

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

### THOUGHTS ON CONVERSION.

Of all the changes and revolutions of time, the change effected in the mind of a sinner, which we call conversion, is the most interesting and wonderful. It makes entirely a new era in a person's life, and the angels in heaven rejoice to see it. It was said of Saul of Tarsus, "Behold, he prayeth." That proud Pharisee, who had opposed the Almighty, and persecuted his saints, and breathed out threatening and slaughter like a wild and savage beast of prey, is prostrate at the footstool of divine mercy. His heart is smitten, his pride humbled, and he reckons himself as the vilest of the vile. There was no change in the blessed and divine personage whom he hated, nor in that gospel plan which he had indignantly rejected; but the change was all in him. Only a short time since, he had virtually crucified the Son of God, and in all probability possessed the same spirit as those who reviled him when hanging on the cross, and pierced his side in malicious sport. But see him now lying in the dust, and with the deepest anxiety and most intense sorrow over his past life, asking the very same Person what he should do to repair the injury done to him and his cause.

All sinners are not converted in the same wonderful manner as Saul, nor so instantaneously; but yet the change is marvelous, both to the individual and to beholders. It has not been effected by reasoning, nor persuasion, nor example, (though all these may have been instrumental); but a mighty power has been at work, which has disposed the will, humbled the pride, and opened the heart to receive the truth and a divine Saviour, and turned the heart to obedience. If we were to define conversion, we should say, it is the manifestation of a divine life, imparted to the soul by the Spirit of God, which is called regeneration, or new birth, or a new creation in Christ Jesus. There may be apparent conversion where the divine principle is wanting; and hence many, who profess to be converted, go back to the world, and walk no more in the company of the godly; their goodness is like the morning cloud, and the early dew, which quickly vanish away. This germ of a divine life, planted in the heart by the Spirit, is sure to expand and flourish and produce fruit to the glory of God. We need no divine decree to insure our salvation, for the principle itself is the immortal seed of the kingdom, which liveth and abideth for ever, and all the means appointed for our use and progression are so congenial to a renewed soul, that they are sure to be used, whether public or private.

We may give another view of conversion. It is the restoration of the soul to moral excellence, and its right position as an intelligent creature. There can be no doubt in the mind of a believer in Revelation, as to man's original purity, and his close connection and friendship with his Maker. Made in the image of God, intellectually and morally, he possessed a nobility and an excellence but a little lower than the angels. His soul glowing with the love of God, he looked up to heaven, and fixed his affections on the great Supreme, and those intelligences which God had made shared equally in the sympathies of his generous and benevolent mind. There was no corrupt thought or wish or purpose; hence all objects of pursuit and contemplation—all activities and pleasures—were pure, and God and angels maintained familiar intercourse in that beautiful paradise. Man has fallen—the bloom of moral beauty is gone—intelligent and immortal yet, but O how deplaved! The brother of angels once, but now of devils—an enemy to the God who made him, and a willing ally with all others opposing him—blind to all that is good, affections defiled, purposes and desires and aims all wicked. When the Son of Man came, it was to seek and save that which was lost—he was that kind Shepherd who sought the lost sheep, and pulled it out of the pit, and restored it to the flock—that generous friend who restored the poor prodigal to his father, and reinstated him in the riches and honors and enjoyment of his home. What a marvelous change is wrought by the grace of God in the enlightening of the understanding, so that moral excellence is discovered—in the sanctification of the affections, so that spiritual and divine things are loved—and in the impartation of a spirit of obedience, so that the individual delights in doing the will of God. Still farther, in carrying out the idea of restoration, those great moral principles possessed by man originally, again take possession of and govern the man, which perhaps may be comprehended in the term holiness. Justice, truth, integrity, and faithfulness, the great principles of the divine government, and designed to be possessed and carried out by all intelligences, are restored to the soul in regeneration, and will thrive and grow under the genial influences of divine grace, in connection with our cultivation, imparted in answer to daily prayer. This restoration comprehends our right position, designed by the Creator when he endowed us with intelligence. In what particular ways man was to serve his God in a state of

innocence, it would be vain to conjecture; but pure love would be necessarily busy and active in studying the divine will, and would induce to prompt and faithful obedience. All those noble powers he possessed would be engaged according to their design, and the divine glory would be illustrated by their exercise. When souls are restored or converted by divine grace, they are at once introduced into a state of active service, and the aim of the life is to carry out the purposes of love and mercy to a lost world. Hence the first question which arises to the mind, when the new life begins, is: What shall I do for the Lord, and in what way shall I most promote his glory? As grace advances in the soul, and shines out in the life of the true convert, a moral influence is exerted on the community around, by a holy example, and a devoted life.

If what we have said is correct, how important, both for this life and the life to come, is conversion to God, and what an honor and blessedness to be possessed of the religion of Christ. Are we converted, or are we not?—a question of vital moment—a question that must be settled, and settled quickly, for eternity is at hand, and then it will be, "He that is holy, let him be holy still, and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still."

GEO. R. WHEELER.

SALAM, N. J.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

### SELF-EXAMINATION.

"Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves. Know ye not your own selves, how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye have repented?" 2 Cor. 13: 5.

Of all the mental, moral, or religious exercises incumbent upon man in his earthly career, none is more important than self-examination. Every man ought to make the inquiry, By what spirit am I led? Each individual ought to know whether he is in the strait and narrow way that "leadeth unto life," or in the broad road that "leadeth to destruction." But how can he know this, without searching his own heart, and marking the fruit he bears? "Every tree is known by its fruit." "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles." Diligent search should be made, to know where the affections are placed. By the professor of religion the examples of Christ should ever be kept in view; and those examples he is bound to imitate. Without the force of good examples in the daily life of a Christian, very small will be his influence for doing good.

The indwelling of the Holy Spirit he should daily and hourly crave. "Except ye have the Spirit of Christ, ye are none of his." Meekness and humility are indispensable attributes of the true Christian character. Reader, hast thou a good and tender conscience, and one that is "void of offense, toward God and man?" All persons, whether professedly renewed in heart, or not, ought to be mentally and spiritually interested in this great work. "He that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption." But "he that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." Heart-religion cannot be promoted without examining the deep recesses of the heart—the desires, motives, and affections. Head religion may be possessed, but what will that profit in the day of judgment? In accordance with the real state of the heart is our moral and spiritual condition.

"A soul without reflection, like a pile without inhabitant, to ruin runs." "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." If the affections be set upon earthly objects, enjoyment is sensual, low, and groveling. "He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." And again, our Lord and Saviour says, "He that taketh his cross and followeth after me, is not worthy of me."

