians espoused being defeated, per- neously and independently in various parts of secution commenced, and it did not last many the country, under the quickening grace of

1638, 6,400 Christians were slaughtered, after | The awakening in Delecarlia occurred being besieged for three months, the Dutch through the instrumentality of the press. A gaining an unenviable notoriety by lending the | publisher, who had a large supply of Luther's | period of life? Nothing to us is or can be assistance of their artillery, &c., to the Pagans. sermons, suggested to some ministers to pur chase the books and sell them to their parish-Japan, the laws dooming all such to death. ioners. They readily made the purchasepushed the sale in their respective parishes. fixed—why is it withheld from us? Why are and urged their people to read the work. we not told just how long we have to live, After alluding to the manner of government | The people bought it-read, thought, feltand the extent to which the system of espion- became awakened, and soon the ministers age was carried, Mr. Heine spoke of the dif- found themselves surrounded by a people earferent classes of Japanese society. The nestly desirous to obtain more spiritual food highest comprised the princes, the next the A blessed time of refreshing was enjoyed; has concealed the time from us. The knowlnubles, the third the priests, and the fourth but they have had to endure much persecu- edge of it would embitter every day of our

Nor has the reviving influence been exchiefly occupied as guards. These four classes | perienced by the 'common people' only. It enjoyed certain privileges, among which was has entered the universities and schools, the that of wearing two swords, a long and a army, the legal profession, and the clergy short one. On gala days also, and on festive | Young ministers have been instrumental in occasions, they were allowed to wear wide the conversion of clergymen they were as pantaloons, of which they often possessed large | sisting. Young ladies not a few, of good numbers. When they were too poor to own | birth and accomplishments, have fled to Jesus, a pair, they hired one from a tailor for a day. and renounced the world, in consequence of The next class comprised the merchants, the coming into contact with the gospel in a truly

The Japanese women occupied a higher passes without bringing spiritual additions to the true church of Christ. And the Lord appears to be making bare his holy arm to

and to be in an inquiring condition.

these last years, throughout our whole land. | cometh." Awakenings occur even in districts where I only add, that the certainty, as to the time I have always admired that sect of old formerly there was not the smallest spark of of any one's death, does not militate at all

been recently awakened.

Now it has been said that there is no one the thirst eternally-where tears flow in so depraved and vicious, but has in him some streams, but they are heavenly tears-where light from above.

I have now in my mind's eye one who has | From a recent letter of a lady in the cencan enter with children into their sports, with all the apparent zest of his boyhood's days. condemnation, and danger, or have been brought, through the gospel, to new and right Nor does his invincible good nature impair peace in Christ. Whole congregations, for

THERE IS A TIME TO DIE.

BY REV. DR. HUMPHREY.

Death is the most certain of all events that can happen to us in this world. It is the only future event which we can speak of with absolute confidence. What changes, what sicknesses, what trials, may await us; where wo may be a year hence; where we shall die and be buried—who can tell? Not so with death. It is as certain to every one of us, old and sunny clime, its summit towering far above young, rich and poor, as that the sun will rise the region of storms and vapors, but its sides and set to morrow. So, also, the time of every person's death is fixed and certain. It must be so, if God has unchangeable purposes, embracing all beings and all events. 'Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth? Are not his days like the days of an hireling?" Again, it is said still more explicity, "His days are determined; the number of his months are with thee; thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot pass." - Here is an absolute certainty as to the time, the day, and the hour of every one's death. It is as fixed as the throne of God itself. Men have died, and will continue to-die, some older and some younger, but none will pass his But to us the time of our death is entirely uncertain. No event is more so. The pass-

ng moment of life is all that we are sure of. We know no more what shall happen to us on the morrow than at any future period. Everything touching the time and manner of our death is kept from our knowledge. Times and seasons are the secret things which belong to the Lord our God." What manuer of death will it be? By what dislease, or by what accident? Where? At home or abroad? At what time? At what

"And why-if there is no discharge, no escape from the stroke, and if the time is that we may keep the day of our departure continually in view, and prepare for it?"

O. man. "thou dost not inquire wisely con-

cerning this." It is in great mercy that God lives. We should be looking forward to the last day, as a criminal under the scutence of death does to the day of his execution, with this difference in his favor, that he may possibly be reprieved and live longer, while we could indulge no such hope. And we should be less likely to prepare for death than we now are. So prone are we in our fallen state to postpone, that if one who is unprepared to die were to be assured of living ten, twenty, or forty years, apprehending no dannext the mechanics and artists, and the low- Christian school, or hearing it from the lips | ger within that time, he would be certain to put off repentance to very near the fixed The revival still goes on, and scarce a week | limit so near, that he would be too much agitated to make the great and essential preparation. It is the uncertainty as to the time of our death, which constitutes the strongest achieve salvation in every district of the land | motive to prepare for it without any delay. In some places whole congregations appear It may come at any hour, by night or by day. to be pervaded by the Spirit of awakening, To great multitudes it does come "as a thief in the night." The highest health is no pro-A student writing from Upsala, says: 'It | tection. The most blooming youth is no de-At the birth and naming of children, many is remarkable how Christianity has advanced fense. The only safety for a day is to have ceremonies were observed. In the schools among the students within a few years. Not made "our calling and election sure." the children were taught reading and writing, long ago there were scarcely two or three Where one is suddenly cut off before our and the outlines of Japanese history. Among students to be found, for a series of years, eyes, let that warning, by Him who bath the the upper classes education was carried to who discovered any evidence of Chaistian keys of death and hell, sink down in our life; now there are between twenty and hearts. "Be ye also ready, for ye know not thirty. And in the same way has it been in the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man

> couragement, and we are to use the means of others, just as if no bounds were set. We see them not, we cannot prove how near or

Man ought always to have something which

New York, January 31, 1856.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B.

THE SCHOLAR AND SOCIETY.

"Who would be free must first be wise and good."

Knowledge, Liberty, and Religion, are the triple foundation on which society can rest with safety. They are the triple shield for these three prime elements. The proper eignty with the orator." and industrious blending of these elements a full and glorious civilization.

The Scholar's relations to these great powers are most intimate and important. To the each beat of your pulse, nearly one hundred ignorant the treasures of knowledge are closed. He has not the high vantage ground of make five hundred and fifty pages of a duothe scholar from which to labor. He may be decimo book. inspired by high and holy motives—he may be desirous of doing good; but he has not the ample field of the scholar for labor. He cannot give a definite mold and lasting power to thought.

To the scholar the prospect is far different. The fields of knowledge are his. The hopes and inspirations of religion are as freely offered to him as to the rest of humanity. Liberty is itself to be decided, to a great extent, by although not diminished, became more chasinvitingly waves her banners for him. All of the scholar. Admit all that can be said of the tened and practical. She labored assiduously the great avocations and duties and influences increasing influence of a new and growing for the benefit of the suffering and degraded extend to him special invitations.

relations, powers, and duties.

depends upon them for life and growth. Thinking, manufacturing thought, is the lead- power can control it. This is the only reing, the more definite business of a scholar's source—this is the only hope." life. There is but little thought-deep, comprehensive, enduring thought—in the world, save what is wrought out in the student's laboratory. The whole world brings material to him to be wrought into thought. He takes this and applies the tests for truth, and if it stands the trial, then the evolved thought is again passed over to the world, to be inwrought into all of the relations of society. This, at least, is the natural unperverted order.

The books of the past are the important implements, the essential materials, out of which he manufactures books for the present and future. No man ever wrote an entirely original book, but rather a revised edition of the pastrevised, and maybe improved, and maybe not improved. There are but few books that will answer for all time. It is the duty of the scholar to revise the thoughts of the past, adapting them to the present, and adding such new ones as Providence and man have evolved. The true scholar makes all past knowledge the basis, and not the limit, of research and progress No individual is fully prepared to give definite mold and shape to thought for the future save, perhaps, in the regions of fancy and fiction, until he has faithfully studied the greatest, the leading thoughts of the past on the same subject. This is one of the great missions of the student—that of preparing thought for the present and future.

Again, other things being equal, the more a man knows of every thing, the better he can teach any thing. The more thorough and complete the discipline of his own mind, the taste the opium pipe ever reform. better he can impart even a little discipline to the mind of another. A well educated man or woman will give the best education to a child. A person can teach in any one department better for being a scholar in other departments of learning. A genuine scholar, philosopher, and sage, who has not lost his common sense and his sympathies with the reckoned—that he had always justified himyoung—a man old in wisdom and in years, but young in feeling and affection, would be the best teacher even of the simplest and humblest branch of learning.

reaching and universal are the relations of the baptismal vow explained the day before, English grammar, who knows only the Eng | tures with considerable facility. lish language. The best English grammars, A tailor who has been in our employ connot to say all the improvements in the methods siderable since we moved into the city, pro-

selves, too, of still more learned men, still the city and the weather will permit. He teachers of natural science in college; and with Vong-Nyih. He has expressed a wish sent Winter, as follows:well they may have been, for they require an to become one with us, notwithstanding he extensive acquaintance with natural and men- expects strong opposition from his family and tal philosophy."

the writer. "The question," says the same probably be granted before many weeks. author, "who shall furnish the country with reading, with books and pamphlets and magazines, with quarterlies and monthlies and ble reason to hope for him of late. weeklies and dailies, is a question of incalcuthe preservation of the State and the Indi- lable moment. It is almost equivalent to terested, and attend evening devotions with vidual. They are the triple power for the the question, What shall be the prevailing us, and occasionally bring their friends, so promotion of Civilization. No State is secure thoughts and sentiments, character and spirit, that, with our household, I have a company without knowledge and religion to uphold of the people? In an age and country like of from four to eight attentive listeners nearly and preserve its liberties. The Church is ours, where everybody reads, able and elo- every evening. not safe without the largest liberty of con- quent writers form almost the atmosphere in science, and the clear light of knowledge to which the whole community live and move to five times a week, till the past three weeks, guide its activities. All that is of moral and land have their being. The orator was once my building operations have consumed all my of spiritual worth in civilization, has grown the oracle and prophet and director of the time on week days. out of the free and harmonious blending of people. The writer now divides the sover-

Hoe's Rotary Press will now throw off as knowledge. has produced the pure white light of progress. many words in an hour as can be written by No individual ignoring either of these great fifty men in a year. This modern scribe is principles, will fulfill his entire mission of life. a young giant, not exactly a hundred-handed No nation that ignores them can ever develop | Briarius, but doubtless will be when a few years older. Even now the one stationed in the office of the N. Y. Tribune writes off, at | Palestine :and fifty six thousand words, sufficient to

"While the mechanical efficiency of the press has thus been magnified a hundred-fold its moral power has been increasing in the same astonishing ratio. Now the question who shall wield this mighty moral engine—a questionwhich is to decide in a great measure the character and destiny of the present and Once there, and the field before her, her views coming generations, for time and eternity— were materially corrected, and her devotion, class of writers, who have never seen the in-Let us look more minutely at some of his side of a college, and who have got their ed
accomplished. When the agricultural scheme could save ourselves from much labor and ucation in the streets and market places—con- was projected she entered into in heartily, perplexity in condensing and improving our That the relation between the scholar and cede all on this point that the truth will justify and as we have before stated, not only did knowledge is most intimate and important, is —still the educated men of the country, if suffia proposition so obvious as to need no de- ciently numerous, and able, and well educatmonstration. It is, indeed, a truism. Scholars ed, can and will control the literature of the are the body-guards to learning. Education | country. At all events, if they cannot control it and give it a right direction, no human

LETTER FROM BRO. N. WARDNER,

SHANGHAE, China, Aug. 29, 1855.

