

# 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.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT OF THE WICKED—NO. 15.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER S.—

In my last, I noticed one text from the Psalms. There are several that are frequently quoted to prove that death effects a complete destruction of the man. I will quote but one more, for their general bearing is the same, and the explanation of one is equivalent to an explanation of the whole, the difference being mainly in a change in the form of expression. We will select Psalm 88: 10—12, "Wilt thou show wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee? Selah! Shall thy loving kindness be declared in the grave, or thy faithfulness in destruction? Shall thy wonders be known in the dark, and thy righteousness in the land of forgetfulness?" On this text Mr. Stephenson remarks, "Notice, first, it is necessary that the dead shall arise in order to praise God." That may be true, and undoubtedly is; but the text does not say so. "Second, his loving kindness shall be declared in the grave (in the resurrection of the dead)." The text does not say this either. The text asks the question, "Shall thy loving kindness be declared in the grave?" in a manner implying, I think, that it shall not. If the question is to be answered in the affirmative, as Mr. S. seems to think, then most assuredly his notions of the dead are wrong; for if one is to be answered in the affirmative, the six questions are, "Third, death, the grave, and destruction, are synonymous terms." Synonymous terms? Then they express the same thing, and may be used interchangeably, and the sense is preserved; and so we read, Matt. 21: 52, "The death was opened, and many saints arose." Jer. 8: 1, "They shall bring out the bones of the kings of Judah, and the bones of the priests, and the bones of the prophets, and the bones of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, out of their graves, and they shall spread them before the sun." 2 Kings 23: 6, "And he brought out the grove from the house of the Lord, without Jerusalem, unto the brook Kidron, and burned it at the brook Kidron, and stamped it small as powder, and cast the powder on the death of the children of the people." We might add more passages to illustrate, but these are enough to show that they are not synonymous. They may sometimes be used interchangeably, but when so used they are used figuratively, and not literally. But suppose they do "mean the same thing" in the text; then what? Really nothing so far as this question is concerned. As the prophet says on another question, it is but to "conceive chaff and bring forth stubble." But I am of the opinion, that the allusion to the "grave," &c., is to illustrate the moral condition and spiritual feelings of the author, and that the reference is merely illustrative, and not to affirm any thing definitely in relation to the dead. If so, then the evidence must be of the loosest class (if evidence at all.) You have only to go back and trace the connection, to see that the passage under consideration is used to make his own condition more apparent, and to make his thoughts and feelings more impressive. Go back and begin with the 3d verse, "For my soul is full of trouble, and my life draweth nigh unto the grave." "I am counted with them that go down into the pit. I am as a man that has no strength, free among the dead, like the slain that lie in the grave, whom thou rememberest no more, and they are cut off from thy hand. Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit, in darkness, in the deep." And so he goes on to enlarge on his afflictions. In verse 9th he says, "I have called daily upon thee; I have stretched out my hand unto thee." Then comes in the text: "Wilt thou show wonders to the dead? I am counted with them that go down into the pit—free among the dead—wilt thou show wonders to such an one—may not such an one arise and praise thee?—come forth from those realms of darkness and despair?—Shall thy loving kindness be declared in the grave, or thy faithfulness in destruction? Realms so dark as mine are not the place for 'thy loving kindness to be declared.' Is the 'dark' the place of thy 'wonders,' and thy 'righteousness in the land of forgetfulness?' For I am among them, 'whom thou rememberest no more.' Although my habitation is in these dismal regions, yet 'unto thee have I cried, O Lord.' 'Lord, why castest thou off my soul—why hidest thy face from me?' Such is evidently the drift of the author's thoughts and feelings. The psalm is a description of his own feelings and condition. If his allusion to the dead proves any thing, it proves the very opposite of that for which it is introduced. Such is the character of a large portion, if not all, of the 'hundreds of passages' that are usually quoted to prove the doctrine of non-suspension. I have been lengthy on this passage, because I wanted to give the scope of thought that belonged to the Psalm, and in that way refute the theology of 'The Atonement.' I will now dismiss the 'little book,' and leave the author—with his admirers, to enjoy his 'overwhelming testimony.'

The next passage to which your attention is called, is Malachi 4: 1—'For behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that shall leave them neither root nor branch.' This text leaves them neither root nor branch. This text is supposed to teach the doctrine of annihilation in a very clear and forcible manner, perhaps, more so as any in the Bible. We will therefore be a little particular in its examination. My opinion is, that the passage is highly figurative, and refers to the destruction of the nation of the Jews, and not to the final destruction of the wicked.

1st. That the passage is figurative—highly so—is certain. 1. "The day cometh that shall burn." Is the day going to "burn as an oven?" 2. "And all that do wickedly shall be stubble." Not as stubble, but "shall be stubble." This text is frequently misquoted here. Among the number who misquote is Mr. Phineas A. Smith, the author of what he is pleased to call "Every Body's Book." (This, however, is a misnomer, for when it was left in my neighborhood, it was with special instruction that I was not to get hold of it.) His error is on page 20th. "None are prepared to say that the wicked will be literal stubble." 3. "It shall leave them neither root nor branch." The wicked have no literal "root and branch." "But unto you that fear my name shall the son of righteousness arise, with healing in his wings; and ye shall grow up, and grow up as calves of the stall." Is Christ a literal calf? Has he wings? "Are the righteous to grow up as calves of the stall?" Those who think that they have "no pre-eminence over a beast"—that "they themselves are beasts"—and insist on a literal use of the text—let them be satisfied with its application to themselves, and excuse those who regard the passage as not literal. "And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet, in the day that I shall do this, saith the Lord of hosts." If this refers to the final destruction of the wicked, it must also refer to the final state of the righteous. God has promised them streets paved with "pure gold." Rev. 21: 21. I do not think that the Lord will undertake to turn off his saints with "ashes" instead of "gold." From the above, as well as other considerations, it is certain that the passage is exceedingly figurative, and he is rash who would not so consider it. But to make it answer the turn of annihilationists, it must be construed literally, especially as it relates to the wicked. A man who will shut his eyes against the facts, will share the fate of an ostrich.