In the mind, heart-examination precedes a deep sense of indwelling depravity and pungent conviction of sin; and this is a prelude to the new birth. Conjoined with this state of feeling, through the grace of God, in the operation of the Holy Spirit, the soul is led to repent and believe the Gospel. The creature is not passive only, but also active, in the great work of regeneration. Important duties devolve upon him as a moral agent. Repentance must be exercised, and submission to the Divine will. With faith and love he is inspired, and by the former he is justified. Hope, "like an anchor to the soul," is then ushered in. A good conscience, peace, and joy, are his, so long as he "lives" and "walks in the Spirit." Reader, have you been born again? If so, you have had exercises, gifts, and feelings, like those above mentioned. You have had the Spirit of Christ, whether you have it now or not. You have been transformed from the image of the earthly to that of the heavenly. You are continually serving either God or Satan. "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon" at the same time. Perhaps "the light that is in thee is darkness." If so, "how great is that darkness!" Perhaps thy faith is dead! "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also." James 2: 26. The Christian is required to strive, with all diligence to make his

"calling and election sure." "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation," is the Saviour's command. The powerful influences of the world, the flesh, and the devil, turn the soul from God, ere the saint is aware, "The flesh lusteth against the spirit," and hinders the exercise of faith, and the progress of religion in the soul. "If ye love the world, the love of the Father is not in you." Even the Christian is liable to become "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked."

But some one may say, What are we to watch? To which I answer, Our thoughts, words, motives, affections, desires, and purposes, to see that they all be pure, and that we do not harbor within our bosoms any evil thought of a neighbor, friend, or stranger—that we "keep our tongue as with a bridle," and use it not in unprofitable words, and how often the contrary course is pursued—and how often, through these channels, egregious sins are committed! We are exhorted, by St. John, to believe not every spirit, but "try the spirits, whether they be of God!" Hence we should love that which is good, and hate that which is evil, and suffer not a wicked spirit to govern us. Very many, who "have begun in the faith," and traveled the narrow way for a time, have wandered, and "left their first love." Why is this? Because they have neglected to watch continually, and to pray without ceasing." Again, we see the urgent necessity of heeding the voice of inspiration, in the words, "Be sober, be vigilant; for behold, your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour." Him we are exhorted to "resist steadfastly." "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." How exceedingly apt are the cares of the world to make the good seed sown to become unfruitful! Man is as naturally inclined to do evil as water is to run downward. Hence a frequent, rigid examination of our hearts—a careful inspection of the nature and influence of our thoughts, words, and actions, and their comparison with the Word of God—cannot hurt us, but would add much spiritual benefit to the professed follower of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And to this end let us search the inmost recesses of our souls, to know by what manner of spirit we are led, and institute a careful, candid inquiry, in order to prove ourselves.

In what do I most delight? Is it in the service of the Lord, or in the service of the world, the flesh, and the devil? Do I delight more in speculative schemes, building air castles, and serving the flesh, than in spiritual duties, taking care of the soul, and doing good to my fellow creatures? Do I love money, and the accumulation of wealth, better than religion? Do I "love the Lord with all the heart, and with all the soul, and with all the mind," and my neighbor as myself? As I would that others should do to me, do I the same to them? Am I strictly honest in all my dealings with men, or are the secret inclinations of my heart to covet or overreach a little in trade? Is my "eye single, that my body may be full of light?" Do I suppress and discard anger, pride, hatred, variance, and all the "works of the flesh," and cherish love, gentleness, peace, and other virtues, which are the "fruits of the Spirit?" Am I striving, with all my powers, to "glorify God in my body and spirit which are his?" Do I greatly delight in reading, domestic, and public worship, and in reading carefully the Bible above all books? Do I sincerely "love the brethren?" Do I desire the promotion of the cause of Christ above all things? Do I enjoy the spirit and power of religion in the soul? Have I Christ within me, the hope of glory? Am I ready to die? E. S. B.

New York Mills, Feb. 18, 1856.

### A MOTHER IN THE LAST CENTURY.

One might search widely without finding an original for the following portrait of Jones than Edwards' mother, which we find in *Zion's Herald*:—

Devotedly pious, consecrated to her work, and entering into all her husband's plans of usefulness, she was, at the same time, remarkably intellectual. Her concealed metaphysics broke out amidst kitchen and parish duties; and even in her devotions she was a philosopher without knowing it. Inferior to her husband in taste and years of life, she possessed a more stern and powerful intellect, fond of reasoning, of studying philosophy, and pondering the deepest problems of theology. Had Paul's prohibition been out of the way, she might have eclipsed her companion in the pulpit, and anticipated the fame of her immortal son.

As it was, her ambition was content to operate in her sphere; to train the family, to instruct the ignorant, to bless the stranger, and, in all her ways, to aid her husband in his work. She assumed the entire care of the family, managing all the temporal affairs, in doors and out, and thus permitting him to devote all his time and efforts to his charge and his studies. In addition to these duties, which were by no means slight, she contrived to find time to read all the great theological works of the age. A new book was not long in the house before she devoured it, which was about synonymous with the digestion of its contents.

In later life, after the death of her husband, and when she had passed the bounds of ninety years, she found a season of leisure which was devoted to study. Most persons, at that advanced age, would have passed their days in dreamy musings, with faculties nearly perished; but she had her books, and every day inquired in her neighbors to read with her, when she would make remarks that exhibited her extensive and acute research, and the almost undiminished powers of her mind.

The family training of such a woman must be invaluable. She was the Susanna Wesley of New England, and, like her English sister, of the lines of her own character engraven on succeeding generations. She was the mother of eleven children, all of whom showed the marks of her training. They were made the subjects of prayer before their birth; were carefully nurtured in childhood, and even in the cradle, were taught to submit to the wills of their parents. "The government of their family, at once strict and affectionate, formed them to early habits of obedience and sobriety, and saved them from those evil communications, which too often lead to follies and excesses in childhood and youth." At a very early age they were instructed in letters, and, as they passed along in youth, were taught all the branches that are taught in the schools. Her son was instructed in Latin at eleven years of age.

Mrs. Edwards lived to the age of ninety-nine years, departing with the consciousness that she had not lived in vain. And we can but express our gratitude that "woman's rights" had not, at that time, so far prevailed, as to call her from the family circle to contend in the stormy arena of politics, or professional life. Her home influence outweighed a dozen such lives. To train one Jonathan Edwards is a greater privilege than to be President of the United States, or the autocrat of all the Russias; and had we more Mrs. Edwardses, we should, no doubt, see more Jonathans rising up to stir and bless the world.

THE CANDIDATE.  
BY MRS. MARSHALL.

I knew it would be so. I had not lived in the midst of these people, fitting frocks, and stitching away all the daylight in these families, for thirty-seven cents per day, without taking away with me a little key to their thoughts and speech.

I knew they would say at the weekly meeting of the India Circle, on the Thursday evening after Mr. Woodward had preached for them, as "the Candidate."