Bro. Carpenter informed you in his last, that two persons have recently been added to religious mission. We have, in despite of our number by baptism—one of his servants and our cook. The scene was solemn, and drew tears from the eyes of some of the native spectators, chiefly the older members of Mrs. Minor, we have been led to form a high Mrs. W.'s school. We have since been under the painful necessity of excluding Tong her courage, practical determination, and ex-Uén-Châ. In the early part of last spring ecutive talent. Her labors have, humanly there about 55 years, yet he preached twice mention the death of Mr. Whiting, of Beirut, Bro. C., for non-compliance, ceased to employ speaking, hastened her departure from life, on the Sabbath, performed pastoral duties on the 8th November. A letter from Mr. him as teacher; since which he has absented himself from all of our religious meetings, except one communion season; and after being faithfully admonished and labored with, showed no disposition to reform. There are also strong evidences that he has become a confirmed opium smoker. Is it not a fortunate circumstance, that this man was not sent as a missionary to the Honan Jews? Bro. C. will probably give you more particulars. Opium smoking is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and is rapidly increasing. Last in the steps of predecessors Ming-Mang and from having been examined by him, as Mod- faith in London. With a view of obtaining year 75,000 chests were introduced from India, which cost China the snug little sum of \$25,945,000, and will probably slay many principal provisions of the edict in question: thousands of her sons and daughters. There are estimated to be about 10,000,000 of opium sots in China, involving about 8,000,000 families. Nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of this number may safely be reckoned as hopelessly ruined, as but very few who

Our cook, "Vóng Nyih," gives us much comfort, and manifests a tenderness of conscience that is not often met with in a Chinaman. The next day after he was baptized he came and told me that the pail he had been in the habit of buying oil in only held nine pounds, instead of ten as it had always been self in keeping the price of the other pound, because I told him, when he first came to work for us, that it held ten pounds, and would be so reckoned, and therefore he considered In the language of Prof. Tyler: "So far- it as his acknowledged right. But hearing things, that no one thing can be fully known as a solemn pledge, to God and man, that he without a knowledge of a multitude of other | would henceforth renounce all dishonesty, things. Hence, in order to teach any thing covetousness, and love of the world, it set to the best advantage, the teacher needs to him to thinking; and having occasion to buy know not merely that particular thing, but oil again that day, this thing was brought up every thing else to which it stands related. to his mind in a light which he could not re- To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-The best method of teaching a child his alpha- concile with that strict honests which the relibet is a question involving profound principles | gion of Jesus requires, he supposing I had been | Education, delivered in Plainfield, N. J., as of philology, as well as mental philosophy. deceived in regard to the size of the pail; published in the Recorder of Jan. 17th, re-None but a profound scholar and philosopher and he could not feel at ease till he had conference is made to the importance of each young children, and the same policy has been is qualified to make a spelling book. Web fessed the truth. Having got thus far, he religious denomination, and of the Seventhster studied and improved his spelling book looked up into my face, with his large honest day Baptist denomination in particular, havafter he had finished the best dictionary of eyes swimming in tears, and so full that he ing a literature of its own. I think it is not the English language, and had placed himself could hardly speak, and said, "Now will you fully understood what is meant by these sug- Slavery have been advocated by many able in the very foremost ranks of English philo- forgive me?" and on receiving an affirmative gestions. Will Bro. Hull, or some one else. logists. A good reading book can be pre- answer, he fell upon his knees, confessed the just inform us what kind of literature Sey- mentioned Dr. Fuller and Judge O'Neil. In pared only by a man of correct taste, wide deed as a breach of his Heavenly Father's enth-day Baptist literature is, or would be. acquaintance with literature, and finished clas- law, and begged for Jesus' sake that it might and in what respects a Sabbatarian literature sical education. No man can make a good be forgiven him. He can now read the Scrip- would differ from a literature demanded by schools are not only permitted, but assisted culcates, which his excellent parents taught

of teaching grammar, have been made by fesses also to love Jesus, and attends our Know Nothingism, either in church or state, Gillette informs us that for some two weeks books to make one wise and good could the sum of \$50,000 to be used for the benefit profound classical scholars, availing them- evening devotions regularly, when he is in I am, fraternally,

relatives. If he continues to give as good The same may be said of the scholar and evidence as he has thus far, his request will

Chung-Kwé, the faithful old man who has been with us so long, has given us considera-

There are two others who profess to be in-

Since my last I have preached from three

Our two schools are prospering, and the scholars make good proficiency in Scripture

MRS. MINOR'S DEATH.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian of January 12th has the following notice of the death of Mrs. Minor of the Agricultural Mission in

It is with deep regret that we have heard of the decease of Mrs. Minor of the Palestine Agricultural Mission. This lady, formerly of Philadelphia, first visited Palestine under an | gelist, in noticing this matter of enlargement enthusiastic impression that the time had ar- says:ived for the fulfillment of the prophecies in reference to Israel's restoration, and that she might be instrumental in furthering the work. Prudence might have dictated a different course, and certainly a more calculating policy would have prevented her from encountering the hardships of such an enterprise. Jews, and we have the best reason for knowential in calling forth similar enterprises. While we were fully aware that Mrs. Minor and her assistants held views, particularly in observing the seventh instead of the first cay a paper as large as the Observer. But we do of the week as the Christian Sabbath, which we did not entertain, yet we could not, in the we consulted the tastes of our readers, and absence of all other efforts in behalf of the infinitely better served the purposes of a Jews of Palestine, but feel a deep interest in religious paper, by reserving our resources to her efforts, especially as the project was rather improve the quality of this journal, rather a preliminary and agricultural one for the temporal benefit of the Jews, than a strictly much prejudice against Mrs. Minor and her plans, adhered to our first convictions, and have seen no sufficient reason for repenting of our course. From a long correspondence with estimate of her piety; and in the course of her work we have had abundant evidence of

A SECOND NERO.

await the indications of Providence.

promulgated at the end of 1854, by Tu-Duc, the king of Cochin-China. This edict is very long, contains horrible blasphemies, and breathes a furious hatred to the Christian tion, years after this, as I know from having name. Not only does Tu-Duc aspire to walk repeatedly heard him on such occasions, and for the education of members of the ancient Thien-Tri, of detestable memory-he aims

"The Christian mandarins of both the capital and provinces are required to recant, the former within a month, the latter within three months; in default of their compliance, they will be deprived of their rank; and i still obstinate, will be punished like the common people. The soldiers and the people must apostatize, and trample the cross under their feet within six months, on pain of severe punishment. The European missionaries will be beheaded, and their heads exposed for three days; their bodies will then be thrown into the sea. Any person betraying them will receive three hundred taels. The native laws concerning slaves and free persons of clergy and the pupils of the Europeans will color, asalso be beheaded, and one hundred taels reward is offered for their apprehension. The pupils of the native preachers will be banished to the distant islands. The churches and places of meeting will be burnt, and the rice belonging to the Christian communities distributed to the people. All the Mandarins of the provinces, from the least to the greatest, will be severely punished if they fail to execute these decrees. The chief of the canton, and the mayor of any village in which any European or his pupils may be apprehended will be punished with death."

DENOMINATIONAL LITERATURE.

In the report of Bro. Hull's Lecture on mankind in general, or of the present age in by money from public funds. particular.

Having no sympathy with any thing like

SABBATH EVENING LECTURES IN LONDON. more profoundly versed in comparative phi- refuses to work on the Sabbath for other peo- We have received from Bro. William Henry lology. The best text-books in the natural ple, and attends our prayer and preaching Black, elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congre- been converted, and the work is still prosciences, for the use of schools and academies, meetings. Two or three times he has ven- gation in Mill Yard, London, a programme gressing. have been prepared by the professors and tured to pray with me in private, and once of his Sabbath Evening Lectures for the pre-

> Jan. 4. Introductory Lecture, on the nature and proper uses of the Holy Scriptures. Jan. 11. Their supreme authority in all matters of faith, worship, and practice. Jan. 18. The public and private reading of

the Scriptures. Jan. 25. The original languages of the Scriptures. Feb. 1. The errors and defects of the Au-

thorized Version of the Bible. (With special reference to Mr. Heywood's intended motion n Parliament.) Feb. 8. The just interpretation of

Feb. 15. The figurative language of the Feb. 22. The poetry contained in the Bible. Feb. 29. The nature, intent, and use, of

Scriptures.

March 7. The actual fulfillment of Prophecy March 14. The Prophecies not yet fulfill-

March 21. The general agreement and consistency of the Scriptures, considered as an evidence of their divine origin. March 28. Recapitulation, or Repetition

March 29. The 163d Anniversary.

LARGE PAPERS.—The enlargement of the New York Observer causes the Independent to haul down the announcement which has so long headed its columns, "The largest religious newspaper in the world." The Evan-

"The true criterion of a paper is not quantity, but quality—not the space it covers, but the amount of talent, and time, and hard work, expended upon it. The Courier and Enquirer is the largest political paper in this country, but nobody suspects it of concentrating upon its columns the greatest amount of ability. The Observer is larger than the London Times, but is it, therefore, a greater

power in the world? "We do not underrate the value of ample to meet the demands upon our columns. We expended for literary aid during the last year, in addition to the personal labors of the editors, would easily have enabled us to publish not think we were mistaken in believing that than to enlarge its dimensions."

MINISTER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—A correspondent of the Puritan Recorder gives an interesting sketch of his old pastor, Dr. Perkins, from which we make the following ex-

"When I lived in Dr. Perkins' parish, he was about 80 years old, and had been pastor as were his written discourses on the Sabbath. A persecuting edict against Christians was | So, too, in guiding and instructing inquirers and young converts in a revival, he had all the thoroughness and system of his best days. The same was true of his examination of candidates for the ministry, and for ordinaerator of the Council, when I was ordained, at which time he was 86 years old, and had on the classical classes of University College or of one of the best religious newspapers in even to surpass them. The following are the been 62 years the pastor of the same people. is to be part of the scheme. Hebrew and this country. Thus did he indeed bring forth fruit in old Theology are to be placed under the direcage, and when he died, a great and good man fell in Israel. When he left us, a truly refined and polished gentleman; a ripe student; a thorough scholar; a chaste and classical writer; an earnest, instructive, and faithful preacher; a wise, active, kind, prudent, and sagacious pastor; and a humble and devou Christian, passed from earth to heaven."