2d. That the burning up, mentioned in the first verse, refers to the Jewish nation, appears from various considerations, that make the conclusion quite unavoidable. 1. The book is addressed to the Jews or Israelites. Mal. 1: 1, "The burden of the word of the Lord to Israel." 2. The sins which were charged on the wicked were particularly charged on the descendants of Jacob. Verse 2d—"I have loved you, saith the Lord, and yet ye say wherein hast thou loved us? Was not Esau Jacob's brother? Yet I loved Jacob." Verse 10—"I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I accept an offering at your hand." See also 1: 13, 2: 8—10, 3: 8, 9. This thread of thought runs to the 4th chapter, which is a sort of summary up. 3. The office of this people was Jewish. Mal. 1: 6—"Unto you, O priests." 2: 1—"And now, O ye priests, this commandment is for you." See also 2: 4. 4. The service is Jewish service. Mal. 1: 7—"Ye offer polluted bread upon mine altar." See also 1: 8, 10, 3: 8—10. 5. To prepare for the dreadful scourge, they were commanded to observe the law of Moses, or the law given to Moses at "Horeb, with the statutes and judgments," thus showing every feature to be Jewish up to this point.

Attention is also called to the time when this judgment is to be executed. There is nothing positive in relation to the time; and yet it scarcely falls short of positiveness. Such are the facts with which it is associated, that we are pointed to the time when Jerusalem was finishing up the measure of her iniquity, and the Jews sealed to themselves the awful annunciation of the blessed Christ: "Behold, your house is left unto you desolate." 1. The appearance of John the Baptist, (ch. 4: 1), "Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before thee, and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple." The prophet announces the appearance of Christ also in this connection. 2. He alludes to the purifying power of the gospel of Christ, and the solemn discrimination of his sacred truths. "But who shall abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap; and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness." He intimates that the time of fearful judgment is not far off: "And I will come near to you in judgment, and will be a swift witness against the sorcerer, and against the adulterer, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of hosts." Verse 12th—"I will rebuke the devourer," &c. Verse 16th—"Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another." Verse 17, when the Lord spake to them, "I will be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." Verse 18, "And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts." Verse 19, "They that feared the Lord, shall have a man as their portion, and shall be called the Lord's people." Verse 20, "When the Lord comes, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not his voice, he shall smite the wicked, and shall be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." Verse 21, "The Lord shall be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." Verse 22, "The Lord shall be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." Verse 23, "The Lord shall be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." Verse 24, "The Lord shall be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." Verse 25, "The Lord shall be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." Verse 26, "The Lord shall be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." Verse 27, "The Lord shall be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow." 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General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, FEB. 18.

In the SENATE, the credentials of Graham P. Fitch as a Senator for Indiana were presented, together with a protest from a portion of the Legislature. The new member claimed to be sworn in; but several Senators opposed the motion, and a long discussion ensued.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill for a wagon-road to the Pacific was passed, 119 to 45. It appropriates \$300,000 for the construction of a wagon-road from Fort Kearney in Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary line of California, via Honey Lake—the said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass. The resolution to impeach Judge Watrous of Texas was brought up under a suspension of the rules. After some debate, it was postponed to Sabbath-day. The House voted to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock.

THIRD-DAY, FEB. 19.

In the SENATE, the matter of the election of Mr. Fitch as a Senator from Indiana, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a survey of the Ohio River and its principal tributaries, was advocated by Messrs. Bigler, Pugh, and Crittenden, and opposed by Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, Green and Butler. Pending the subject the Senate adjourned.

FOURTH-DAY, FEB. 19.

The two Houses of Congress met in convention, to count the votes for President and Vice-President. The vote for Wisconsin, which, on account of a storm preventing the assembling of the Electors, was not cast on the day required by law, was excluded from the count. The possibility that a case might occur in which such an excluded vote would decide the choice for President was conceded, and both Houses talked the matter over until the hour of adjournment without coming to a decision.

FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 19.

In the SENATE, committees were voted to inform Messrs. Buchanan and Breckenridge of their election, and to make arrangements for the inauguration. A resolution excluding the vote of Wisconsin was laid on the table. In the HOUSE, committees similar to those of the Senate were appointed. A motion to exclude the vote of Wisconsin was ruled out of order. The motion declaring Mr. Whitfield not entitled to a seat as delegate from Kansas was declared lost by two majorities. The tariff bill was taken up in committee, after a vote to close debate thereon on Second-day.

SIXTH-DAY, FEB. 19.

In the SENATE, Mr. Bell of Tennessee gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the just and fair distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among all the States, according to their respective population. Most of the day was spent in considering private bills.

SABATH-DAY, FEB. 19.

The SENATE passed the House bill for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and the Great Salt-Lake Valley to the eastern portion of California. The Senate also passed what is called the Minnesota Land Bill. It grants lands to Minnesota for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Stillwater, by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood River, with a branch via St. Cloud and Crow Wing to the navigable waters of the Red river of the North, and at such point as the Legislature of the Territory may determine, from St. Paul and St. Anthony via Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Mississippi, to a southern boundary of the Territory in direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux River, with a branch to the north on the line of the State of Iowa, and from Winona via St. Peters to a point on the Big Sioux river south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; also from La Crescent via Targot lake up the valley of Root river to a point of junction with the aforesaid road, east of range seventeen. The lands are to be selected in alternate sections.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, recommending an appropriation of \$10,000 for instituting a series of researches for promoting the manufacture of nitre. Some time was spent on private bills, after which a discussion on the tariff occupied the balance of the day.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL.—After an investigation which lasted fourteen days, the Coroner's Jury in the case of Dr. Harvey Burdell, who was found murdered in his house, No. 31 Bond-st., New York, have reached a verdict. They say that the said Harvey Burdell, on the 30th day of January, 1857, at 31 Bond-street aforesaid, was feloniously murdered; and came to his death by being stabbed in various parts of his body, with a dagger or other sharp instrument; and the jurors believe from the evidence, and therefore find, that Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel were principals in the commission of said murder; and the jurors aforesaid further find, that George Valt Smeagras either joined the said Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel in the commission of the said murder, or was an accessory

thereto before the fact, counseling, aiding, or abetting the said Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Eckel to commit the said murder; and the jurors aforesaid further find, that Emma Augusta Cunningham and Helen Cunningham, daughters of the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, being in the house 31 Bond-street aforesaid, where the said murder was committed, have some knowledge of the facts connected with the said murder, which they have concealed from the jury, and that it is the duty of the Coroner to hold them for the future action of the Grand Jury.

California News.

Two weeks later news from California, being to Jan. 20th, was received in New York on the 18th inst.

David C. Broderick has been elected United States Senator for the long term, in place of John B. Weller, and William M. Gwin for the short term.