I knew that Mrs. Tyler would think that his sermons were too long; that Mrs. Crane would be sorry that he did not mention the India Circle particularly, in his prayer; that Miss Wyman would be shocked at his colored gloves; that Miss Smith expected to see at least a white cravat; that Mrs. Brace would be afraid he was extravagant; that Miss Bliss would be sure that he could never enter a room gracefully; and Miss Mills would be horrified at his large hand.

I knew that Deacon Crane was afraid he might agitate the Slavery question; while the spry little Dr. Chapman hoped that he was a prompt man and "up to the mark" on all reforms.

I felt that Deacon Brace wished that he knew whether his wife was a fashionable lady, or a good domestic woman; and that "Squire Willis" was sorry he had so many children, as he would require more salary; while Mr. Smith was afraid that a man with only three children could not sympathize fully with a man who was the proprietor of nine.

Miss Maria Willis hoped his children had curling hair; and the new bride of the handsome Mr. Jones wondered that his wife could marry a man with such a large nose. Mrs. Stone shook her head, and thought that she discovered, in his grave face, symptoms of an unspiritual spirit, while Mrs. Green was quite shocked to see him smile, and pat the head of a little boy, "right in the broad aisle" of the church; and Miss Childs thought the sweetest thing he did was to help Aunt Massa down the slippery steps.

Mr. De Witt didn't want any body to tell him that he was going to destruction, if he took a little pleasure in this world; and Mr. Parsons hoped that he always preached the plain Gospel. Miss Allen was determined to ask Deacon Bond's wife, when she saw her, if he ate with his knife, or fork; while Miss Stetson could get along, if he did not drink his tea out of a saucer.

All this I knew before those men and women, with their young sons and daughters to see and hear them, met for the ostensible purpose of aiding the self-sacrificing and God-loving missionary; and when I heard Deacon Bond in his prayer lament "the low state of Zion in this place," I could not marvel that the Holy Dove, sent from Paradise on its mission of love, was grieved and frightened from such a frivolous, degrading scene.

I knew all this, and felt more; for at the good Deacon Bond's, where the candidate was entertained, and where I had a room adjoining his, I heard this meek servant of our Saviour, night, morning, and noon-day, offer in his low, earnest voice, such a prayer for the people—such a prayer, as seemed to me could only come from a burning heart and inspired lips! And I knew from his radiant face, that he had been on the Mount with his God, and from his subdued, cheerful manner, that he felt the assurance of a living faith.

[Parish Recorder.]

EFFEKTIVE PREACHING.—When Dr. Rush was a young man, he was invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq., a man celebrated for the part he took in the American Revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who on his appearance apologized for delaying them by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the doctor, "how did you like it?" "It's too smooth and tame for me," Mr. Morris replied to the doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like, Sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew and makes him think the devil is after him."

### CONSOLATION.

It is not when the parting breath we watch with anxious heart,  
And in the hour of death, when those we love depart,  
Nor yet when laid upon the bier we follow, slow the corpse,  
And leave it in its resting-place, that most we feel the loss.

When past the last, the solemn rite, and dust to dust hath gone,  
And in its wonted channelled course the stream of time rolls on,  
Oh, who can tell how drear the space once filled by those most dear,  
When well-known scenes which they have loved, and all but they are here!

This deep, this heart-felt loneliness, this quietness of grief,  
Falls heavier on the flowers of joy, than tempests strong but brief;  
Though whirlwinds tear the blossoms fair, yet still the stem may thrive,  
But wintry nights' chill, with ring-blight, scarce leaves the root alive.

Yet, as our earthly pleasures fade, if plants of pure peace  
Spring in our bosom's wilderness, and, nurtured there, increase,  
And humble hope and holy fear our wounded bosoms fill,  
They'll teach us all the blessedness of yielding to His will.

Then seek not hours of sober grief, or sorrowing thought, to shun,  
Until we feel that we can say, "Thy will, not mine, be done!"  
And then our hearts to Him will pay an homage pure and warm,  
Who saw the cloud o'er those we loved, and hotted them from the storm. [Home Journal.]

### A MISSIONARY AMONG ROBBERS.

The *Watchman and Reflector* is permitted to make the following extract from a letter recently received from a missionary in Turkey.

SIVAS, Nov. 15, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER,—Lest you and other dear friends should, from some source, hear a distorted account of an adventure I have recently had with five Koordish robbers, I have thought it best to give you the particulars as they occurred. Having had a call to visit the brother in Sivas, upon business connected with my medical profession, I left Tocot for this place, on the 31st of October, a little past one o'clock P. M., intending to spend the night in Gharkin, a village just half the distance from Tocot to Sivas. Our company consisted of four persons. The day was pleasant, and we hoped to reach our stopping-place for the night a little after dark. We had nearly reached the summit of the high-lands that lie in our path, and were passing the last ascent. It was about half-past three o'clock, and we were about eleven miles from home. The road was narrow, and a high bank was on our right hand and a small hill lay on our left, close by the road, covered with stunted oaks and bushes. Our company were riding in single file; I was forward. On a sudden I saw two armed ruffians leap out from among the trees a little in advance. A gun was snuffed by the men, but, providentially, it missed fire. In a moment as it were I was dragged from my horse and found myself lying upon my back in the road, one of the robbers with his long knife standing over me. I involuntarily raised my hand in which I held my whip, my only weapon of defense, when the robber, with some heavy instrument, struck me one or more blows upon my upraised arm. On looking round I saw that each of our party was in the hands of a robber. Besides the two robbers that I first saw, three others had leaped out from their ambush directly by the roadside. They commanded us to rise, and compelled us to go over the hill on our left. As they were urging us along at a rapid rate, some of them began to make preparations to bind us; but Carabat Agpa begged of them not to do so, assuring them that we would readily go with them wherever they desired, and deliver up to them all our money. Resistance would have been useless, perhaps fatal.

Soon we reached a little secluded valley, where they might plunder our persons and our baggage without fear of discovery by the passer-by.

Hence we were commanded to sit down and be silent. Then they began the work of robbery upon the driver, but found little money and not much else of value. From our guard they took his coat, a nice shawl girdle, a good sword, pistol, knife, pipe, tobacco, and some money. From our Protestant brother, Carabat, they took ninety-nine English gold sovereigns and sixty Turkish sovereigns, amounting to seven hundred and twenty dollars in gold. Besides this they took his watch and other articles, to the amount of sixty dollars more. Then they began to search me. From what they said it is evident that they mistook me for Mr. Belcher, (an English officer who was engaged in purchasing animals and provisions for the army), and supposed that I must have a lot of gold upon my person or among my baggage. But I took no gold money, and had only about four dollars in metallic currency—the only currency of the interior—in my porte-monnaie. They readily stripped open my vest and my outer pants, and soon perceived my porte-monnaie in my pocket, but knew not how to get at it, probably. So one of the fellows with a large knife cut open my pants over the pocket, which he pulled out with its contents, and cut it off. He told me to open the porte-monnaie; he then took it from me, and I saw neither it nor its contents any more. In my vest pocket they found a case of lancets and some other articles, which they took. From my pants they took my knife, and from my overcoat a silk handkerchief. The article upon my person of chief value was a gold watch—a present from my dear brother. This was in its pocket in my vest. As the robbers had stripped open my vest in order to search all about my waist—the usual place in the East of carrying articles of value—I continued to hold the vest open, keeping the upper part of it pulled back close to and partly under my arms, and somewhat hidden in the folds of my overcoat. Thus the watch escaped the robbers' search, although repeatedly they put their hands almost upon it, and I momentarily expected

that it would be discovered. Then, for a time, they left off searching my person and began to plunder my baggage. As they left me, the leader of the gang said: "This Frank must have gold somewhere, and if he does not find it, we will murder him!"