> Colored People.—A petition is now in extensive circulation in Virginia, praying the legislature of that State to so modify the

1. To protect the parental relation, forbid ding the separation of parents and young children, at the will of any man or set of men, under criminal penalties. 2. To recognize and secure the marital re-

lation to colored persons; forbidding the disregard of the sacred relation of husband and wife by any man amongst his own slaves, and protecting the same between slaves of differ-

3. To allow persons so disposed to teach persons of color to read, so as better to assist their moral and mental elevation

The memorial instances (says the Colonizasponsibility which the South feels for the tem poral and spiritual well being of the colored people in their midst, that in Louisiana the laws prohibit the separation of parents and engaging legislative attention in Georgia and Alabama. In South Carolina, important ameliorating modifications of the code on writers and jurists-among whom may be Maryland, free colored persons are permitted to have their own schools, and with the most encouraging results. In Louisiana, their

REVIVAL AT SALEM, N. J.—Eld. W. B. past he has been engaged in a series of meet- scarcely be made."

ings at Salem, N. J., assisting Rev. Dr. Perkins. About twenty persons profess to have

DAKOTA, Wis .- At the meeting of the North-Western Association, last Fall, much interest was expressed in the young Sabbathkeeping Church and Society at Dakota, Wisconsin-Geo. C. Babcock was ordained as preacher of the church, and a sum of money was raised to purchase a library for the church, (which library, we may as well say here, was purchased in New York and forwarded by express to Milton some time ago.) We have now before us a letter from Dea. Rowland I. Crandall, our agent at Dakota, giving the names of nine new subscribers for the Recorder, and saying that a "goodly number" have been added to the Society since the meeting of the Association. We have also a letter from Eld. Geo. C. Babcock, in which he says that "though the state of religion among us is not what we could desire, yet the faithful attendance on the worship of God encourages us to labor with our might." There are many who feel a deep interest in the Society at Dakota, and will pray earnestly for its prosperity.

New York State Normal School.—The next term of the New York State Norma School at Albany, commences Feb. 25th, 1856. The vacancies are to be filled by appointment by the Board of Town Superintendents in the several counties on the 4th of February, 1856. Each county is entitled to send to the School a number of pupils (either male or female) equal to twice the number of members of Assembly in such county. Each student receives a small amount of money per term as mileage. For Allegany County there are four vacancies, and the mileage is \$7 68. Chenango, 4 vacancies, \$3 30 mileage; Cortland. 2 vacancies, \$4 20 mileage; Erie, 1 vacancy, \$9 75 mileage; Genesee, 3 vacancies, \$6 49 mileage; Jefferson, 5 vacancies \$4 80 mileage; Lewis, 2 vacancies, \$4 26 mileage space; for we often feel the want of room Madison, 1 vacancy, \$3 03 mileage; Rensselaer, 5 vacancies, 18 cents mileage; Steuben 5 vacancies, \$6 48 mileage.

Foreign Missions in Germany.—In several States of Germany the highest ecclesiasagainst their people entering upon the culti- ard—a vastly increased strength, variety, and tical councils have decreed that yearly on the benefactors, considering his means, was Sol power in our articles. The money which we Sunday after Epiphany a sermon shall be omon Goodel, a Baptist. Besides donations preached in all Protestant churches on Foreign Missions, and a collection be taken up the proceeds of which will be sent to the Missionary Society of Basel. It may be taken for certain that this will be, in short, introduced into all Protestant State churches of Germany. How fast the interest in the missionary cause has grown within the last year, and how universally it is now shown throughout Germany, is also proved from the circumstance that from twenty to thirty periodicals are exclusively devoted to this cause.

Religion in Turkey.—Letters from Dr Anderson, at Aintab, Syria, speak of the flourishing condition of Protestantism in that place, and of the great multiplication of Sabbathschools and Bible-classes. These letters also and what may be the effect of such a loss to without aid, and held evening meetings in the Ball, who has recently visited Pergamos and the scheme itself we cannot foresee. We must school-houses in remote parts of his parish, Thyatira, states that there is a favorable openin which he delivered extempore discourses, ing for missionaries in each of those places. that were as logical, concise, finished, and ac- Persecutions are disappearing and churches curate, and as readily and fluently delivered, increasing. The tidings from Thessalonica are of an encouraging nature.

> English Jews.—An important movement, according to the Morning Herald, is in progress among the most influential of the English Jews, for the establishment of a college degrees in the London University, attendance as a faithful, vigilant and most useful conducttion of the Chief Rabbi. A school is to be Ill., recently died and left a will devising established in connection with the College. some \$10,000 worth of real estate, so that the

> Churchas in Paris.—According to official reports, published in the beginning of 1855, in Green County, Ill. He also willed smaller the capital of France, with a population of sums to medical colleges at the West. 1,000,000 souls, has only 46 churches, or one church to 23,900 inhabitants; besides, they are most unequally divided. The tenth district has ten houses of worship for 114,000 inhabitants, or one to 14,250; while the fourth district has only one to 45,900 souls. The city of Brooklyn, N. Y., has nearly one church to every thousand or two thousand inhabitants. and that, too, without any aid from Government. Nevertheless, the attendance upon public worship in Paris is said to be very will, in future, be no high Protestant schools, great compared with what it was fifty or so that the children of Protestants who wish even twenty years ago.

JEWS IN THE GREAT CITIES.—The number of Jews in the great cities is thus stated New York, 12,000; Philadelphia, 2,500; Baltimore, 1,800; Charleston, 1,500; London, 20,000; Amsterdam, 25,000; Hamburg, 9. 000; Berlin, 5,000; Cracow, 20,000; Warsaw, 30,000; Rome, 6,000; Leghorn, 10,000; tion Herald) as indications of the great re- Constantinople, 80,000; Jerusalem, 6,000; Smyrna, 9,000; Hebron, 8,000. In Berlin, there are 2,000 Christian Jews, also some thousands in England; 59 clergymen of the children. Nor is this a solitary instance. Church of England are converted Jews.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S BOOKS. - A recent visitor to the library of Daniel Webster which remains at his old home in Marshfield just as he left it, after giving a full description of it, says:-

" Not an infidel work could be found among all his books. He never read such books. To the very close of his life he retained that reverence for the Bible and the religion it inhim in infancy. The mute counsellors with whom he communed in retirement, still show how he thought, how he studied, and what Isaac S. Tuttle, a prominent citizen of opinions he cherished. A better selection of Augusta, Ga, who died there recently, left

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Board of Directors of the Auburn Theological Seminary, N. S., have passed a resolution instructing their Professor of Hom. iletics to give special attention to training the students in off-hand preaching. The method adopted by the Professor is to give out in advance a text on which all are expected to prepare themselves to speak. The Professor calls on such as he pleases, and those called up proceed to discourse on the text at various lengths, from two to twenty minutes. The exercise, it is said, is found highly interesting. and affords evidence how much latent capacity there is for this kind of preaching, only need ing to be properly encouraged and called out.

Rev. Mr. Arthu, was to sail for England he 19th inst., in the steamer Atlantic. As the fruit of his appeal in behalf of the missions in Ireland, about \$6,000 was raised in Boston and vicinity. In Philadelphia, after hearing his lecture on "Christian Benevolence," a committee of ten was named, and a pledge given that \$10,000 should be raised in addition e about \$2 000 already subscribed. In Bal. timore, about \$4,000 have been raised, and \$10,000 are confidently expected. In addition to the sums above named, about \$17,000 have been raised in New York, and the total thus far will be about \$45,000.

Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, writing on Church Music in the Christian Examiner, says: "Sometimes an attempt is made to alter a secular air, by changing the cadence to a religious form. We have recently heard unes of this character, from some new collection of sacred music, popular Irish and negro melodies being cut off in the last measure. and a chord of the sub-dominant introduced. as if it were to sanctify them. The result is. that the tunes are spoiled for whistling on a week day, without being rendered fit to sing on Sunday."

The American Colonization Society has finally cleared itself of debt. It began the last year with an incubus of \$32,000, but has shaken it off. The rigid economy, however. which was necessary in order to effect this result, has curtailed operations in Liberia, and only three expeditions were sent out during the year. The last one, sent under the auspices of the New York State Society. sailed from New York in December, taking fifty-eight emigrants.

The Macedonian, the Missionary paper of the Baptist Union, acknowledges the receipt of \$100 from a Congregationalist, as a contribution to their nuble effort to remove the debt resting on them. It should not be forgotten that one of the earliest friends of the American Board, and one of its most liberal to its funds of nearly \$4,000, he gave a legacy

Missionary advices state that the fall of Sebastopol has quieted the adherents of the old Armenian Church, who before had hoped that the triumph of Russia would annihilate Protestantism in Turkey. Another most extraordinary sign of the times, which is referred to in every recent letter, is the readiness of Mohammedans to read the Bible. It is impossible to tell whereunto this may grow.

The Episcopal Recorder earnestly recomnends the institution of class or band meetings, which, under the direction of judicious teachers, to be appointed by the minister, to meet at specific periods for conference and prayer; and urges the plan by the fact, that such meetings have been greatly blessed in times past, not only among the Methodists, but Episcopalians.

Mrs. Wright, the widow of the Rev. Mr.; Wright, so long known as one of the ablest. and best of the Missionaries of the American Board among the Choctaw Indians, has resigned and retired from the Mission. In common with others, she has been sorely tried and grieved with the course of things taken towards that Mission, and in her delicate state of health she deemed it her duty to leave the field. .

Rev. Asa Cummings, D. D., for nearly thirty years the able and judicious editor of the Christian Mirror, of Portland, Maine, retired from that labor at the close of last year. He has earned an enviable reputation

Dr. Cornwell, lately of Greene County, Premises have been taken in Finsbury square. income of it shall purchase books on Physiology, particularly Graham's and Dr. Alcott's works, for distribution in the common schools

Besides the College in Liberia, efforts are making for the endowment of two Colleges for colored men in this country. The first of these will be under the superintendence of the Presbyterian Church, and will be located in Pennsylvania, the second under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will be in Ohio.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that in Bohemia and Hungary-there to complete their studies and serve the State will be necessitated to attend the Catholic

Rev. Dr. Stiles, General Agent of the Southern Aid Society, who has just returned from a visit to Detroit and Chicago, received in those cities donations and subscriptions to the amount of \$1,500 or \$1,600—with the prospect of a further increase.

The N. Y. Obscrver says that a single congregation in the city of New York provides for the religious teaching of a thousand poor Many churches of various denominations are doing the same.

Mr. Kincaid, Baptist missionary in Burmah, visited the capitol a few months ago, was sent for by the king, who offered to help with money in the removal of his family to that city.