The United States District Court has affirmed the decision of the Land Commission, in the confirmation of the claim of John A. Sutter to New Helvetia, which embraces the ground on which Sacramento City stands.

From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1856, we condense the following interesting statistics relative to the public schools of the State.—Forty-four counties there are three hundred and sixteen schools, thirty of which are in the county of San Francisco. The number of children attending these is 26,160—4,761 of whom live in San Francisco.

The Gandara party, in Sonora, attacked the Government troops on the 23d of November, but retreated after the loss of eighteen killed and several wounded.

The Apaches are very troublesome on the northern frontier of Sonora.

Twenty-eight thousand sheep were ferried over the Colorado on the 23d and 24th of December, on their way to San Francisco.

The copper mine recently discovered twenty-six miles above Fort Yuma, is said to be very rich. Preparations to work it are being made on an extensive scale.

The notorious cattle-thief, Lewis Mahoney, escaped, with three other prisoners, from the State Prison at San Quentin, on the 10th ult. Mahoney has been re-arrested, and is now confined in the County Jail of San Francisco.

The earthquake which was felt in San Francisco, on the 9th Jan., seems to have extended nearly throughout the entire length of the State.

The Supreme Court has decided that the act of the Legislature, imposing a tax of fifty dollars upon all persons arriving in California who could not become citizens, and which was intended to operate as an effectual prohibition of Chinese emigration, was invalid, null and void.

European News.

European news to Jan 31st has been received.

The Persian and Chinese questions alone occupied public attention in England. The reports of the submission of Persia to the demands of the British had not been confirmed.

The burning of the factories at Canton by the Chinese is confirmed. It was believed that the city would be destroyed; in fact, it is reported that the bombardment had already commenced when the mail was on the point of leaving.

Details of the capture of Bushire had been received from Bombay. Some British ships had arrived off the fort of Bushire. Correspondence ensued, and on December 3d the British sent on shore a copy of the declaration of war.

Next day, the 4th, the British took possession of the Island of Karrack, without opposition, as a military depot. During the 7th and 8th the British troops disembarked at Hallia bay, twelve miles southwest of Bushire, the men landing with three days' rations and without baggage. On the morning of the 9th, the two brigades advanced along the coast towards the ships, which were sailing a little ahead on the flank. The ship Assaye, on coming abreast of Fort Bushire, shelled it from a distance of seventeen hundred yards, and dislodged the garrison, eight hundred of whom took up a new position to oppose the British advance. Brigadier Stopford was shot dead while waving on his men to the attack. The British thereupon rushed on the enemy, who fought sharply with the bayonet until driven back upon the fort, whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British Rifles seaward, and by the cavalry landward. Col. Melot of the cavalry was killed. The enemy were not Persians but Arabs. They lost three chiefs and a large number of men. The British loss is reported to be thirty-five men. Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channel having been boobyed during the night, the city was bombarded, and replied steadily for four hours, and then surrendered, when the British entered the town. The British report no loss in the fleet. The Governor, Commander of the Fleet, and an officer, reported to be the Minister of War, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to retain, were escorted some distance into the interior and there liberated.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, says the Pays, announces that the Russians have obtained from the Court of Peking an authorization which they have been soliciting for many years, to carry on trade in the five ports of China open to other nations. This favor had been hitherto refused them on account of their having had for about a century the monopoly of the trade with China by land, and a resident legation in the capital of the Chinese Empire. This new convention is of great importance to their maritime commerce, to which Russia is desirous of imparting greater activity.

The following news about the Chinese insurgents will be read with interest:—On the 25th of November a body of insurgents, accompanied by numerous bands of brigands, who have ravaged the province of Kwang-Si during several months, took possession of the town of Lou-Lin, and committed fearful excesses. The Imperial troops not being sufficiently numerous, could give the inhabitants no assistance. It is impossible to give an idea of the anarchy which prevails at this moment in various provinces in China. Highway robbery is organized on a most extensive scale. The Government has neither force nor authority to suppress the highwaymen. The Mandarins execute a multitude of inoffensive beggars, but they are helpless against thieves. Yeh, the Viceroy of Canton, is one of the most abominable and cruel men in the empire. He maintained a number of mendicants of the most unfortunate description, and every time any act of violence was committed in the city, being too feeble or too great to dare to arrest the assassins, he

selected a dozen of mendicants, whom he ordered to be decapitated, and he then wrote to the Emperor that a terrible crime had been committed, but that the authors had been arrested and punished.

It is by these repeated falsehoods that the Mandarins deceive the Emperor, who is never permitted to know the truth. The insurgents, with their chief, Tse-ping, are completely masters of the province of Kiang-Su. Their headquarters are at Nankin. That city may be regarded as forever lost to the Emperor, for his authority can never be reestablished there. It is impossible to have shown more incapacity than did the Imperial generals. The insurgents have fortified the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and the mouth of that river is closed against the Chinese fleet. Admiral Seymour is still at Canton. He has established himself so as not to be annoyed by the Tartar troops. He has been joined by the hospital frigate Minden, and he has sent the Winchester and Comandant to Hong Kong, the Sybille to Whampoa, and the Pique and Hornet to Shanghai, at the request of the British Consuls, who had demanded them for the protection of British subjects.

STATE CONSTITUTION FOR KANSAS.

An important move has been made in the Legislature of Kansas towards the forming of a State Constitution. If it is carried out, the probability is that a pro-slavery Constitution will be produced. The bill before the Legislature provides for the taking of a census, or list of voters, by certain bogus officials, who have an absolute and unlimited discretion to place on that list any person whom they may choose to set down as an "inhabitant" of the Territory on the 1st of April next. This list is to be returned to the Judge of Probate, in each county, before the 10th of April, which official is vested with the power of adding to or striking from the list till the 1st of May; inhabitation on the 1st of April still being the only test provided. These lists thus made out are to be printed and distributed, and on the basis of this enumeration the Delegates, sixty in all, are to be appointed by the Governor to the Election Districts. The election of Delegates is to take place on the third Monday in June, at places fixed by the bogus County Court, and to be presided over by three Judges of Election appointed by the same tribunal. The Delegates thus elected are to assemble at Leocompton on the first Monday of September. The bill contains no provision for submitting the Constitution thus framed to the approval of the inhabitants of the Territory—which, in the interval between the choice of the Convention and the completion of their labors, will be likely to double in number—and such a submission to popular approval evidently forms no part of the plan.