Carabat Agpa said to them: "You are mistaken in the man. This man is a Doctor. He carries no gold. Examine his goods. You will find only his medicines and things necessary for his journey. Do not kill him!"

In a sudden, rude manner, they began to open my valise, medicine chest, and a small trunk containing chiefly surgical instruments and a few books. They searched all carefully, and appropriated whatever their fancy or avarice demanded. But found of course no gold; and were dissatisfied. They repeated their former threat and sat down to consult together. Soon they arose and again searched my person and my goods. Again they threatened in their bloody manner, and sat down once more to take counsel, speaking in Koordish tongue.

As the robbers sat deliberating, and my friends were pleading for me, I could not but feel that my situation was a critical one, and that truly there might be a step between me and death. I was sitting apart from the others. My thoughts and prayers were addressed to Him in whose hands are the hearts of all men, and who turneth them as he will. "If it be possible and consistent with thy Holy Will," I prayed, "spare my life, O Lord; but if not, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Perhaps this prayer was heard, for when the robbers arose they talked no more of murders, but only said, "We must have one of your horses." But from this they were finally dissuaded, and at length gave us permission to pick up and repack the scattered remnant of our goods. As night was approaching, we asked permission to go, but no, we must sit down and wait a while longer.

The robbers filled their pipes and gave back a little tobacco to Carabat and Ahamet, and they all talked and smoked together like old friends. They also gave back to each of us a small piece of Turkish confectionery, of which they had taken from us a large package; and upon being solicited, they gave back about forty cents to enable us to defray the remaining expenses of our journey. Noble generosity! They sent two of their number around to the road leading to Tocot, in order, probably, to intercept our return to report there. At length, when it was quite dark, two of them conducted us by a circuitous route or back path to our road again, and, as they disappeared from us, we heard the usual polite and friendly farewell—"pash Geldin" &c., which, being interpreted, signifies, "Your coming was very agreeable." No doubt, in saying this, they for once spoke the truth, though under the circumstances, such a parting salutation sounded rather "cool."

FAYETTE JEWETT.

### LIFE IN AFRICA.

Rev. Mr. Beachman, a member of the "London Wesleyan Mission," has recently returned from a visit to Africa, and in his sketch of the social condition of the negroes inhabiting the gold coast and its vicinity, he furnishes a truly awful picture, thus:—

Scarcely has one of their barbarous and bloody customs been abandoned, from the earliest period of which anything is known of them. They will even pave their court-yards, places, and even the streets or market-places of their villages or towns with the skulls of those butchered in the wars, at feasts, funerals, or as sacrifices to Bossum.

Still their wives and slaves are buried alive with their deceased husbands or masters. When Adahanzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were butchered before the arrival of his successor, which put a stop to it, only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways. The remaining living wives were buried alive, amid dancing, singing, and bewailing, the noise of muskets, horns, drums, yells, groans, and screeches, the women marching by headless trunks, bedaubed themselves with mud and blood. Their victims were marched along with large knives passed through their cheeks. The executioners struggle for the bloody office, while the victims look on and endure with apathy. They were too familiar with the horrid sacrifice to show terror, or to imagine that all was not as it should be. Their hands were chopped off, and then their legs sawed off, and then their heads sawed off, to prolong the amusement. Even some who assisted to fill the graves were then hustled in alive, in order to add to the spot or solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of the king's brother, four thousand victims were thus sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a king of Ashantee, a general massacre takes place, in which there can be no computation of the many victims.

At their Yam customs, Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every cabocor, or noble, sacrificed a slave as he entered the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments in their possession. Hundreds were slain; and the streaming and tearing blood of the victims was mingled in one vast brass pan, with various vegetables and animal matter, fresh as well as putrid, to compose a powerful Fetich. At these customs the same scenes of butchery and slaughter occur. The king's executioners traverse the city, killing all they meet. The next day desolation reigns over the land: The king, during the bloody saturnals, looked on eagerly and danced in his chair with delight.

The king of Dahomey paves the approaches to his residence, and ornaments the battlements of his palace, with the skulls of his victims; and the great Fetich trees at Bodogry, has its wide spread limbs laden with human carcasses and limbs. The want of chastity is no disgrace, and the priests are employed as pimps.

"Murder, adultery, and thievery," says Bosman, "are here no sin."

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THE AMERICAN BOARD.

A special meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in Albany, commencing on the 4th inst.

The Deputation sailed from Boston in August, 1854, and spent 220 days among the India missions, making investigations.

The Board had expended \$250,000 in education. After such an outlay, it is thought that a sufficiently broad foundation has been laid in general education.

The foregoing brief sketch of the report and views of the Deputation, shows their estimate of teaching as missionary labor.

The tendency to centralization in missions, is indicated by the centering of schools, congregations, native helpers, boarding schools, English schools, printing press, &c., at the station where missionaries are located.

There were found by the Deputation four boarding schools for boys. It was arranged that they should be merged in two at the end of the year, and in one at the close of 1856.

that they might stand on an equality with educated natives, who are deists or infidels. They should have a knowledge of Sanscrit, that they might be able to answer the learned Brahmin in his opposition to Christianity.

The Deputation was clear in the opinion, that the English High School at Bombay should be closed. Their reasons were—1st. The English language is made, to too great an extent, the medium of communicating instruction.

The Batticotta Seminary had been shorn of its former great religious strength, and was working mainly for the secular advantage of the native youth.

The Odooville Female Boarding School has retained its character as a religious institution. The object of this school is to give to a select number of promising females an education superior to what they can obtain in the Christian village schools.

The Board had expended \$250,000 in education. After such an outlay, it is thought that a sufficiently broad foundation has been laid in general education.

The foregoing brief sketch of the report and views of the Deputation, shows their estimate of teaching as missionary labor.

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converted. The Female School had produced greater interest in the community than anything else. Female education was the only hope of the Gospel in India.

From this sketch of the speech of Mr. Winslow, it will be seen that he does not approve the action of the Deputation with regard to teaching as missionary labor.

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have been multiplied; and the means for acquiring knowledge have increased beyond our fondest expectations. Hence the mass of the people are better informed than they were.