There has been a falling off of more than \$31,000 in the receipts of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society in 1855, as compared with 1854; a mournful fact.

The Watchman and Reflector states that the Baptists have increased in Rhode Island in forty-two years seventy per cent., and in Massachusetts about eighty per cent.

of the Augusta Orphan Asylum.

from its duties a understo ported fi There from E Glasgov Elgin, i General Mada Liverpu crowde 21s. Four present head, an andproj Liverpo boats a wich, be

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ged and called out. sail for England r Atlantic. As the f of the missions in raised in Boston hia, after hearing Benevolence." ied, and a pledge peraised in addition bscribed. In Balbeen raised, and pected. In addined, about \$17,000 Work, and the total

altham, writing on ristian Examiner. tempt is made to nging the cadence have rocently heard m some new colleclar Irish and negro the last measure. ninant introduced. m. The result is, for whistling on a rendered fit to sing

zation Society has ebt. It began the of \$32,000, but has conomy, however. order to effect this ations in Liberia. ns were sent out t one, sent under fork State Society, December, taking

ssionary paper of viedges the receipt lionalist, as a conort to remove the should not be forest friends of the of its most liberal is means, was Sol-Besides donations 0, he gave a legacy that the fall of

adherents of the before had hoped would annihilate Another most exs, which is referred is the readiness of Bible. It is imthis may grow. earnestly recom-

lass or band meetection of judicious y the minister, to r conference and by the fact, that greatly blessed in g the Methodists.

of the Rev. Mr. one of the ablest of the American v Indians, has re-Mission. In comen sorely tried and ingstaken towards cate state of health leave the field.

D. D., for nearly idicious editor of Portland, Maine, the close of last iviable reputation ost aseful conductjus newspapers in

Greene County a will devising estate, so that the books on Physioland Dr. Alcott's common schools lso willed smaller the West.

beria, efforts are of two Colleges try. The first of perintendence of id will be located under the patronal Church, and

of the Times Hungary there otestant schools, stants who wish serve the State nd the Catholic

Agent of the s just returned iicago, received subscriptions to 600—with the

iat a single con-York provides thousand poor litary instance. ominations are

lary in Burmah, is ago, was sent to balp with illy to that city.

of more than the Methodist society in 1855, ornful fact:

for states that

Chode Island cent., and in cent

nt citizen of

orders for them to join him, but they refused General Intelligence.

European News.

The intelligence consists merely of an ex-

between Counts Nesselrode and Esterhazy,

but the main questions at issue had not been

discussed. The expectation from Russia is

neither a refusal nor acceptance, but such a

modified counter-proposition as may give rise

to negotiation and delay. On the other hand,

the Palmerston Cabinet must meet Parlia-

ent, early, in next month, with a decided

hopes of peace have received little or no con-

From the Crimea, there is nothing of im-

The railway from Moscow to Petersburg

is to be protected by redoubts placed at inter

vals along the line. Each redoubt is to be

occupied by a battalion of militia, who are

responsible for the line within the limits, to

the extent of guarding it against any surprise

connected with Palmer, had died suddenly,

speculations and bore the name of Strych-

The War in Hayti.

the southern route nothing is known, except

that after crossing the line they were met by

a body of Dominicans, and the Jacmel regi-

the Haytian advance guard, advanced to meet

him. After a brief parley they separated;

each returning to his own troops; but on his

then mounted his horse, called upon his troops

to follow him, and throw themselves back upon

the main body of the Haytian Army, which was

simultaneously charged by the Dominicans.

staff officers, several of whom lost their lives

in defending his.

whole regiment.

the Emperor. Of the company which took perty will be recovered.

ported free of all charges.

General of Canada.

portance. On Dec. 22, the French blew up

one of the five docks of Sevastopol, and re

duced that fine work to a heap of ruins.

Where the rest of the grand army had gone was not known at Port-au-Prince; it will probably get home, however, sooner than its European dates to Jan. 12th have been re-

The Emperor's pecuniary loss must have been very great. He had with him over tension of the previously prevailing peace \$200,000 in money, which was taken, and with rumors. Nothing definite is yet known from it most of the arms, ammunitions, and pro-St. Petersburg. Speculations continue to be visions of his troops; for most of them threw contradictory. Interviews had taken place away their arms when they took to their

Swindling in New York.

One of the most successful and adroit "confidence" men that has ever practiced upon the credulity of the citizens of New York was ting wood within a short distance of the acarrested the other day in Broadway, after cident, that the signal was given above a having successfully carried on his operations mile before the crossing was reached. The anouncement either of peace or war. As for nearly four months, in spite of the efforts legards France, rumor reports the tone of the of the Police to capture him. He first made French Government as again more warlike. his appearance in the city early in last Octo-Russian preparations to continue the conflict ber, he having previously operated in Southare on a larger scale than ever. Briefly, the ern and Western cities. On the 15th of the The price of saltpetre has risen exceedingly ed it "Thos. Brancroft." This was handed her husband, sign the same. in Russia. All restriction has been removed to the messenger, who left with it; but when from its production, and although the import it was presented on the following day to the duties are not formally repealed, it is tacitly bank it did not bring the dollars. About ten understood that it will be allowed to be im- days previous to this transaction, the confidence man entered the jewelry store of Robert Rait, There is no news of political interest from Broadway, corner of Warren-street, and from England. The freedom of the City of bought watches and jewelry to the value of Glasgow has been presented to the Earl of \$370, and ordered the package sent to No. 6 Elgin, in testimony of his merits as Governor- Barclay-street, at a late hour of the day. When the time arrived, he was at the store in Madame Goldschmidt-Lind appeared at question, making himself very officious about Liverpool in the "Messiah," and had a the desk, he having previously represented to crowded audience at tickets from 103. 6d. to Mr. Raitthathe was connected with the house; and on the package being delivered to him, Fourteen steam gun-boats, of wood, are at he drew up a check for the amount of the bill present being built on the Mersey at Birken- on the Broadway Bank, and signed it Benj.

being looked after, and on the 13th of Octo- other of the prominent features of Spring-A most extraordinary case of poisoning ber, word came that Greer had obtained \$400 field. The ladies acted as escorts for the occupies considerable space in public atten- worth of watches and jewelry from Messrs. gentlemen, ordering the meals, paying the briefly these. Dr. William Palmer, a sur- and Broome-street, on a worthless check on generally. We shall hope to record many geon, but who made betting his profession, the Broadway Bank, signed "Thos. Bancroft." fruits of this leap-year gallantry among our in other words, "a sporting man," was in He was next heard of on 22d of Decem- matrimonial announcements before the year company with a gentleman named Cooke, at ber, when he obtained \$200 worth of jewelry is over. Bugeley Staffordshire, settling up some gam- from Sam'l. Baldwin, Esq., Importer of Jewbling accounts, when Cooke, who had just elry, at No. 170 Bowery. He received these drank a glass of liquor, suddenly became sign, at No. 12 Dey-street, and there gave in at Pittsburg on Tuesday. The name of the prise.

The and exclaimed that Palmer had poisoned him. payment a worthless check on the Broadway accused is Leverton Thomas. He is seventy. Cooke died next day, and Palmer was ar- Bank, signed "Thos. K. Wilson." On the five years of age, is wealthy, and possessed rested. A discovery that Palmer was in- 31st ult., he came the confidence game over debted a large sum to Cooke, confirmed the Mr. F. W. Leak, from whom he obtained in where he resided. His avaricious propensisuspicion against him, and it was then re- a similar manner a set of furs valued at \$65. ties led him to misrepresent, and forge, and membered that his (Palmer's) wife had died To the check which he gave for this bill he he swept away the property of one McCorkle, tion of anti-slavery doctrines. suddenly of symptoms similar to those that signed the name of "James R. Treadwell." through misrepresentations and forgery. The had carried off Cooke. This led to further The 7th of January he was again heard of, latter was one of the principal witnesses in inquiry, when the astounding fact came grad- having on that day swindled Mr. A. Morel, of the case. The Jury, after an absence of two ually out, that sixteen persons, all immediately Nassau-street, out of \$400 worth of watches, hours, returned a verdict of guilty. who received as pay a worthless check on the within a short time, and that on the lives of Mercantile Bank, signed "James R. Treadsome of these persons he had effected insurwell.", A day or two since he purchased ance, while with others he had had betting goods to the amount of \$1,030 from Mr. Fry, while attempting to cross the river from that jeweler in the Bowery, and ordered them sent city to Canada. They were in a sleigh transactions. The most astounding incident of these developments is, that Lord George to No. 10 Park Place. He was on hand drawn by a single horse, and had nearly when the goods arrived, but for some reason reached the Canadian shore, when the horse Bentinck (who, it will be remembered, died) suddenly) had transactions with Palmer, and became frightened and ran out of the store it is now believed that he was poisoned. The a fortunate circumstance for Mr. Fry. Mr. corpses of some of the supposed victims have Keefe, the officer, had all this time been on been exhumed, and submitted to chemical the lookout for the swindler, but not being research for traces of poison. Strychnine, or some other vegetable preparation, is supposed to have been the means employed. It is somewhat curious that the accused had a fast

successful, he resolved to try another plan to catch him. He accordingly visited several the swift current beneath the ice. loan offices and other places where he supposed the offender would be likely to call for ing a gentleman and two young ladies the discovered a method of preparing tin, by horse that figured conspicuously in his turf the purpose of getting cash advances. On his process of making hydrogen, at the Irving which engravings can be obtained, from own responsibility he offered a reward for the House in Cambridge, Mass, on Monday direct pressure press, equal to copper enarrest of the man. Fortunately, a Mr. Carroll, evening, the generator exploded, carrying gravings. doing business at No. 346 Broadway, was one the bell through the ceiling above and scatwhom the officer called upon, and he know- tering fragments. The whole party were Letters from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, of Dec. ing the operator, volunteered to assist in find- drenched in a solution of sulphuric acid 30th, give full particulars of the defeat and ing him. Finally, Mr. C. espied him at the damaging their clothes to the extent of \$150, flight of Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti. It seems corner of Broadway and Broome-street, and and the whole loss is \$306. that the army with which he proposed to handed him to the custody of an officer. He chastise the Dominicans consisted of about was then taken to the office of the Chief of 30,000 men, which divided into three detach- Police, where, after having had time for rements—the army from the North under the flection, he made a full confession to Officer command of Paul Decayette, of 7,000 men- | Keefe and Sergeant Bowyer, telling them to

SUMMARY.