KANSAS.—We have received several letters notifying us of the intention of the writers to settle at the West—Kansas preferred—during the coming year, and their desire to locate among Sabbath-keepers. More letters will doubtless reach us in the next fortnight. Meanwhile the following information, from the Herald of Freedom, Jan. 31st, may be interesting:—The best and cheapest route to Kansas is by the Missouri river. Those wishing to pre-empt claims should be here early, the earlier the better. Lawrence is a central point in the Territory, and a good one to make headquarters for a family while a claim is being selected and improved for their reception. Missourians, and others having cattle and horses to sell, will bring them to Lawrence in droves and sell them quite as cheaply as they can be bought on the borders in Missouri.

We learn that an excellent wagon road has been completed from Nebraska city to Manhattan, at the mouth of the Big Blue. It is represented that the distance between the two points is only one hundred and fifteen miles. If this is true, the principal overland emigration through Iowa the coming spring should make for that point. The valley of the Big Blue will ultimately be the richest portion of Kansas Territory.

Good board and lodging can be afforded, without private rooms, for \$4 a week. This should be the ultimatum, while in private families \$3 50 a week will be a remunerating price. Twenty-five cents a meal, and the same for lodging, to day-boarders, will pay very well.

SUMMARY.

On Sabbath-day, Feb. 14th, the laborers employed on the tunnel at Bergen, New Jersey, numbering about one thousand strong, engaged in a bloody fight. The inhabitants of Jersey City, Hudson, and Hoboken were greatly alarmed. The belligerents during the fight set fire to their shanties, which brought out the firemen. Subsequently several companies of military were ordered out, and proceeded to the scene of disturbance. The firemen dispersed the mob, and the presence of the military prevented any extensive hostile operations on the part of the rioters. Many of those engaged in the melee were severely beaten; two or three were reported dead, and the lives of several others were despaired of. About seventy were arrested and put in prison.

At St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th of February, a block of three two-story brick buildings fell down with a crash, and buried several persons beneath the ruins. One of the buildings was occupied by a shoemaker, one by a German tailor, and the other by a colored barber. In the upper part of the building were several sleeping-rooms and offices. Of the persons buried in the ruins, three were taken out dead, and three wounded, one very severely, and the others slightly. Two others were extricated unhurt. There were about twenty persons in the building, altogether, when it fell, and many extremely narrow escapes were made.

The Ashtabula (Ohio) Sentinel, speaking of the veteran representative, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, says:—His physical health he regards as rapidly improving; and his memory appears to have improved in a manner nearly corresponding with his physical system. He seeks exercise in the open air, reads but little, sees company, and cultivates a cheerfulness and ease of mind. His physicians encourage the hope that he may have years before him, if he abstains from excitement and severe mental labor.

Varger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris, was executed on the morning of Jan. 30. His example has found an imitator in Italy, where a priest attempted to assassinate the Archbishop of Matsua while he was blessing the populace. The Archbishop was wounded, but one of his assistants, who interposed to protect him, was shot dead by the assassin. Naples was in a state of confusion, and arrests were being made incessantly.

The ship Samuel Russell, from China, recently arrived at New York after a long and tedious voyage. She had lost seven of her crew by accident, three were attacked with consumption, and the rest were frost-bitten. They had been eighty odd days on 'allowance,' and the captain, from being a robust man, had fasted himself to half his usual size. The Russell had on board the crews of two or three other vessels picked up from wrecks in the course of the painful passage.

We learn from the Galveston News that the important suit brought by Texas against the firm of R. & D. G. Mills was decided in the District Court at Galveston on the 14th ult., the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty, and assessing the penalty at \$100,000. It appears the suit was brought by the State to recover penalties from the defendants for having, in violation of the law of Texas, issued drafts to circulate as money in that State.

The great floods of Feb. 6th, 7th, and 8th, caused damage at Albany estimated at two millions of dollars. Several bridges on the Hudson River Railroad near Albany were carried away. On the New York and Erie Railroad, a bridge was carried away near Narrowsbury, rendering it necessary to send the passengers for the western end of that road over the New Jersey Central Railroad, via Great Bend.

Twenty-two men have died during 1856 over 100 years old, and the same number of females. A slave woman in Virginia attained the age of 127, another in Louisiana 124, and one 120. During the past year thirty revolutionary soldiers have died. The number on the pension list in July last was 514.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, a fire occurred in the large five story brown front building, No. 1 Leroy place (Bleeker street,) New York, and extending over one hundred feet on Mercer street, by which two lives were lost, several persons injured, and over \$80,000 worth of property destroyed.

The Naval Committee of the United States Senate have prepared a bill authorizing the construction of an armed steamer of 500 tons burden, for the protection of American commerce from piratical attacks in the shallow waters, creeks and rivers of China, and asking an appropriation of \$120,000 for that purpose.

A fire at Mobile, on the 9th Feb., destroyed the Montgomery Planters' West's warehouses, with 13,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$850,000, of which \$250,000 is insured in Mobile, \$150,000 abroad, and the remainder uninsured. It was the largest fire in Mobile since the year 1839.

At Savannah, Georgia, on the 5th of February, a slave who had attempted to run away was so severely whipped that he died in a short time. His owner, and the man who applied the lash, were arrested and committed to prison on a charge of murder.

Madame Oceana, the largest limbed woman in the world, is in the Museum at New Orleans. She weighs 515 pounds, is 9 feet 2 inches in circumference, measures 29 inches round the arm, and 33 inches around the calf of her leg, and wears No. 3 shoes. She hails from Kentucky.

A lady named Purnell has recovered from the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company \$4,158 damages for injuries sustained by herself on the road, \$2,408 for injuries to her son, and \$900 for the loss of a servant, who was killed.

There is still an Indian War in Florida, and General Harney, with a regiment of artillery and infantry, is attempting to rid the State of the aboriginal population. The number of warriors remaining at the present time is computed at about one hundred and sixty.

Mr. James R. Doolittle, who was recently elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin, by a more than two-thirds vote of the Legislature, is a native of New York State. He was born and bred at Warsaw, Wyoming County. He began life as a lawyer.

Keashrighs, head chief of the Kansas or Kaw Indians, died near Independence, Missouri, on the 23d January, and was buried on the following day, with the full honors of his tribe and a large attendance of whites from the surrounding country.

A dispatch dated Hartford, Feb. 14, 1857, says: The Plainville Knitting Factory, at Plainville, Farmington, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, with all its machinery and contents. The loss is about \$60,000. Insured \$58,000, in Boston and Providence companies.