It is important for the promotion religion, that those who preach the word be truly pious. A stream will not rise above its fountain.

Have we not been too well satisfied with worldly prosperity, and thus, through the carelessness of riches, neglected the cultivation of the heart?

The poor fugitives arrested at Cincinnati have been taken back into Kentucky. It is generally understood that they will soon be sent down the river and sold, in company with several others who have recently made attempts to escape from slavery.

In this connection our readers will peruse with interest the following letter, written by P. C. Bassett, from Fairmount Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, on the 12th of February, and published in the American Baptist.

Last Sabbath, after preaching in the city prison, Cincinnati, through the kindness of the Deputy-Sheriff, I was permitted to visit the apartment of that unfortunate woman, concerning whom there has been so much excitement during the last two weeks.

I found her with an infant in her arms only a few months old, and observed that it had a large bump on its forehead. I inquired the cause of the injury. She then proceeded to give a detailed account of her attempt to kill her children.

As I listened to the facts, and witnessed the agony depicted in her countenance, I could not but exclaim, Oh how terrible is irresponsible power, when exercised over intelligent beings!

The Jews.—By recent accounts, it appears that efforts in behalf of the Jews in Europe are attended with considerable success.

five years, during which time she did not seem him; that could she have prevented it, she would never have permitted him to return, as she did not wish him to witness her sufferings, or to be exposed to the brutal treatment that he would receive.

She states that she has been a faithful servant, and in her old age she would not have attempted to obtain her liberty; but as she became feeble, and less capable of performing labor, her master became more and more exacting and brutal in his treatment.

She witnessed the killing of the child, but said that she neither encouraged nor discouraged her daughter-in-law—for under similar circumstances she should probably have done the same.

These slaves (as far as I am informed) have resided all their lives within sixteen miles of Cincinnati. We are frequently told that Kentucky slavery is very innocent.

THE VENERABLE CHAPLAIN.—The Chaplain elect of the House of Representatives has not yet reached Washington, but is expected there with unusual interest.

REVIVAL AT ADAMS.—A business letter from Bro. Charles Potter, of Adams, N. Y., gives the following cheering intelligence:

It may be interesting to you to know, that the Spirit of the Lord has been among us during the Winter, and performed a work which has caused the hearts of many to rejoice, in bringing from the bondage of sin into the liberty of the Gospel many precious souls.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.—A private letter received by the editor of the Watchman and Reflector, from one whose relations to Madison University enable him to speak intelligently, says:—

POWER OF CONCENTRATION.—The following incident, related of Webster, by President Woods, shows that the highest power of abstraction existed in the New England statesman.

THINGS IN THE OLDEN TIME.—An article in the Edinburgh Review, professing to draw its facts from Fel's History of Salem, gives the following ludicrous description of the way things used to be done among the Puritans.

As I am intending to prepare a reply to Bro. Brown's rejoinder, I wish to defer it until Bro. B. fully develops his views on the mediation of Christ as modifying the Divine Government.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT GREENMANVILLE, CT.—On Sixth-day, Feb. 29th, as Mr. Franklin Barber was arranging some of the machinery in the Factory in Greenmanville, Ct., his clothes were caught by a shaft revolving with great rapidity, and he was almost instantly killed.

REVIVAL AT ADAMS CENTER.—As an item of good news, I take this opportunity to inform you, that this coldest and stormiest of winters has been, to the inhabitants of Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., a time of great favor from God.

CHURCH EDIFICE FUND.—The Baptists in Illinois are engaged in a movement to secure a church edifice fund. The conditions on which the money is to be loaned are as follows:—

BAPTISTS IN OHIO.—The anniversary of the Ohio State Convention, held in October last, was, says the Times, the thirtieth since that body was organized.

THE JEWS.—By recent accounts, it appears that efforts in behalf of the Jews in Europe are attended with considerable success.

Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, says the New York Observer, has educated nearly six hundred young men for the ministry during her fifty-three years of existence, thirty-five of whom have entered the foreign field.

At the preceding... The... forbidden... Persons... heretofore... them to O... free State... dead; it... some... their... manum... the Geo... tices, and... thumous... A letter... A. Sharpe... 14th... able to... lovely... The inter... There hav... conversi... quiring... blessing... be great... Dr. Dou... records... First Cong... failed to... organization... existed in... action of... tors who... old bury... the past... years. The par... Father Ma... the Feeje... That disti... a friend, s... (from Mad... day my de... confined... God, as a... of temper... The sev... ants in A... of Francis... number of... elements h... Giraudeau... ferson city... been consi... isters of... of emigra... been made... Ill. A box of... were to be... contly sent... nople to t... books, som... erment ce... could pass... Governmen... horizing t... It is state... of the Pr... Paris, on... several G... represent... the death... mediam... moving in... The Exe... Convention... the Christi... an old-sta... Baptists, a... about two... received... Index is pu... The Co... gentlemen... ly devoted... thousand... an emigra... the Chesap... President... of the relig... He says th... of religion... hope to lab... During... ed mission... Board was... the number... fourteen h... average of... each missi... In the P... daily paper... forty Amer... portion of... French B... ries on a l... Rev. E... rooke, w... been rece... 81 perso... tized on... ing the ya... Rev. Ch... of Sebast... Rochester... large and... usual, mak... Rev. S... left in his... and publi... than \$3,000... \$3,000 to... Windsor... A priv... mission... northern... scarcity of... The st... ing of pla... crews of...

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

At the close of the two conference-years preceding the one just closed, the report of Methodist memberships in Texas gave not far from twenty thousand—over eight thousand in the Western conference, and over eleven thousand in the Eastern. At the recent sessions, the West reported an increase of about three thousand five hundred, making, in that conference, near twelve thousand; while the East reported over three thousand, making, in that conference, over fourteen thousand; so that the entire membership in Texas is not far from twenty-seven thousand—a rapidity of increase far exceeding that of any other denomination of Christians in that State.

The manumission of slaves in Georgia is forbidden by a statute of that Commonwealth. Persons desirous of freeing their slaves have heretofore been in the habit of conveying them to Ohio, Pennsylvania, or some other free State, and there executing the requisite deeds. It has also been the practice of persons desirous of liberating their slaves after their death, to leave provision in their wills for their conveyance to some free State and manumission there. A bill has just passed the Georgia Senate which forbids both practices, and declares null and void all such posthumous bequests.

A letter to the Puritan Recorder from Rev. A. Sharpe, of East Cleveland, Ohio, February 14th, says:—"I am most happy in being able to write that the Holy Spirit is doing a lovely work among a portion of my people. The interest commenced some six weeks since. There have been several cases of hopeful conversion, and there are others who are inquiring for the way of peace and life. If the blessing is in proportion to our wants, it will be great indeed."