There are at present, within a short disment, which was in advance, broke their lines they came upon a body of Dominicans, about average will be about 400 gallons, which, four hundred in number, with a cannon. The allowing there to be 1,000 acres in bearing. advance guard continued to move forward will produce 400,000 gallons of wine. This, phia until within gunshot of the Dominicans. The at an average price of \$1 25 per gallon, leader of the Dominicans then advanced in amounts to half a million of dollars in value.

front of his troops, and Valentine, who leads Mr. Cutler exhibited the other day, at the Novelty Iron Works, an engine, carrying out a novel invention of Mr. Phineas Bennett, the motive power of which is gas generated of Hayti, without orders, opened a fire upon the Dominicans which they promptly returned. An officer of this southern regiment to be derived from the use of the mounted his horse called upon the mounted his horse called in tubes. The second called upon the mounted his horse the mounted his horse called upon the mounted his horse the mou erated in tubes, and passes directly into the

The example of the Southern troops proved received. The reported defeat of the Haycontagious, and very soon the greater part of tiens by the Dominicans is confirmed. The the army had deserted, leaving the Emperor Emperor Faustin had escaped from the field, and his Staff almost alone. They took to a and a reward of ten thousand doubloons was by-path through the woods and escaped, but offered for his head. An intense feeling preby the narrowest chance. The enemy were vailed against him, and if caught the probaat one time within a few feet of him, and he bility was that he would be shot by his own was only saved by the loyal exertions of his people.

We learn from the Alton (Ill.) Courier, that at a meeting of the Alton Horticultural The Emperor is said to have reached a place Society, it was stated by Dr. Hall, others conabout sixty miles from Cape Haytien, with firming the statement, that on examination of only a thousand men. The Southern troops the fruit buds of peach trees, in that vicinity, was lately cut up and destroyed by two of who deserted him so faithlessly, to the number it had been found that the recent severe cold his descendants, very old ladies, because they of one thousand five hundred, succeeded in weather has destroyed the promise of a yield thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, loel C West, Oxford thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, weather has destroyed the promise of a yield thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, weather has destroyed the promise of a yield thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, weather has destroyed the promise of a yield thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, weather has destroyed the promise of a yield thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, weather has destroyed the promise of a yield thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, weather has destroyed the promise of a yield thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, weather has destroyed the promise of a yield thought it might come to shame by falling Methodist preachers are found. reaching Las Cahobas. The Emperor sent of luscious fruit the coming season.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 23d, a fatal accident occurred on the Central Rail- (says the Springfield Republican of the 9th road near Bloomsbury, Hunterdon County, inst.,) inspired by the existence of good sleigh- ers for the past year, shows that the former N. J., about sixty miles from New York. It ing and leap year, got up an excursion to have beaten the latter on the Eastern passaappears that Thomas Kitchen, his grand- Great Barrington on Saturday, and took their ges one day and four hours, and on the daughter Eliza Alpaugh, and her child, were husbands thither, providing them with one Western passages one day and seven hours crossing the track in a sleigh as the freight of the best dinners the Berkshire House and twenty minutes. This is better sailing, train was approaching at the rate of thirty could afford. miles an hour. The train passed on, running over the sleigh, instantly killing Mr. Kitchen, (who is an old man about seventy years old,) breaking his back, and nearly severing his head from his body. Mrs. Alpaugh was also the letter, thirty cases were reported. The with toothache and rheumatism than any army seriously injured, though it is hoped not fatally. Her child also received some injuries. On the evidence of the Jury it was proved by a man named Williamson, who was cut-

the track as the cars were approaching. A bill is pending before the Legislature of New York, which provides that any married month last named he called at the store of woman whose husband, from drunkenness or Tiffany & Co., and purchased a bill of jewelry | profligacy, or other cause, shall neglect or to the value of \$76, representing at the time refuse to provide for her support or the supthat he was one of the firm of Peterson & port of her children, or any married woman Humphrey, carpet-dealers at the corner of who may be deserted by her husband without Broadway and White-street, where he request- fault on her part, shall have the right to transed that the jewelry should be sent at a certain act business in her own name, collect her own hour. At the appointed time the "confidence" earnings and those of her minor children, and man saw the messenger approach the store, educate her children, free from the interand immediately entered it himself with as ference of her husband, or any other person. much confidence as though he owned the She may also bind out or hire out her minor the Broadway Bank for the amount, and sign- prenticeship, that the mother, if living with become comparatively bright children."

verdict of the Jury was, that Mr. Kitchen

met his death whilst driving carelessly over

Missourians, with a taste different, but no creditably different, from that of New York ers, celebrate New Year by selling men and women upon the block. At Boonville, Cooper Co., the "trustees of the Jenning's Estate received on that holiday for Jimpse, aged about 22, \$1,495; for Jake, 27, \$1,500; Lee, "diseased," and child, \$600. Total, \$12,180. Average price, \$812.

A party of twenty-two ladies and gentle-Liverpool in full activity. Thirty-five gun- now began to pour in upon the Chief of Police, of the 5th inst.,) in the capacity of a sleighing the Universal Exhibition. boats are in process of construction at Wool- and officer Keefe was set to work to search party, dining and taking supper at the Massawich, besides numerous others at other ports. for and arrest the swindler; but while he was soit House, and visiting the Armory and

> An interesting forgery case, that had occumuch influence in Washington County.

> The Detroit Free Press says that a man, woman and child were recently drowned broke through the ice, or, as is supposed by some, fell through an air-hole, drawing the sleigh and its unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a

While Prof. Hale was engaged in show-

A lady named Miller, upwards of 70 years of age, residing in Robinson Township, about past forty days she has not eaten a morsel another of 4,000 men, who took a southern whom he had disposed of the goods, &c. It of food of any kind, and her only drink is route, and the main body of the army under is presumed, therefore, that most of the prowater. She is a widow, and the mother of a though very weak.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the present year. 24th inst., a resolution was offered, directing 1,000 acres are in a bearing condition. The legislation was not necessary to protect the given his theological library of over two thou-The force under the immediate command average yield per acre is variously estimated. personal liberties of citizens from the arbitral sand volumes, to be raffled for the support of of the Emperor amounted to about eighteen Particular spots, under favorable circum- ry proceedings of Judges of the United States a charitable institution for the deaf and dumb. thousand men. When near Las Cahobas, in stances, have produced as high as 1,000 to exercising jurisdiction in the State. Rejected an open plain, bordered by a piece of woods, 1,200 gallons of wine to the acre. A fair by 64 to 31. A bill was then introduced to

> The Lowell News says that the Leap-Year Ball of the carpet factory girls came off according to announcement, on Thursday seventy-five, healthy, robust, cheery and love- February. ly, took their carriages, called for their beaux, - The Cleveland Plaindealer mentions the

nearly that of the caloric engine of Ericsson. President stating that circumstances have oc-Port-au-Prince dates to Jan. 1, have been curred to disturb the course of Government which renders it incumbent on him to call measures as the exigency seems to require.

The tobacco crop of Connecticut has become so important that the tobacco-growers lately held a convention at Hartford to promote its interests. A tobacco warehouse has been established in that city, where the crops of all the principal growers are sent for sale.

An original portrait of Ridley, the Martyr, into the hands of a pawnbroker.

Some twenty ladies of West Stockbridge,

A letter from Altona, a small town in Illinois, dated the 18th instant, states that the

Dr. Rebman, a missionary in Africa, has, is said, proven the existence in that country of an immense sea, twice as large as the Black | Eight one-handed Zouaves from the Crimea Sea, which has no discoverable outlet. It have been seen walking in the streets by lies between the equator and ten degrees twos, keeping together by the only arm which on paper superior to that of any previous volume. south latitude, and between the 23d and 30th is left them. Meridian. He calls it Ukerewe or Inner

London. It is circular, 140 feet in diameter, and 140 feet in height. The tables will accommodate nearly 400 readers. The wrought iron bookcases will contain 102,000 volumes. The cost of the room will be about \$300,000.

The Massachusetts School for Idiots has fifty four children, of whom thirty-four are placed there by the State. The Boston Post says "the success which has attended the whole establishment, walked behind the desk, children. Also, hereafter it shall be necessar institution has been very great, and the inand receiving the goods made out a check on ry to the validity of every indenture of ap mates, from being disgusting creatures, have of the deaths to the extent of about one Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro.

> published at Holly Springs, Miss., announces that the honorable degree of "Mistress of Arts" has been conferred upon Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Sigourney, and publishes the letters of acknowledgment written by those ladies.

A late number of the Collegiate Mirror,

The Boone County (Ind.) Ledger states 37, \$1,300; Daniel, 26, "afflicted," \$800; that three interesting young ladies, on going Mary Jane, 20, \$1,120; Isaac, 50, \$1,000; to bed at a Mr. Hunt's, near North Salem, Bet, under 13, \$920; Jim, 11, "rheumatic," Hendricks County, a few evenings since, took \$700; Lucy, 9, \$720; Dan, 7, \$630; George, a vessel of live charcoal into their bedroom, 5, \$495; Charlotte and child, \$900; Phebe, and on the next morning were all found dead.

It is stated that the Emperor of the French intends to offer a prize of 20,000 francs (8001) for the best poem on the taking of Sebastohead, and large Government orders for cannon Greer. This he handed to the messenger, men, from Rockville, Conn., visited this city pol; also three or four other prizes of equal and projectiles keep the foundries in and around and it proved to be worthless. Complaints on Friday, (says the Springfield Republican amount on different subjects connected with

California News to Jan. 5th has been received. A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 2d of January. The mining news is rather favoration in England. The circumstances are Jackson & Many, on the corner of Bowery bills, and furnishing the comforts of the trip ble, new diggings having been discovered on India.

> A charter has been obtained by O. S. Prescoming summer. Between \$60,000 and \$70,pied the Court for eleven days, was decided 000 have been subscribed toward the enter-

> > The council of the Cherokee Nation, at its late meeting, passed a bill authorizing their principal chief to open correspondence with several of the Missionary Boards having missions among them, complaining of the inculca-

A correspondent of the Lutherau Observer states that there are but nine students at the present time in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and one more is expected. Last winter there were 25.

There is being formed at Paris a society of economists, naturalists, and hardy gourmands, having for aim the introduction of horse flesh into the category of butchers' On Thursday, Jan. 24, the 4 o'clock train

from New York encountered, near Metuchin, N. J., a vehicle crossing the track. Both of moment and then all were swept away by the horses attached to the vehicle were killed, and the driver was slightly injured.

Mr. Samuel W. Lowe, of Philadelphia, has

Six fugitive slaves from Virginia were ar rested at the Maryland line, near Hood's Mills, on Christmas day, but after a severe fight four of them escaped and have not since

The French Government has sent to the Sultan the grand cross of the legion of honor lying seriously ill for some time. During the in diamonds. This is the first time that his the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Dakota, where highness has received a decoration from a she had resided about two years. Though from the which seem likely to improve the condition of society,

Nicholas Longworth, a resident of Cincinfamily. Her physicians have not given the nati, has lately paid twenty-six thousand dolthat being the amount of his taxes for the assurance of her happy exit to that state where dis-

A venerable and worthy Roman Catholic the rear, and produced a general route of the under cultivation, and of them, about 800 to the Judiciary Committee to inquire if further priest of Dublin, Very Rev. Dr. Yore, has

The steamer Isaac Newton has gone upon change the venue in the Kane and William- the dry dock, to be lengthened five feet longer son case from Delaware County to Philadelon the most magnificent scale by the opening of navigation in the Spring.