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society, in Massachusetts, at its recent Fair, awarded a premium of thirty-six cents to a lady for making good bread, and \$30 to another for riding horseback.

It is stated that persons crossed Long Island Sound on the ice as late as Thursday, Feb. 5th, between Bridgeport and Huntington, a distance of 18 miles, never before done "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

The Rochester Union states that a property, some believed to be of the amount of \$140,000,000, is now held by the law officers of England, in charge for the descendants of a Lawrence who died without known heirs.

The New Odd Fellows' Hall at Dubuque, Iowa, fell in on Saturday in consequence of the accumulation of ice and snow upon the top of it. S. S. Foss and wife, who were in the building, were instantly killed. Loss \$40,000.

B. C. Bachman, late President of the Lancaster Bank, was arrested, Feb. 12th, on a charge of embezzling the funds of the Bank, and held to bail in the sum of \$12,000.

There is a negro in Memphis who is said to possess an estate worth \$50,000. This negro belongs to his wife, a free colored woman, in whose name the property is held.

The Bostonians have their parallel to the Burdell murder in the death by poison of Hosea F. Gardner, Postmaster at Hingham. His wife is accused of killing him.

The ice embargo on Long Island Sound has been raised. The steamer Elm City, from New Haven, was the first to come through, having reached New York on the evening of Feb. 14th. The Sheffield Iris, formerly edited by the poet Montgomery, was published for the last time on Wednesday, 31st Dem.

A destructive fire occurred in Newark, N. J., Feb. 14th. Quinby's large coach manufactory was destroyed.

The estimable and venerable widow of the late William Wirt died at Annapolis, Maryland, on Saturday, Jan. 24th.

The Alms-House for insane poor in South Danvers, Mass., was destroyed by fire January 25th, and two female inmates perished in the flames.

A pew in St. John's Chapel, New York, was sold the other day for \$7000—enough to build a good house in the city, or a dozen cottages in the country.

New York Markets—February 16, 1857.

Flour—Figs \$7.50, Pearl's 7.75 per 100 lbs. Ashes—Figs \$4.00, Pearl's 4.50 for common to choice State, 6.00 to 6.75 for extra State, 8.00 to 7.00 for various grades of Western, 7.20 to 8.50 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour, 3.75 to 5.25 for fine and superfine. Grain—Wheat 1.50 for common red Southern, 1.76 for good white Southern, Rye 95c, Barley 1.05 to 1.32, Barley Malt 1.40 to 1.45, Corn 70c to 72c, mixed Western. Oats 50c to 52c for State, 52c to 54c for Western. Provisions—Pork 17.50 to 18.00 for prime, 20.50 to 21.50 for old and new mess; Beef, 9.50 to 10.50 for new country prime, 13.00 for new country mess. Lard 13c. Butter 16c to 22c for Ohio, 18c to 25c for State. Cheese 1.10 to 1.25 for local use.

MARRIED.

In Clarkville, N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1857, by Allen Green, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN F. CHAPMAN to Miss ORCELIA J. CRANDALL.

At the residence of P. S. Crandall, and by the same, Mr. GEO. W. GARDNER to Miss CORDELLA E. AUSTIN, both of Hopkinton, R. I.

DIED.

In Plainfield Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 26th, Mrs. CATHERINE STASON, widow of John S. Stason, aged sixty-one years and four months. Sister S. made a profession of religion when about fifteen years of age, and united with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I. In an early day she retired within the bounds of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield, N. Y., and under the pastoral care of Eld. Henry Clarke, and remained her constant abode in this church until released from her extreme sufferings, to join the spirits of the just made perfect.

In Little Genesee, on the morning of the 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZA W. BOSS, wife of Capt. Joseph Boss, in the thirty-fifth year of her age. Mrs. Boss had been ill for several months, and during much of the time of her confinement she manifested the most exemplary discipline with commendable patience, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality through Jesus Christ, in whom she trusted. The sorrow of her family and friends is mitigated by the assurance that she has joined the church triumphant.

In Oxford, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1857, BEAHN CLARKE, in the 78th year of his age.

In Almond, Feb. 9, at the residence of his son, BRAX MAHONEY, DAVENPORT, in the 63rd year of his age.

In Wit, N. Y., January 31, 1857, an infant son of Daniel B. and Hannah A. Babcock, aged 13 days.

LETTERS.

W. B. MAXSON, H. H. BAKER, GIDEON HOSNEY, DANIEL COOK, F. C. DAVIS, S. S. GRIFFITH, J. C. MAXSON, S. H. BLOCKMAN, EZRA POTTER, P. S. CRANDALL, J. W. STILLMAN, ALLEN GREEN, ALBERT BABCOCK, S. P. WITTE, AMOS R. KENYON, E. B. CRANDALL, A. D. GRAHAM, J. ALLEN.

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 amount.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER.

J. Kenyon, Rockville, R. I. \$2.00 to vol. 13 No. 52  
Daniel Cook, Potter Hill, R. I. 1.00 do do do  
J. A. Westcott, Plainfield, N. J. 1.00 do do do  
Thomas Tomlinson, Shiloh, N. J. 3.00 do do do  
G. D. Graham, So. Bloomfield, O. 2.00 do do do  
Giles Hovey, Mendon, Wis. 3.00 do do do  
F. O. Davis, Patauma, Cal. 2.50 do do do  
E. Hopkins, Almond 1.00 do do do  
Isaac Saunders, Adams 2.00 do do do  
S. P. Witte, New York 2.00 do do do  
John W. Green, Higginsville 2.00 do do do  
Wm. Ogwis, New London 2.00 do do do

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR.

E. R. Crandall, Little Genesee \$3.00  
WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

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Quarterly Meeting at DeKuyter.

THE Quarterly Meeting recently held in Scott, adjourned to meet with the Church in DeKuyter on the sixteenth before the last Sabbath in February, 1857, it being the 27th day of the month. Bro. Joel O. Wertz was appointed to preach the introductory sermon.

Water-Cure.

D. R. UTTER, of the Mountain Glen Water-Cure, Plainfield, N. J., has removed for the winter to No. 34 East Twelfth-st., New York, where the most ample accommodations are provided for patients or boarders. Respondents will please inform us by letter, or call on the 10th, when the "Cure" at the "Glen" will (Providence permitting) be re-opened.

Alfred Hightand Water-Cure.