Dr. Doulton's History of Concord, N. H., records the following facts respecting the First Congregational Church: "It is believed that public worship on the Sabbath has never failed to be observed by this church since its organization in 1730. No difficulty has ever existed in that which required the advice and action of an Ecclesiastical Council. Its pastors who have deceased are all interred in the old burying ground, and the average age of the pastors till the present time, is about 29 years.

The paragraph in circulation, stating that Father Matthew has become a missionary in the Feejee Islands, proves to be incorrect. That distinguished philanthropist, writing to a friend, says: "Since my return to Ireland (from Madeira) I have not left for a single day my dear brother's house, to which I am confined by illness. My heart is still, thank God, as ardent as ever in the glorious cause of temperance."

The severe persecution which the Protestants in Austria have endured since the reign of Francis Joseph has driven a considerable number of Lutherans to this country, and settlements have recently been made in Cape Girardeau and Perry counties, and near Jefferson city, Missouri, where churches have been constituted, which are supplied by ministers of the Missouri Synod. Another colony of emigrants from the vicinity of Linz has been made near Jonesborough, Union Co., Ill.

A box of New Testaments in Turkish, that were to be shipped to Thessalonica, were recently sent from the Bible depot in Constantinople to the custom-house. As they were books, some copies had to be sent to the Government censor to be examined before they could pass. They soon came back with the Government seal on the first blank leaf, authorizing their free circulation in Turkey.

It is stated that in consequence of the action of the Protestant Conference lately held in Paris, on the subject of religious toleration, several Governments have instructed their representatives to use their influence to get the death penalty for apostasy from Mohammedanism removed, and they are already moving in the matter.

The Executive Committee of the Baptist Convention of the State of Georgia advertise the Christian Index for sale. They say it is an old-established paper, the organ of Georgia Baptists, and the number of subscribers is about twenty-seven hundred. Bids will be received till the 25th of April next. The Index is published at Penfield.

The Commercial Advertiser states that a gentleman residing at the South has generously devoted the handsome sum of thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of building an emigrant ship to run between New York, the Chesapeake Bay, and Liberia.

President Frelinghuysen gives to the Christian Intelligencer an interesting account of the religious condition of Rutgers College. He says that "there are forty-one professors of religion in the College, of whom thirty-four hope to labor in the Gospel ministry."

During the past year, the number of ordained missionaries in the service of the American Board was one hundred and sixty-five, and the number of members added to the church fourteen hundred and eighty-seven, making an average of a little more than nine members to each missionary.

In the Paris correspondence of one of the daily papers, we find the names of more than forty Americans, amongst them a large proportion of ladies, who were presented to the French Emperor and Empress at the Tuilleries on a late Sunday.

Rev. E. Jones, missionary among the Cherokees, writes that fourteen converts have been recently baptized. He sends a list of 81 persons—34 males and 47 females—baptized on profession of their faith in Jesus during the year 1855.

Rev. Charles G. Finney is engaged in a sort of Sebastopol siege of Satan's kingdom at Rochester. His preaching is attended by large and attentive audiences, and he is, as usual, making his mark.

Rev. Stephen Dod, of East Haven, Conn., left in his will bequests to religious charities and public institutions, amounting to more than \$8,000; among which was a legacy of \$3,000 to the Theological Seminary at East Windsor.

A private letter from the Rev. Mr. Wright, missionary among the Ojibwa Indians, in the northern section of Minnesota, reports great scarcity of food in that region.

The steamer Asia brought presents consisting of plate, medals, &c., for the officers and crews of the Kane Arctic Expedition.

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, MARCH 3.

In the SENATE, Mr. Cass made a personal explanation in relation to the matters in dispute between this country and Great Britain, called out by a communication which appeared in the National Intelligencer; after which the bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war was taken up, and passed after some debate. The estimated cost of each vessel is \$507,000, and \$2,000,000 are now appropriated.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was engaged all day in a discussion on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

THIRD-DAY, MARCH 4.

The SENATE passed the bill appropriating \$80,000 for new fortifications at Galveston, and the remainder of the day was occupied in a debate on the Illinois election case.

In the HOUSE, the Senate bill providing for the construction of ten sloops-of-war was referred to the Naval Committee. A bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to prevent the introduction into this country of foreign criminals, paupers, &c. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 5.

In the SENATE, a bill was reported, making appropriations for fortifications, &c.; the bill establishing Collection Districts was passed; after which, by a vote of 35 to 8, Hon. Lyman Trumbull was confirmed in his seat for six years from the 4th of March last. A rather personal debate on Kansas affairs, between Messrs. Hale, Toucey and Wilson, occupied the rest of the day.

In the HOUSE, majority and minority reports from the Committee on Elections, in relation to the Kansas contested seat, were presented, consideration of which was postponed.

FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 6.

In the SENATE, a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific at San Francisco was introduced. It gives the Company 40,000,000 acres of land at fifty cents an acre; requires a hundred miles to be completed within eighteen months; Government to pay \$600 per mile for carrying the mail; the road to be forfeited if not completed within ten years, and the lands to revert to the nation. The Senate passed the usual Fortification bill. After some talk on the Sound Dues, the Senate adjourned to Second-day.

In the HOUSE, the Military Academy and the Pension appropriation bills were passed. The House took up the Election Committee's report, asking power to send to Kansas for persons and papers in regard to the election of Delegate in Congress. Speeches were made by Messrs. Boyce against and Bingham for the report, and the House adjourned.

SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 7.

The SENATE was not in session.

The HOUSE spent the whole day upon Kansas affairs, in connection with the application of the Committee on Elections for authority to send for persons and papers in the contested election case. Speeches were made by Oliver of Missouri, Cumbark of Indiana, Cullen, and Walker. Adjourned till Second-day.

European News.

News from Europe up to Feb. 23d, was received in New York on the 8th inst., by the steamship Africa.

No tidings from the missing steamship Pacific.

On the subject of the difficulties with the United States we have nothing new to report, excepting that the London Morning Advertiser professes to be aware that Mr. Dal as carries out very stringent demands in regard both to the Central American and the enlistment questions.

The Peace Conference, it was supposed, would meet on the day that the Africa left. Anxiety was daily increasing as to the result. It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicolai. Paris editors have been ordered to write no more respecting peace or war while the Conference sits.

Constantinople advices report much excitement and confusion in commercial affairs. All things have fallen in price, and merchants who have heavy stocks fear to incur heavy losses.

Sir Joshua Walsley's motion for opening the National Gallery and British Museum on Sundays was discussed in the British Commons, and negatived by a vote of 376 against 48. Lord Palmerston opposed the resolution, but without stating his reasons.