George M. Townsend has been convicted in the District Court at Newcastle, Del., of evening, and was a very pleasant affair. "The robbing the Wilmington Post Office. His ladies," it says, "to the number of about sentence has been deferred till the 1st of

cylinder. The principle of the machine is 24th inst., a message was received from the tives, by a vote of 70 to 32, ordered to a second Alonzo A Coon reading a bill repealing the Liquor Law of Prentice C Main that State.

> worth of lumber, it is estimated, will be got John Babcock, Welton, Iowa the attention of Congress to it, and he ur-gently recommends the adoption of such the Mississippi the coming season.
>
> | Maxson Babcock, Montra, O 2 00 | CW Langworthy, Cedartown, Ga 1 00 | the Mississippi the coming season. A San Francisco paper states that in Cali-

fornia within the last nine months, 489 persons Schuyler Whitford, Almond have been murdered, 6 hung by the Sheriff, A F Pettibone, Alfred and 45 by the mob. It is said that all classes at Jerusalem are Church at Scott, by A W Coon

suffering from scarcity of food. Some of the Jews are in danger of perishing from sheer

The average salaries of New England

A comparison of the performances of the Collins and Cunard lines of European steamon the part of the Cunard steamers, than was shown in the previous year.

In the French army the soldiers, during the inhabitants are suffering terribly under the winter, wear wooden bottom shoes. The reravages of the small pox. At the writing of sult is, that the French army is less afflicted usual business of the place was entirely sus- in the world. A wooden-bottom shoe is pended, as farmers did not dare to come always dry-a fact which should always give them the preference.

> The Lyons (France) journals speak of a spectacle at once touching and singular

There is a project on foot to construct a railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexi-The largest reading room in the world is co, a distance of some 300 miles. British now nearly completed in the British Museum, and French capitalists are said to be interested in the enterprise. Its estimated cost is \$12,000,000.

> The Detroit Advertiser mentions the sale of 12,000 acres of pine lands, in Lapeer Co.,

last year the number of births was in excess

Upwards of five thousand dollars was collected in the various Methodist Episcopal Churches in Boston and vicinity, on a recent Sunday, for the cause of Protestanism in Ireland.

this season by lecturing. John G. Saxe will for Mauch Cnunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 net \$4000, if sickness does not break up too For Somerville, at 7 30 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 15 and many of his engagements.

* The number of Revolutionary Pensioners | With trains on the flow selsey managed, locally and 11 A. grows less and less. It is now reduced to M., 3 and 4 P. M. 726. The number of revolutionary widows receiving pensions is 5552.

The Cincinnati Sun says that such is the stagnation of business in that city, that there are over ten thousand applications for relief from the public charities.

Boston has six thousand more females than Mail Train 8 30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. males, while Chicago has about fifteen thousand more males than females.

total abolition of Slavery, in Netherlands, Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passen-

Congress is not yet organized. The byterians for a University in St. Louis, and it | House of Representatives continue to vote is expected that it will be erected during the on the old candidates for Speaker, and the final vote last week gave Banks the election less four ballots. It is expected that a New York, as Merchant Tailor and Manufacturer of Speaker will be elected in the course of the all kinds of Clothing, would respectfully invite his

New York Markets-Jan. 28, 1856.

Ashes-Pois \$6 75 a 7 00; Pearls 7 75 a 8 00. Flour and Meal-Flour 8 00 a 8 31 for State, 8 12 a 8 25 for mixed Western, 8 25 a 8 50 for common to good Ohio, 9 00 a 11 25 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 5 50 a 7 00. Corn | Meal 4 00 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour 2 50 a 2 75 per 100 lbs.

Grain-Wheat 1 75 a 1 80 for Western red, 2 10 for Southern white, 2 12 a 2 15 for Western white. Rye 1 29 a 1 31. Barley 1 16 a 1 23. Barley Malt 40 a 1 45. Oats 43 a 45c. for Jersey, 49 a 51c. for Western. White Beans 2 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Provisions-Pork 14 25 for prime, 16 50 for mess.

Beef 9 00 a 10 00 for country prime, 10 50 a 12 00 for country mess. Dressed Hogs 7½ a 8c. Lard 11c. Butter 18 a 23c. for Ohio, 23 a 27c for common to good State, 28 a 30c. for prime. Cheese 9 a 101c. Seeds—Clover 121c. Timothy 2 25 a 2 37 per bushel. Rough Flaxseed 2 15 a 2 25.

Tallow-13c. for Butchers' Association Wool-Fleece 33 a 46c. for common to fine. Pull ed 34 a 35c. for super.

In Alfred, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1856, by Eld. Jared Kenyon, Mr. Charles W. Langworthy to Miss Lydia

On the 18th inst., by Rev. I. Moore, Mr. John J. LAWS, of Accomack, Va., to Miss MARY S. Moore, of Plainfield, N. J., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., at the residence of her son-inlaw, Dr. Ira Spencer, Mrs. Hannah Walker, aged 69

At Dakota, Wis., Dec. 29, 1855, of dropsy, Mrs. SUSAN CRANDALL, wife of Dea. Rowland I. Crandall in the 49th year of her age. She was a member of state of her health she was not permitted often to diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranand uncomplaining resignation to her state, and her Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted expressed willingness to go or remain according to to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As the will of God, she left a most salutary example. In a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that disease any definite name. She was still alive, lars into the treasury of Hamilton County, her death she left to her friends the most consoling the Recorder shall rank among the best. ease and pain come not, and the weary are at rest.

> In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., on the 18th inst., Mr. Joshua Randall, aged 24 years.

LETTERS. W B Gillett, L A Davis, John Babcock, Geo C

Babcock, Rowland I Crandall, A R Cornwall, M H Gavitt, H P Burdick, G T Spicer, A W Coon, S S Griswold, S Olin (p'd to vol. 12, No. 29,) Abel Stillman, Eli Forsythe, H W Coon, T F West, J C West,

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: H Chipman, Mystic Bridge, Ct \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 52

Wm B Haynes A S Randolph, Plainfield, N J 13 13 12 13 13 2 00 2 00 Edward C Miller 12 G F Lawton, Albion. Wis 2 00 The Madison Argus states that \$3,000,000 Matthew Maxson, Galena, Ill 12 12 .13 Spicer Green, Adams Center 2 85 12

> 3 00 FOR THE BABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Elias Heath, Adams Center

2 00

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons, KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. No. 4 Fulton-st., New York, Near Fulton Ferry.

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> Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be attended to H. P. BURDICK, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, N connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Lopened to Mauch Chunk-WINTER ARRANGE Bayard Taylor will make, it is said, \$5000 | MENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New York 30 A. M. For Easton, at 7 30 A. M. and 3 15 P. M. 4 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New

Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 05 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 40 and 6 13 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent. Hudson River Railroad. TRAINS leave Chambers street daily, for Albany L and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855? the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3 30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie-Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12 30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5 30 P. M. For Sing Sing, The Dutch Government have decreed the at 4 20 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7 15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill, and

> gers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st streets. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M. from Canal street, for Albany, stopping at all the Mail Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent. Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

L of A. D. Titsworth & Co., of Plainfield, and located himself at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets. friends, and as many others as feel disposed to study economy, to give him a call, teeling assured 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. Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, of the latest patterns, 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:bone of neck, down to center of arm or shoulder; then to waist above the hip, and length of coat. 2d. From seam of back, giving width of back; then to

elbow and length of sleeve, bending the arm in right angle. 3d. Breast and waist, noting the position, whether stooping forward or extra straight. Vest-1st. From socket bone down front, giving length of vest. 2d. Breast and waist measures. Pants-1st. From hip bone to thigh joint and knee. and length. 2d. Waist, hip, thigh, and knee measures. Also, any persons wishing to avail themselves of my assistance in selecting a stock of clothing or other merchandise, will find me at my office every day, ex-

attended to with dispatch Terms, cash on delivery. E. B. TITSWORTH, Merchant Tailor. I can accommodate a Sabbatarian with an office

cept Sabbath day. All orders thankfully received and

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cluded in the book. It contains 93 tunes, and 156 Orders and remittances for the above should be addressed to the General Agent, George B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

recently, left or the benefit **P**O en Soic**u**H

Miscellaneaus.

From "The Crayon."

Wanderings in the Southwest-No. 8.

An easterly wind in Western Texas por tends rain, and such a wind was bearing along watery masses of cumuli in the direcof the last herdsman's cottage. At the inn look with resignation upon the storm that overtook me at that place. Here one sees for the last time the comforts of a home; he bids adieu to comfortable beds and the luxuries of the table until he finds himself, after many weary weeks, among the old settlements of New Mexico. A night of thunder and lightning and rain, was succeeded by a day of dull grey clouds, distilling a fine mist upon the ground already saturated. When I visited Castroville, four months before, the district court was in session, and the attachés gave it a busy air; now the population were as quiet as a village in their native France. The martins, which had possession of the piazza, where they had reared their young and kept up an incessant chattering all day, had gone too, but the drouth that prevailed then had been succeeded by copious rains. Bean vines, under the training of the accomplished madam, had twined with extraordinary grace up the strings that covered the gable end and loaded down the barrel-stave white-washed fence.