THIS establishment for the cure of Chronic Diseases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Rheumatism, Liver, Stomach, Nerve, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homoeopathic prescriptions—no advantage found in, but few "Water-Cures." Special attention will be given to diseases commonly called "Gripes," such as Hip Disease, White Swellings, Gout, (in their early stages,) and Curves and Nervousness of bone.

General Railroad of New Jersey.

CONNORCKING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Jan. 1, 1857. Leave New York for Easton, 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:00 A. M., and 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

The Christian Quarterly—Volume Twenty-two.

This Quarterly has been, and is, the only Baptist Periodical of its kind, in the world. During its career of twenty-one years, it has enjoyed high favor among ministers and laymen throughout the country, and has received the warmest commendations from the Press. It has been recently purchased by Rev. Franklin Wilson, and Rev. Geo. E. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md., who will, with the January Number, assume the editorial control, assisted by a competent corps in different parts of the Union. In future, as in the past, it will be filled with paid articles, contributions for the press, by the best writers of the denomination, in this country and in Europe. These articles will consist of Literary, Scientific, Philosophical, and Theological Essays, Criticisms, Exegeses, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Summaries of Literary and Theological Intelligence, Notices and Reviews of New Publications. Each number contains 158 pages, octavo. At headquarters, it will advocate Baptist views, yet will be Catholic in spirit. It will be neutral in politics, and will know neither North nor South, neither East nor West. Former subscribers are invited to continue their patronage, and new subscribers are solicited. Editors and others, friendly to the Review are requested to send contributions, for which they will be allowed liberal compensation.

Phillips, Sampson & Company's Announcement of New Works.

History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. By Wm. Robertson, D. D., with a Continuation, treating of the latter life of the Emperor after his abdication; by Wm. H. Prescott, author of Philip II., Ferdinand and Isabella, "Conquest of Mexico," etc. In 3 vols. 8vo. With a fine portrait engraved from Titian. Price \$6.75.

Robertson's great work, the History of the Reign of Charles the Fifth, is literally nothing more than a history of that reign; at least, the author devotes less than four pages to the most important events of his abdication. Yet this is, in some respects, the most curious and interesting portion of his life. But in truth, Robertson had not the material for writing these materials existed only in the Archives of Simancas, which were only recently have been discovered, both against the author and the statements which access to them has been given, under severe restrictions, to such persons as have had interest with the government to obtain it, these archives have been carefully explored with reference to the monastic life of Charles V. The result of his inquiries is, a very different view of his life, which it has been presented to the public. The publishers of a new edition of Robertson's work, aware of this circumstance, have been desirous to give greater value to their volumes, by enriching them with the fruits of the late discoveries in regard to the Emperor's life. For this purpose they have had the honor to furnish them such a continuation as should give greater completeness to the original work of Robertson. It was a subject with which he was already familiar, having had occasion to touch upon it in the History of Philip the Second, and having copied from such documents as happened in his possession, as would furnish the proper basis for a continuation. There would seem, moreover, to be a particular propriety in Mr. Prescott's undertaking this work, from its connection with those he had already written. The reign of Charles the Fifth is the intermediate link between the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella and that of Philip the Second. A new edition of his history, which comes necessary to complete the historical series, which, with this addition, will cover an unbroken period of the Spanish annals, extending for a hundred and fifty years, from the middle of the fifteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Robertson's history, with this addition by Mr. Prescott, is now offered for sale, in a continuation of three volumes, and printed uniformly in size and style, and at the same price per volume, with Mr. Prescott's historical works. New contents have been applied at the head of each chapter, together with a more complete index to assist the reader. A new portrait of Charles the Fifth, richly engraved, and the title-page of Titian; is prefixed to the work. These advantages, the publishers trust that it may find favor as a valuable addition to our standard literature. It will be published December 1st.

This work is uniform with Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols. Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols. Conquest of Peru, 2 vols. History of Philip II., 2 vols. Miscellaneous, 1 vol.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

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"The Last of the Huggersmuggers, a Giant Story," created a profound sensation in all the ranks of the little people. The entrance of Little Jacket into the giant

Miscellaneous.

Simplicity of English Dress. A recent visitor to England alludes to the habits in respect to dress and furniture which obtain in the first families there, and we know many husbands and parents here who would rejoice if such habits provoked imitation. He says:—

In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an annual income, which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling, than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the daily wants of their families by the closest attention to their business. A friend of ours, who sojourned not long since several months in the vicinity of some of the wealthy landed aristocracy of England, whose ample rents would have warranted a high style of fashion, was surprised at the simplicity of manner practiced. Servants were much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more account of one silk dress than would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good substantial stuffs, and a display of fine clothing and jewelry was reserved for great occasions.

The furniture of the mansions, instead of being turned out of doors every few years for new and more fashionable styles, was the same which the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed, substantial and in excellent preservation, but plain, and without any pretension to elegance. Even the carpets on many suites of parlors had been on the floors for fifty years, and were expected to do service for another half century. With us how different is the state of things; we are wasting an amount of wealth in this country on show and fashion, which rigidly applied would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world, and christianize, civilize and educate all mankind.

United States Consul in Japan.

Under date of Simoda, Japan, Sept. 1, 1856, a gentleman connected with the United States steamer Jacinto gives the following account of the establishment at Simoda of Mr. Harris, the United States Consul:—

The great event which attended our arrival here was the reception of the American Consul by the authorities of Simoda. The long voyage made by the San Jacinto—nearly twelve months, including her several stoppages—had given full time for the information to reach Japan, that the new functionary was on board, and considerable curiosity prevailed to learn what would be the nature of his reception.

It very soon became apparent that there was trouble in the wind. The ship had scarcely dropped her anchor before quite a number of long-robed officials came alongside to make inquiries and have a talk with the Consul. This was declined, Mr. Harris giving them to understand that he should confer only with the Governor in person. An appointment was made for him to land on the following day, but as the Governor was reported to be sick, the visit was necessarily postponed. Negotiations and interviews continued for several days; the Japanese, evidently anxious to avoid an official visit and formal reception; the Consul equally determined to stand upon his dignity and maintain the rights of his position. For a while, it was a question of some interest to the lookers on which party would prevail. The result was in favor of the American, and it soon became evident that the course adopted by Mr. Harris had been well considered, and that in consequence he stood better with the strange people he had come among, than if he had succumbed to their prejudices.