The defalcation of Mr. John Sadler, Member of Parliament, and Chairman of the London County Bank, and Swedish Railway Company, was creating considerable excitement, and some embarrassment in financial circles. The aggregate fraud is double the famous Schuyler defalcation in this City, or about five millions of dollars, of which \$1,250,000 is by way of overissue of the shares and obligations of the Swedish Railway.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House of Commons, on the 22d of Feb., that the cost of the Eastern war, for twenty months, was \$217,820,000. He also stated that the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, or £20,000,000 sterling, would be wanted in the course of the present year by way of extraordinary loans, and having pointed out that the resources of the country remained unimpaired, moved the authorization of the sum of \$25,000,000, being part of the loan that day taken by the Rothschilds.

Twenty-three Boats Wrecked at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 27.

Another great disaster has befallen our city. The long-dreaded event of the breaking up of the ice, which for two months gorged the Mississippi and all its tributary streams, has come at last, and brought with it a destruction of our marine interests far transcending any thing that was anticipated. Twenty hours since our levee was crowded with steamers—now not a perfect hull remains. All have been swept down that lay opposite the central part of the city—crushed into a common ruin by the overwhelming masses of accumulated ice. Broken cables, chains with their links drawn to threads, a few shattered spars, alone remain to tell the story of stately vessels that were justly esteemed the pride of the Western waters.

At a few moments after 2 o'clock on yesterday the alarm was given that the gorge had commenced to break, and slowly, at first, and majestically, the floating fields began to move; then, gathering force and rushing in upon the boats, it lifted some out upon the bank, while thirteen others were carried down below and stranded upon the bars, where they were rapidly cut into ribbons. A few of them that drifted into the bend of the river, although strained in every timber, fortunately escaped further damage. For some time the ice continued to float off, but after a few hours again gorged, causing additional destruction to those steamers that still lay on the shore. Anxious suspense then ensued. The Mississippi was raging rapidly, and it was well known that the next break-up would be even more terrific than the preceding one.

At 7 o'clock, the tolling of the bells and the confused shouts that burst upon the stillness of the night, told that the ice was again in motion. Ten vessels, including among them two wharf boats that had been sheltered from the first violence, were torn from their fastenings, hurled upon another, and sent crashing and drifting along the front of the levee. The scene was truly appalling to those who were merely spectators, while the heroic exertions of the commanders and officers who stood to their decks amid the falling of timbers and the sinking of vessels, doing all that men could do to save them, was a thrilling exhibition of most true courage in the moment of extreme peril.

A dark night and a beating rain that ensued added dismalness and dreariness to the occasion, and left those who might struggle with the elements almost a hopeless task before them. The additional boats that were thus wrested from the shore, and jammed amid the heaped up flakes that hurried them, along, met a like fate with the steamers that had been carried off in the afternoon.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Science at Paris, M. Flourens, speaking of the power of chloroform, remarked that its use in the field hospitals of the army doubled the strength and power of the surgeons, as they are more masters of their action when operating on an inert mass, and are no longer disturbed by the cries or movements of the patient. In the Crimea, chloroform was employed, he stated, more than 25,000 times, and always with success.

The Louisville Courier, of the 28th ult., says: "A correspondent, writing from Lexington, under yesterday's date, advises us of the failure of Captain Cassius M. Clay. His assignees are his brother Brutus J. Clay and M. C. Johnson, Esq., of Lexington. For several years past Mr. Clay has been a large speculator in hogs, and to the recent heavy decline in hog product, we presume may be attributed his unfortunate failure.

During a recent rain storm at Cape Breton, an avalanche of snow, impelled by a large body of water, overwhelmed the dwelling house of a Mr. Campbell, about thirty miles from Sydney, destroying the house and burying in the ruins Mr. Campbell, his wife, mother, three children, and two young girls. One of the children was rescued. The avalanche occurred in the night. A barn was also overwhelmed, and eighteen head of cattle killed.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Carlton, both of King and Queen county, Virginia, were found near their own houses frozen, one of them leaning against the door-bar, which he had evidently attempted in vain to get over. A stout negro man was seen standing erect in the field, not far from a house, so long as to excite curiosity, and it was found, on examination, that he, too, was frozen to death! The winter in Virginia has been terrible.

Ship Asterian, Capt. Gay, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th ult. On overhauling the ship, the customs searchers found a mulatto girl concealed in the boat-swin's bunk, where she had been secreted during the voyage, unknown to any one on board, excepting the boatswain. A reward of \$500 was offered at New Orleans for the girl's apprehension. She is now at Liverpool.

A gentleman in New York, who has been planning to cooperate liberally with the Kansas Emigrant Aid Company, was called upon a few days since to help a subscription for sending some military supplies to the settlers in Kansas; having no money on hand to be conveniently spared, he sold a diamond pin for \$500, and gave the proceeds for the defense of freedom.

Among the Boston Banks, a bag, supposed to contain \$5,000 in gold coin, has been circulated in the settlement of the daily exchanges. This bag, on a recent examination, was found to contain its weight in—copper instead of gold. When the substitution of the baser metal was made is not known, nor is it yet determined on what Bank the loss is to fall.

In the Assembly of New York, last week, Mr. Perdon reported a bill to regulate the sale of potatoes as follows: "In all sales of potatoes, six pounds shall be considered one bushel, and one hundred and fifty pounds one barrel, and in all transactions or contracts for the sale of potatoes hereafter made, the delivery thereof shall be by weight as aforesaid, unless a special contract be made otherwise."

In the latest accounts, we see it stated that a large detachment of the British fleet is expected at Havana, and every eye is on the quiver to welcome them. The Terrible, the Daring, Available, and Powerful, are already there, and are exchanging salutes with the Spanish war vessels in the harbor. Rumor says their destination is Nicaragua, to pay a visit to Col. Walker.

Much excitement was occasioned in New Orleans, by the discovery that Colonel Garland, the City Treasurer, is a defaulter to the extent of \$200,000. Mr. Garland attempted to escape on board an outward bound schooner, but was caught at the Balize and brought back to the city. The Treasury Office is closed in consequence of the defalcation.

The report that the Rev. Dr. Bushnell was going to Kansas with the New Haven Company of emigrants, is not correct. Mr. B. says that such was not his intention—that the scenes there were not calculated to promote the health of an invalid. He expects to sail for California, in pursuit of health, on the fifth of March.

Gold to the amount of \$158 was found around the waist of Mary Flynn, a pauper who died in the Pittsburg almshouse. Two physicians were detected in an attempt to dig her out of the grave, but escaped, leaving their horse and sleigh behind them, with a buffalo skin marked with one of their names.

The Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, finding a population of nearly 70,000 souls, are taking measures to call a convention to organize a State government. It is probable that both Oregon and Minnesota will knock at the door for admission to the Union next winter.

The ship Lapwing arrived at Newport, recently, from a thirty months' whaling cruise, being her first voyage. The Lapwing has taken during the voyage 2100 barrels of sperm oil, 575 barrels of whale oil, and 3500 pounds of whalebone, worth at present prices about \$135,000.