--- " and the sweet tuberose,

The sweetest flower for scent that blows," hung in heavy masses around the ruined nests of the martins. Walks could be extended only into the garden, where a double row of the multicaulis mulberry made a very pretty avenue, which our enthusiastic host had already appropriated to a future banquet hall We had another rainy night, and another grey morning gave us no hope of a speedy improvement in the weather, and it was deemed advisable to proceed. Fortunately our road was the same for ninety miles, I accepted a seat in his ambulance, and surrendered my horse to a dragoon of his escort. We found our trains ready to start, and standing in the mud, while the teamsters, with their military great-coats dripping with water, sufficient to protect them, and the men, who wagons, seemed thoroughly water-soaked, and the wagon master of my train was so completely soaked with something stronger, that he was lying on the ground in a state of insensibility. The captain ordered him to be taken out of the mud and placed on one of

journeying over an unimproved country, where the obstacles which nature every bulance proceeded very well for a few miles over the hilly post-oak country, but when it reached the rich flats on the Hondo, the black Hondo, a man named Franks has settled with or marl. a large number of negroes, and he had just opened, at his own expense, the road over must look to lime as its basis. which we traveled, connecting his crossing with Castroville. Mrs. F. was suffering in- will be benefited by the application of phostensely from a felon, and making use of a phate of lime, and it is unimportant whether lancet which she furnished, I had the satisfie- the deficiency be supplied in the form of bonetion of affording her relief. The place, a dust, guane, native phosphate of lime, comlow, thatched cottage, with a stone house in posts of flesh, ashes, or that of oyster-shell process of building, was infested with dogs lime-or mar!-if the land needs, lime also. and negroes, and it was difficult to imagine where they all slept. A half dozen of the latter stood around while the captain and myself made the supplies of corn cakes and venison to disappear in such quick succession as to compel them to display their ivory. The through the cultivation of clover, and the grated on the cob, and I remember the relish with which I ate them, now that I have been for two months in the wilderness, with heartfelt emotion. Milk and butter, too-alas! We succeeded in reaching the Seco about eleven o'clock at night. The train was all left behind and fast in the mud, and we were without our camp equipage, but we found a lodgment in the house of a German named Rider. The rain had ceased, and the following day we made a short journey to the Sabinal, in order to give time for the train to overtake us. It was a picturesque spot which was selected, and the wagons as they came up formed in a semicircle around/the brow of a smooth hill, at the foot of which was the rocky bed of the stream, enlarged here into a deep and wide pond, where two or three large cypresses stood with their feet in the water, the last that we see going west; to the right of us was a grove of oaks, where the tents of some settlers were pitched. My train had not arrived, and I was dependent upon the hospitality of my generous friend. The country, as far as Fort Inge, presents but little of special interest; sometimes post-oak and at others mesquet trees predominated, but every where rich grass. The rivers are all mere brooks, without auxiliaries, making a deal of noise over the stones in channels much too large for them, or only furnishing water holes. The higher lands intervening begin to show chapparel and gravel, and the trees gradually appear smaller. The whirr of the quail is frequent, but the grouse is not seen west of San Antonio. At the head of the Leona Captain Ricketts

left me, as from this point our routes diverge. answer, than when the stock may be exposed have combined to render it inoperative, to bearer, who was killed with it in his hands States Senate, was some years ago a resident Here I waited two days for my train. The to the inclemencies of the weather. head of the Leona, at the distance of thirty 18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown statute from its obvious meaning, and create wreath of laurel. trous a deluge, is in a wide flat of rich land, per cent. to its product. becomes settled. I am much induced to 20. Thorough preparation of land is abso-

portant place. I was agreeably surprised to be materially deepened, lime, marl, or ashes, ate the main principle of the law, which seems rear marched three men, who attracted much tion which my road lay far beyond the limits to the Fort is a remarkable hill of volcanic rock, rising from the plain to the height of kept by M. Tardé, at Castroville, I could two hundred feet, in a conical form, and broken into irregular masses of rock. From cause they are the only traces of irregular with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never to render the statute more effective for the enough. The company, which was originally volcanic action that I have seen in Texas. thinks, that her offspring cannot make bone— suppression of "Intemperance, Pauperism, composed of eighty men, had gone through The hospitality of a soldier's board is always or what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, and Crime," and to guard against the neglect the entire war, and been reduced to forty. free, and now, when I remember the right the principal bulk of bone—out of starch. It or malfeasance of those to whom its execution This forty had, after the fall of Sevastopol, good will with which the table was loaded does its best, and were it not for a little milk is entrusted, may be matters for your subse- got their discharge, to take effect in a short and sadder emotion in knowing that that ac- and soup, it would have no bones and teeth complished gentleman and officer, Devant, at all. found soon after a watery grave while crossing the Rio Grande.

> captor's horse and six-shooter. He was followed across the Rio Grande and again seized, and badly burned in the struggle that ensued, but his cries called in the natives, and own escape. Once afterward he was cap

Agricultural.

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

Somebody (says the Prairie Farmer) Rainy days are rarely enjoyed by any agriculture, and for once, in condensation of travelers, but least of all by those who are the sort, has hit the right nail on the head, in most of them. They are for an eastern lati- the East or West Indies, and those tropical where opposes have never been overcome by tude, and no western farmer need trouble art; where it is impossible to stop, and to himself about what is said of manufactured proceed is but little less difficult. Our am- manure, at least till he has learned to use his stock furnished from the barnyard.

loam and tangled grass loaded down the are grown, must either have lime in them that the migration of plants by means of curwheels, and a distance of eight miles required naturally, or that mineral must be artificially rents in the ocean to distant shores, where, if as many hours to traverse it. The heavier supplied. It matters but little whether it be the climate is congenial to them, they form teams were left behind altogether. On the supplied in the form of stone-lime, oyster-lime,

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses ar cultivated in the course of rotation.

a healthy supply can alone be preserved grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or with pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is

8. Sub-soiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is also eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet land should be drained. 10. All grain crops should be harvested

efore the grain is thoroughly ripe. 11. Clover, as well as the grasses, intended or hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes, adds to their value, by making them to produce more, and by improving the health of neigh-

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime, and labor away. 16. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish

the soil, while it decreases production. be effected; that is, one-fourth less food will

crams her child exclusively with arrow-root— tions involved in the existing law shall have He was loudly cheered. The other two the summit, several other similar hills are it becomes fat, it is true; but alas! it is been adjudicated by the Court of Appeals. visible. These are the more remarkable be- rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and down, my gratitude is mingled with a deeper and bread, perhaps now and then a little meal quent consideration.

Farmers keep poultry; and what is true of fowls, is true of cabbage, a turnip, or an ear I returned to Black's about ten o'clock at of wheat. If we mix with the food of fowls night, and found my wagon master lying in a sufficient quantity of egg shells or chalk, the road drunk, and covered with blood, from which they eat greedily, they will lay many the effects of a fight in which he had indulged more eggs than before. A well bred fowl is with one of his men, and as on the following disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but morning he was unable to proceed, I left him. cannot do without the materials for the shells, Just before starting, a party of fillibusters however nourishing in other respects her food came in from Eagle Pass with a negro that may be. A fowl, with the best will in the they had captured in Mexico. This man was world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor a fine-looking mulatto, who had been twice mortar from the walls, nor calcarious matter captured before; on one occasion, his captor in her food, is incapacitated from laying any arrested him on the Texas side, while the eggs at all. Let farmers lay such facts as negro was waiting for the means to cross the these-which are matters of common observariver, and on his way to San Antonio he sold tiion-to heart, and transfer the analogy, as his claim on him for \$50, but the negro, they may do, to the hebits of plants, which are watching his opportunity, escaped with his as truly alive, and answer as closely to every injud cious treatment, as their own horse.

Migration of Plants.

Botanists have long been convinced th his persecutor was compelled to effect his the facts connected with the diffusion of plants may often be explained by an inquiry into tured, and his captor had him at work at the structure of their seeds, the lightness for me, I met here Capt. Ricketts, of the 1st Encina, waiting an opportunity to send him these, and their capability of transportation by Artillery, on his way to Fort Duncan. As to his master, when he escaped, and a suit winds; by their texture preserving them from was then pending, his master vs. his captor, destruction in the waters of the ocean; by the for his services, as a punishment for permit- prevalence of particular currents in the air or ting him to escape, when his third capture by sea; or by the presence or absence of mounthe fillibusters put an end to it. He was safe tainous barriers, or other obstacles to their now, with a pistol always ready to shoot him dispersion. It has been observed that (the down at the slightest pretext. Poor fellow; God of) nature has provided a variety of appeared reluctant to start. The rains had he deserved a better fate. These fillibusters, methods for the diffusion of seeds. Many been so violent that the contents of the wagons in their efforts to extend the area of freedom, such have been noticed by naturalists, and were all wet, the covers having proved in- were refused admission by the insurgent their operations have been illustrated by facts Mexicans, who declared them a nuisance, but well ascertained. The most important are for two nights had slept in or under the they succeeded so far as to re-capture this doubtless winds, or rivers, or marine currents. The former convey the lighter kinds of seeds to an incalculable distance, and the latter are well known to transport others occasionally from the most remote countries. Besides these seeds are often conveyed from foreign coungot up the following list of "fixed facts" in tries, which were transported in commerce. Various plants are well known to have been introduced into Europe by the accidental mixture of their seeds with rice brought from countries have interchanged some of their productions in a similar way. Some seeds are capable of preserving their vitality in the stomachs of birds, and are thus propagated. Such are the mistletoe and juniper. A num-1. All lands on which clover or the grasses | ber of facts are upon record, which prove new colonies, is not a matter of conjecture, but a thing which actually takes place. Sev-2. All permanent improvement of lands enal remarkable instances of this description are recorded in the Amanaitates Academicae. 3. Lands which have been long in culture, It is stated that the seeds of several plants of day. On Sunday the Palace at Sydenham is equinoctial countries are occasionally collect. shut, in deference to the religious opinions

[Pritchard's Physical History of Mankind.

Price of Flour.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appendd to his late Report a table of the annual average export price of Flour, from the port about it in the papers, and see pictures of it of New York, for the last fifty-six years, and also the selling prices, average for each year, takes care that he commits no such awful 5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and at the principal shipping ports. We have arranged from the official returns the following wonders on Sunday.

igures of the export value:					
	PORT PRI			NEW Y	ORK.
.800	\$10 00	1819	\$8 00	1838	\$9 5
801	12 00	1820	5 37	1839	6 7
802	9 00	1821	4 25	1840	5 3
803	7 00	1822	7 00	1841	5 2
804	7 75	1823	7 75	1842	6 0
805	13 00	1824	6 62	1843	4 5
806	7 50	1825	5 37	1844	4 7
807	8 25	1826	5 25	1845	4 5
808	6 00	1827	8 00	1846	5 18
809	7 50	1828	5 50	1847	5 9
810	8 25	1829	5 00	1848	6 2
811	10 50	1830	7 25	1849	5 35
812	10 75	1831	5 62	1850	5 00
813	13 00	1832	5 87	1851	4 77
314	14 50	1833	5 50	1852	4 22
315	9 25	1834	5 50	1853	5 60
816	7 37	1835	6 00	1854	7 88
317	14 75	1836	7 50	1855	10 10
318	10 25	1837	10 25		

Gov. Clarke on Prohibition.

York, Gov. Clarke has the following sensible the decorations were liberally distributed while the number of the killed was 70, and of suggestions in relation to the Prohibitory Liquor Law :-

expressed demand of the people, went into the battle field. They all carried wreaths operation on the 4th of July last. Notwith of laurel, thrown them by women in the standing it has been subjected to an opposi- crowd. Some had placed them on their baytion more persistent, unscrupulous, and defiant, onets, some on their sword-hilts, while some 17. By stabling and shedding stock through than is often incurred by an act of legislation; carried them in their hands. The flag of this the winter, a saving of one-forth the food may and though legal and magisterial influence, regiment, which was well riddled with balls,

to me to be entirely accordant with our Con- attention. One of these was a thin, frail man, the Mounted Rifles, ride up the same after- 24. Young stock should be moderately fed stitution, and in harmony with the obligation beardless and of light complexion, who carnoon that my train arrived. They were re with grain in winter, and receive generous which Government owes to the people. My ried on his breast five decorations, and who turning to Fort Duncan, after a scout with supplies of long provenders, it being essential confidence in the power and duty of the Le- had to be supported by two of the hospital twenty men, and their command was encamp- to keep them in a fair condition, in order that gislature to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating attendants. This is the man whose exploits ed at the deserted Fort two miles below. the formation of muscle, bones, &c., may be liquors, and in the good results which may be have so frequently found their way into the stations on the Western Division.