After several prolonged conferences, the public reception was conceded, and the day appointed for the ceremony. The Consul, in company with Capt. Bell, and several other officers of the San Jacinto, landed under a salute fired by the heavy battery of the steamer. You may be sure some noise was made among the hills which skirt the coast of Japan.

The party were met at the Council Town by the Governor and his deputy, and a council of officers. It was principally a visit of ceremony and compliments. Refreshments were abundant, but I would not like to venture an opinion as to what the dishes were composed of. Faith is an essential quality in a good feeder. This interview was not a long one.

We were all in attendance on the second visit, and made quite a display of the American uniform. On this occasion the Consul demanded to be informed if his executive would be granted. This raised quite a commotion among the officials, and every effort was made by the Governor to avoid a direct reply. Several hours were wasted in attempts to induce the Consul to delay entering on his duties. He was ready to meet all the objections urged, and finally was allowed to hoist his flag. The Consul General was handsomely sustained by Commodore Armstrong and his officers, and the influence of the presence of a man-of-war undoubtedly had its effect in bringing matters to a favorable termination.

The residence appropriated by the authorities for the Consul General is an ancient temple at the village of Kakidaki, a short distance from Simoda. Shortly after the reception I had an opportunity of visiting the consular premises, and found them agreeably situated, and the natives quite reconciled to the advent of a stranger in their midst.

The unfurling of the American flag in front of an official residence, is an instance of vast consequence in the future of Japan. It is a step not to be retraced, and it now remains to be seen what onward progress can be made in molding this extraordinary people into a resemblance, however remote, to other nations. Many incidents lead us to believe that they are ripe for a change. The tendency of their minds is toward trade. We had scarcely set foot on their shores, before a bazaar was opened for supplying its foreigners with what small matters we needed. This feeling, properly indulged and encouraged, will ere long lead to commerce on a larger scale.

One great, almost insurmountable difficulty in the way of a local trade, now is, that our national coin is at an immense discount on the Japanese exchange. The treaty of Commodore Perry has done but little to open the intercourse for any profitable purpose. It is to be hoped that some treaty may yet be made that will remove the existing obstacles to a free and mutually beneficial commerce.

Simoda is a place of small importance. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake about two years since, and has not yet recovered

from its effects. There are several ports in Japan which offer greater commercial advantages than this, and it cannot be long before we have access to them. The laws are very stringent against exportation of coin. Death follows conviction for this offense. The standard of coinage is much above ours, but not sufficiently so, to justify a depreciation of more than fifty per cent., which to our cost we found prevailed in the Bazaar. The productions of Japan are not unknown to other nations, but we have usually obtained them through the commerce of Holland. The Japanese have great skill in fancy work, in which they evince a taste and delicacy far beyond their neighbors in China. The copper of Japan is richer than that exported from any other country. It is the principal article in the place of exchange or coin, in the settlement of commercial transactions. Simoda has little commerce of any kind. It is situated at the extremity of Cape Idzu, a narrow, rugged promontory, and can never become a place of importance. The harbor is contracted, and not very safe. A ship cannot be repaired here, even if materials and workmen were at hand, (and they are not), for there is no place in which vessels can be hoisted out. This is evidently therefore not the port to which foreign vessels can come with much prospect of profit or success.

Nicknames.

"Polly" is one of those "hypocorisms," or pet names, in which our language abounds. Most are mere abbreviations, as Will, Nat, Pat, Bell, &c., taken usually from the beginning, sometimes from the middle, sometimes from the end of the name. The ending y or ie is often added as a more endearing form: as Annie, Willy, Amy, Charlie, &c. We have letter changes, most of which imitate the pronunciation of infants. L is lisped for R. A central consonant is doubled. O between m and l is more easily sounded than a. An infant forms p with its lips rather than m: papa before mama. The order of change is: Mary, Maly, Molly, Polly. Z for s appears in Sally, Dolly, Hal; P for m in Patty, Peggy; vowel-change in Harry, Jim, Meg, Kitty, &c.; and in several of the double consonants. To pursue the subject: reduplication is used; as in Nannie, Nell, Dandie; and (by substitution) in Bob. Ded would be of ill omen; therefore we have, for Edward, Ned or Ted, and t being coher to d; for Rick, Dick, perhaps on account of the final d in Richard. Letters are dropped for softness; as Fanny for Franny, Bab for Barb, Wat for Walt. Mand is Norman for Mald, from Mathild, as Baudin for Baldwin. Argidius becomes Giles, our nursery friend Gill, who accompanied Jack on his disastrous expedition "up the hill." Elizabeth gives birth to Elspeth, Eliza (Eloisa?) Lisa, Lizzie, Bet, Betty, Betsy, Bessie, Bess; Alexander to Alick and Sandie. What are we to say of Jack for John? It seems to be from Jacques, which is the French for our James. How came the confusion. I do not remember to have met with the name James in early English history, and it seems to have reached us from Scotland. Perhaps, as Jean and Jacques were among the commonest French names John came into use as a baptismal name, and Jack or Jacques entered by its side as a familiar term. John answers to the German Johann or Jehann, the Sclavonic Ivan, the Italian Giovanni (all these languages using a strengthening consonant to begin the second syllable), the French Jean, the Spanish Juan; James to the German Jacob, the Italian Giacomo, the French Jacques, the Spanish Jago. It is observable that these, James and Giacomo alone have the m. Most of our softened words are due to the smooth-tongued Normans. The harsh Saxon Schrobbebyrigshire, or Shropshire, was by them softened into the Comté de Salop, and both names are still used. [Notes and Queries.]

Tough Men.

The Auburn Advertiser says that John Ford, one of the eccentric citizens of that town, declares that he knows the weather is getting colder, because his feet are so much warmer than they have usually been. For two winters now this man has gone barefooted. He says his feet are never cold. He wears shoes in the summer, but he cannot be induced to do so in the winter. We doubt if another example like this can be found in the State of New York, or indeed in the United States, except among the aborigines.

To this the New Haven Register adds, that there is a farmer in Bethany who has not worn a hat, or any covering on his head, for twenty years, winter or summer, and who says his head is "never cold." During the recent severe weather he might have been seen working roads through the snow in that town with thick warm mittens on his hands, but no covering on his head.