A human body, tied up in a bag, was taken from the water near New York on the 8th inst., supposed to be the body of Capt. Palmer, of the schooner Ludora Imogene, which was scuttled in Long Island Sound, by a fog, last fall.

On Monday night, March 3d, Hon. Edward Everett delivered a discourse at the Academy of Music, New York, on Character and Times of Washington. The house was crowded, and the lecture was of a superior order.

Hon. Geo. M. Dallas sailed for England on the 1st inst., to take the place of Mr. Buchanan, as United States Minister at the Court of St. James.

Fifty shipwrecked seamen, belonging to the ships Alaco and Calcutta, and the brig Neptune, lost on the Bahama Islands, have arrived at Norfolk, Va.

The insurance on the steamer Pacific and cargo, now out over forty days, is over \$2,000,000, half in this country and half in Europe.

The whole number of Land Warrants issued under the act of March 3, 1855, is now 100,853.

A fire and explosion, at St. Martinsville, Ala., recently, caused the loss of several lives and property worth about \$200,000.

The Detroit Tribune says that at the railroad collision which occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad near Hilldale, a fortnight since, seventy three registered money letters were destroyed by the fire that consumed the baggage car. Some of the letters contained as much as \$500.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided in the case of Craft vs. the State Bank of Indiana, that the 28th and 29th days of February, in leap year, are to be counted as one day, and a note falling due on the 28th cannot be protested for non-payment till after banking hours on the 29th.

Bark Proteus, of Shelburne, N. S., Capt. Harding, from Liverpool to Jamaica, with a general cargo, struck on the Blackwater bank, coast of Ireland, Feb. 12, and went to pieces; master and 11 men saved, and 1 drowned. The mate got adrift in a boat, and has not since been heard of.

A bill has passed the Senate of Virginia, appropriating \$1,000 a year, for five years, to enable the State Historical Society to procure from England manuscript copies of documents and letters, relative to the early history of the Old Dominion.

Mr. Calhoun, surveyor general of Kansas, furnishes the Secretary of State with an estimate of the resident population of the territory. He says about 6000 votes are claimed to have been given for Reeder and Whitfield, and there are about five residents to each voter.

During the present session of the Alabama Legislature, says the Selma Sentinel, there have been about one hundred cases of divorce granted. During the last session of the same body, there was about the same number granted.

In the United States there are 64 tunnels, the longest of which is about one mile. England has 48 canal tunnels of an aggregate length of 40 miles, the longest being over 3 miles. She has 79 railroad tunnels, with an aggregate length of 52 miles.

The Louisville Courier says: A gang of upwards of forty negroes, from Fayette county, bound for a southern clime, came down on the cars yesterday morning. Their owners preferred putting them in their pockets rather than let the Abolitionists run them off.

Three thousand five hundred dollars were offered for one share of the New York Tribune. This would make the one hundred shares, into which that establishment was divided a few years ago, worth \$350,000. The par value of each share is \$1000.

By estimate, there are more than 1300 insane persons in the State of Maine. Less than one-ninth of these are in the hospital, though it is capable of accommodating 250. The influence of religious worship in the chapel is decidedly beneficial.

The beautiful and elaborate maps and diagrams used by Dr. Baird, in illustrating his lectures on Europe, were executed by Patrick H. Reason, a colored artist of New York City.

A memorial has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature, desiring Congress to divide that Territory on the line of 45° 10' from St. Croix to the Missouri River.

New York Markets—March 10, 1856.

Wheat—No. 1, 75¢; No. 2, 72¢; No. 3, 68¢; No. 4, 65¢; No. 5, 62¢; No. 6, 58¢; No. 7, 55¢; No. 8, 52¢; No. 9, 48¢; No. 10, 45¢.

Corn—No. 1, 45¢; No. 2, 42¢; No. 3, 38¢; No. 4, 35¢; No. 5, 32¢; No. 6, 28¢; No. 7, 25¢; No. 8, 22¢; No. 9, 18¢; No. 10, 15¢.

Flour—No. 1, 75¢; No. 2, 72¢; No. 3, 68¢; No. 4, 65¢; No. 5, 62¢; No. 6, 58¢; No. 7, 55¢; No. 8, 52¢; No. 9, 48¢; No. 10, 45¢.

Butter—No. 1, 25¢; No. 2, 22¢; No. 3, 18¢; No. 4, 15¢; No. 5, 12¢; No. 6, 8¢; No. 7, 5¢; No. 8, 2¢; No. 9, 0¢; No. 10, 0¢.

Eggs—No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 12¢; No. 3, 8¢; No. 4, 5¢; No. 5, 2¢; No. 6, 0¢; No. 7, 0¢; No. 8, 0¢; No. 9, 0¢; No. 10, 0¢.

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In the United States there are 64 tunnels, the longest of which is about one mile. England has 48 canal tunnels of an aggregate length of 40 miles, the longest being over 3 miles. She has 79 railroad tunnels, with an aggregate length of 52 miles.

The Louisville Courier says: A gang of upwards of forty negroes, from Fayette county, bound for a southern clime, came down on the cars yesterday morning. Their owners preferred putting them in their pockets rather than let the Abolitionists run them off.

Three thousand five hundred dollars were offered for one share of the New York Tribune. This would make the one hundred shares, into which that establishment was divided a few years ago, worth \$350,000. The par value of each share is \$1000.

By estimate, there are more than 1300 insane persons in the State of Maine. Less than one-ninth of these are in the hospital, though it is capable of accommodating 250. The influence of religious worship in the chapel is decidedly beneficial.

The beautiful and elaborate maps and diagrams used by Dr. Baird, in illustrating his lectures on Europe, were executed by Patrick H. Reason, a colored artist of New York City.

A memorial has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature, desiring Congress to divide that Territory on the line of 45° 10' from St. Croix to the Missouri River.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Published Weekly. Terms—\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the views of all reforming measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

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

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Merchant Tailoring Establishment. THE subscriber, having sold his interest in the firm of A. D. Titworth & Co., of Plainfield, and located himself at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, New York, as Merchant Tailor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Clothing, most respectfully invites his friends, and as many others as feel disposed to study economy, to give him a call, feeling 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 the same attention as he has given to the study of the art. Cloth, 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 of work. Coat Measure—1st. Placing the measure at socket bone of neck, down to center of arm or shoulder; then to waist above the hip, and length of coat. 2d. From seam of back, giving width of back; then to elbow and length of sleeve, bending the arm in right angle. 3d. Breast and waist, respecting the position, whether stopping forward or extra straight. 4th. Length of vest. 2d. Breast and waist measures. 5th. Length of coat. 2d. Waist, hip, thigh, and knee measures. Also, any persons wishing to avail themselves of my assistance in selecting a stock of clothing or other merchandise, will find me at my office every day, except Sabbath days, and will be thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. Terms, cash on delivery. E. B. TITWORTH, Merchant Tailor. I can accommodate a Sabbatarian with an office in my room.

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