It is in vegetable as in animal life; a mother recommended, until the constitutional ques- fallen upon him in an unguarded moment.

Crystal Palaces.

A fatality seems to attend Crystal Palaces. No matter how much they may flourish at first, they are sure to meet with some reverse before their career is run. Nothing could have been more prosperous than the affairs of the London Crystal Palace up to the time when a speculative stock company purchased it, removed it to Sydenham, and surrounded with decorations that almost brought it to the level of some of the enchanted Palaces described by Madame D'Aulnoy in her Fairy Tales. It lies amid exquisite lawns of every variety of surface. A silver embroidery of numberless fountains spangles the sward. Huge forest trees have been dug up, with such masses of earth attached that their most delicate roots are uninjured, and transported One island, in the center of one of the lakes, is filled with perfectly correct models of the extinct races of animals, of the natural sizeeach, in its action, illustrating its habit of life. the vast Books of Nature and Art in the cold, hunger and fatigue. course of a day. And he must be stupid,

indeed, if he does not learn something. One would naturally imagine that so attractive a place as the Sydenham Palace would prove an immense success in a pecuniary point of view. On the contrary, it seems that the Company is in considerable difficulty. The report of the Company has just been issued. Up to the 30th of June last, the expenditure had amounted to the enormous sum of \$6,135,000; while there was still former crowded round the General as he rode no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing more general causes, it is well known that \$350,000 wanting to complete the building out of his quarters, and prayed him, with all should never be carried too far, as every purgative and improvements. The Company owes for and a balance of \$280,000, besides a sum which was appropriated from the revenue amounting to nearly \$320,000. They cannot. by the terms of their charter, borrow more han half of the amount of their capital, which amount they have already nearly eaten up. The moneys appropriated, therefore, out of the revenue have to be looked on as money sunk; and in spite of the attractions of the Palace, we suspect that it will be a long time before it pays a dividend.

After all, it is not surprising that this scheme should not have turned a profitable one. Its success depended entirely on the patronage of the masses, as the successes of all monster undertakings do. Now, the masses in England have only one day in the week on which they can amuse themselves-Sunof several pious Members of Parliament, who would not hear of Sunday admissions in the Company's charter. The poor London mechanic, therefore, for whose use this great building was originally undertaken, is entiredebarred from enjoying it. He may read in the Illustrated London News, but the law [N. Y. Times.

A Sad Scene.

Portions of the French troops which took part in the siege of Sevastopol have been welcomed back to Paris with great pomp and ceremony. The letters from that city, published in the daily papers, are filled with the railroad companies are included in this the details. We copy a few paragraphs, relating to the grand procession, from a letter neers, and 6 conductors. to the N. Y. Daily Times:

Each regiment was preceded by its music, its flag and its wounded. The excitement commenced with the appearance of Gen. fellows of the 20th Regiment of the Line. more than \$13,000,000. This is the estimated The regiment, which went from Africa to the loss of about 200 extensive conflagrations; the Danube, served in the Dubroudscha and at figures do not embrace the vast amount of the Alma, at Inkermann and the Malakoff, aroused a perfect storm of enthusiasm in the spectators. Their platoons were left, just as death had thinned them out, and presented but a meagre representation of a complete In his Message to the Legislature of New regiment. Its wounded were numerous, and the railroad accidents numbered 51 more, throughout the remains of this gallant band. Many of them were wanting in arms and legs; and I saw one poor fellow whose face was The Act for the Suppression of Intemper- horribly mutilated by sabre cuts. With their ance, Pauperism, and Crime, passed by the brown visages, long beards and much-worn last Legisla ure, in accordance with the clearly clothes, they seemed to have just come from

anticipated from such prohibition, is in no journals, and whose last was to kill two Russians, take another prisoner, and put two But no further action on the subject is others to flight-the five Russians having were an officer and man, the last remains of time, but, during this short time, the Colonel of their regiment found it necessary to detail them upon an enterprise where they fell into an ambush and were all killed but the two whom we saw marching through the streets to day; and these two only extricated themselves by superhuman efforts, after having killed several of the enemy. These men were loudly cheered by such as knew their history, but it was enough to see them placed in an isolated position, and decorated. The crowd understood that they were brave men who had especially distinguished themselves. The officer, who was lame, rode, while the man walked at his side, and the tableaux told its own tale.

A Picture of War.

capitulation of Kars, after it had endured a to adorn this wonderful garden. There are long siege. The following extract from the rangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, lakes, and rivers, and cascades, and grottoes. correspondence of the London Times will give some idea of the condition of things which led to the surrender of the place:-

" Numbers have been frozen to death, and The building itself is a marvel of beauty and the villages along the road from Kars are instruction. In its courts, illustrative of Ar- filled with their miserable comrades, who chitecture, Natural History, Botany, Geolo- have sunk exhausted upon the way. We gy, the Fine Arts, a man may, by observation see them staggering in all day along the prinalone, instruct himself to a very considerable cipal thoroughfare into the city, haggard and extent. He may, in fact, "look through" footsore, their countenances half idiotic from

Their condition, even before leaving Kars, was as wretched as could be; so much so () quote word for word from an eyewitness) that it was positively painful to stir out of mach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the doors. They were lying about in all direc. spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the tions, groaning piteously—watching the Russian provision-wagons, which, as if to add to the appetite and vigor. They purily the blood, and, their misery, passed almost all day within by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, their ken. Townspeople and soldiers alike renovate the strength of the body, and restore state suffered all the horrors of famine. The Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though the eloquence of despair, to seek some means. of putting an end to their misery. Women forced their way into his very rooms, and, to the reason of every body; and it is confidently liethrowing their starving children at his feet, lieved this Pill will answer a better purpose than any implored him rather to kill them at once than thing which has hitherto been available to maukind, let them perish thus piecemeal for want of

The hospitals were crowded with sick; on the Thursday before the surrender 80 men died in one day. Many went mad or became idiots from sheer hunger and hard work. Those who preserved a remnant of health, half-starved as they were, and scarcely clothed, were obliged to mount sentry almost every night up to the ancles in snow. Since the battle of the 29th there had been no animal food to issue to the troops. Horses had indeed been killed in the General's stables secretly by night, but the meat was sent to the hospitals for the sick. A pittance of bread or flour made into weak broth, was all that the working soldiers had to subsist ness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that upon. Discipline was almost at an end."

Casualties for a Year. , From the New York Observer, Jan. 17.

It is not surprising that in these days of travel, and of peril by land and by sea, the chapter of accidents and casualties for the gathered from reliable sources the facts and figures which are appended, although it is highly probable that the number of deaths by fatality of travel is somewhat greater than is nere represented.

During the year 1855, the number of railroad accidents in various parts of the country, resulting in losses of life or of limb, was 142, by which 116 persons were killed, and 539 badly wounded. More than 60 employees of number of the killed, of which 20 were engi-

The steamboat accidents have not been so numerous, amounting to 27, but resulting in 176 deaths, an increase of 60 over those caused

Canrobert, and the bronzed, warlike-looking tive fires has been enormous, amounting to The loss of property occasioned by destrucproperty destroyed by almost innumerable smaller fires.

Disastrous as these results seem to be, they are happily far less in magnitude than those the wounded 50, greater than in the last year.

The steamboat accidents of 1854 were 48, diminished in 1855 to 27; the killed were 587, diminished to 176; the wounded 225, diminished to 107.

The number of fires in 1854 was 223 which decreased by 30 in 1855; and the loss of property amounted to \$20,000,000, which was reduced to \$13,000,000 during the last

forestall the decision of the Courts, wrest the at the Malakoff. Over the crape hung a of North-western Virginia. While preachmiles below which I had met with so disasbroadcast, over clover, will add one hundred a general distrust in, if not a hostility to, all

Next came the 50th of the Line, preceded from Fairmount, he was annoyed by the inatlegislative restrictions of the traffic in intoxi- by Gen. Blanchard, who carried his arm in a tention of his congregation, as manifested in the paper so as to indicate the time to which they 19. Periodical applications of ashes tend to cating liquors—it has still, outside of our large sling and looked pale and emaciated from turning their heads to see every body who reach came in. "Brethren." said he, "it is very diffication of the order o hackberry, and pecan trees. There can be keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying cities, been generally obeyed. The influence long confinement with his wound. He ex- came in. "Brethren," said he, "it is very diffiis visible in a marked diminution of the evils cited the liveliest interest in the crowd, one- cult to preach when thus interrupted. Now believe the tradition that it is a new river. | lutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant New York, and others of our large towns, it spectacle which was passing before them. name of every man as he enters the church." which it sought to remedy. In the City of half of whom were in tears at the touching do you listen to me, and I will tell you the be directed, post paid; to and wild turkeys, and the puma, jaguar, and 21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a sud executive officers, sworn to sustain the at the final attack on the Malakoff, and like tention. Presently some one entered: "Brohas, through the connivance of magistrates, This was the regiment so fearfully decimated Of course, this remark attracted universal attiger cat roam unmolested. Mr. Black has built a substantial stone building at the head of the river, and has laid out a town, which he calls Encina. A forest of small elms of the substance of the provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown there-one calls encina. A forest of small elms of the substance of the substance of the part of those opposed to the substance of the over the site of the town, grateful in a country iveness, it is necessary to harrow them every where, except on the rivers, one will hardly second autumn, apply top-dressing, and roll tested by actual experiment. That some of unshaved and dirty look of the man of the other cases. After a while the congregation to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office. law in the ultimate decision of the Court; and surgeon could wish to see. These brave "Brother Joseph Miller," bawled the preachutill less of a willingness to let the statute he follows although they had the market of the postmaster, store or tavern, to see the postmaster, store or tavern, to see the postmaster, store or tavern, the postmaster or tavern, the postmaster or tavern, the postmas where, except on the rivers, one will hardly second autumn, apply top-dressing, and roll tested by actual experiment. That some of unshaved and dirty look of the men of the other cases. After a while the congregation oughfare to Mexico, and the last suitable situwinter plowings; but should never be plowceptible of a lax interpretation, is not to be looked ready for another last charge. Their a blue coat and a white hat on! Don't know ation on good water, it will become an im- ed when wet. If at such plowings the furrow denied. These defects do not, however, viti- flag was faded and almost in shreds. In their who he is! You may look for yourselves."

New York and Brie Railroad.

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