Mr. Meriam, the meteorologist writes from Albany to the New York Commercial Advertiser: "I write to you at the last moment of setting out for the mountains, where I hope to arrive about midnight. As I go clad in a summer dress, with light shoes, I have no fear of cold, and will write to you as opportunity occurs. I hope to be able to demonstrate to scientific men, that health is in the cold, and that the man who pulls off his shoes and stockings and goes barefooted into the snow to warm his cold feet, or puts them into cold water or in cold air, is a man of more forethought than the man who wraps and bundles himself up in woollens and furs, and thus takes a sweat with the professed object of keeping out the cold. There is much yet to be learned in this world, but there is more to be unlearned."

The Cultivation of Pumpkins—A Productive Vine.

I noticed in a late number of the N. E. Farmer, that mention is made of a very long pumpkin vine, that produced ten pumpkins, weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds. I last summer treated a vine to experimental culture, which produced twenty-two full-sized pumpkins. I neglected to weigh them at the time of gathering; but from one of them of average size, that I have just now weighed, I judge the weight of the whole twenty-two to have been not less than two hundred and sixty pounds. In the cultivation of this vine, the experiment was mostly made in pruning it. The soil, which was a light grey sandy one, mixed with vegetable matter, had no previous extra preparation. At the time of plowing, it was treated to a light dressing of podrette; and plowed under; and another light dressing of the same was worked into the soil after it was plowed, and before planting the seed. The vine at first was allowed to run several feet, which it did without putting out, but one pumpkin, although it bloomed beautifully. The end of the vine was then pinched off; by so doing, lateral branches were forced out from the main vine. These branches were kept

clean, or nearly so, of side shoots, and allowed to run from six to ten feet each, in doing which, each branch put out two or three pumpkins, when the ends of the branches were pinched off in the same manner as the vine had been. This process was continued, until it was no longer thought necessary to force the vine to put out any more fruit, as it would probably not have time to ripen before the coming of frost. This is by far the greatest number of pumpkins that I have ever known or heard of being raised, from a single seed; and had they been of a large variety of kind, I have no doubt but that they would have exceeded in weight the produce of any one squash or pumpkin vine in the United States. [Traveler.]

Asafetida.

This plant is found in the greatest abundance in the Persian provinces of Koorhassan, and thence extends on the one hand into the plains of Poorkistan, upon the Oxus, where it seems to have been met with by Sir Alexander Burnes, and on the other, stretches across from Beloochistan, through Candahar and other provinces of Afghanistan, to the eastern side of the valley of the Indus in Astora. Dr. Falconer did not meet with it in Cashmere. It is collected in its wild state and sent to Cabul and India, yielding a good profit to those who pick it, as it is used very generally throughout the East. Although these fetid gums are now branded with all sorts of vile names for their offensive odor, yet they were in high repute among the ancients, asafetida being reckoned one of the most agreeable seasonings for food, and highly esteemed for its medicinal uses, so that it was worth its weight in silver. A stalk of the plant was sent to the Emperor Nero, and yearly to Apollo of Delphos, as more precious than the other productions of the earth, inasmuch that "he is worthy of sulphur," passed into a proverb—sulfur being one of the names by which it was formerly known. Even in the present day, the Persians and other Asiatics flavor their food with asafetida, and term it the food of the gods. Tastes, we know, differ, for by some, garlic is highly esteemed, while others detest its flavor. Asafetida ranks high in the Materia Medica of the Chinese physicians. It forms an important article of trade in the East. The vessels that carry it to the Chinese ports from Bombay, are so imbued with the odor that they spoil most other goods. The Norwegians use it with their native brandy as a cure for numerous ills; and many persons in our own country carry it about their persons to smell of it frequently as a preventive of epileptic fits. [Scientific American.]

Effect of Emphasis.

Some of our readers have heard of the political divine in Massachusetts, in the day when Federalism and Democracy divided the people into bitter factions, who electrified his audience on the Sunday before Thanksgiving by infusing his own political opinions into the Governor's annual proclamation. Elbridge Gerry had been elected to the gubernatorial chair, much to the chagrin of the worthy divine, and the name of the Executive was, as is customary, appended to the document, with the prayer annexed, God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts! The shrewd divine managed to give a new reading to the official form, after the following order: "Elbridge Gerry, Governor or? God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!" A similar illustration of the peculiar force of emphasis is given in the following anecdote: The different meanings that may be given by emphasis is shown in Lord Edward Fitzgerald's apology in the British House of Commons. In a moment of great excitement, Lord Edward said: "Sir, I do think that the Lord Lieutenant and the majority of this house are the worst subjects the king has." This was followed by loud cries of "To the bar!" and "Take down his words!" and three hours were spent in ineffectual attempts to induce him to apologize. At last he is reported to have said, with some humor, "I am accused of having declared that I think that the Lord Lieutenant and the majority of the house are the worst subjects of the king; I said so; 'tis true, and I am sorry for it."

A Mysterious Personage.

Into a certain well-known restaurant in Park Row, New York, every day, punctually at 2 1/2 P. M., walks an elderly gentleman, who proceeds straight to private box No. 7, which at this time of day is always reserved for him. There he draws down the curtain and busies himself reading one of the morning papers until his dinner, which is invariably composed of the same dishes, is prepared for him. His gold-headed cane, with black silk cord and tassel, his ruffled shirt, his queue, and his white neck-cloth, and more than all, his precise and lofty polite demeanor, declare him a gentleman of the old school. When his dinner is ready, it is set before him, and two small bottles of claret wine are uncorked, and with two wine-glasses are placed on the table. The old gentleman then systematically proceeds to finish both his dinner and his wine, and his manner of disposing of the latter is what causes him to be regarded with unusual curiosity by the frequenters of the house. He fills two glasses, drinks the contents of one himself, and spills the other on the floor; and thus continues until both bottles are emptied. What invisible friend he imagines to be present with himself to enjoy the feast, what unknown deity he propitiates by this profuse libation, no one can tell. Certain it is, that for more than three years he has persisted in this curious custom, and during that time has not spoken to any one connected with the establishment one single word. His first order was written on a slip of paper, with instructions to duplicate it every day until the order was countermanded. Who the individual is who perseveres in these strange whims, the proprietor of the restaurant does not know, and he has too much good sense and too much respect for his pocket to interfere with the peculiarities of his mysterious customer. [Tribune.]

Galvanic Action in the Earth.

An eminent London cutter, Mr. Weiss, having observed that steel seemed to be much improved when it had become rusty in the earth, provided that the rust was not factitiously produced by the application of acids, made the experiment of burying some razor-blades for nearly three years, and the results fully corresponded to his expectation. The blades became coated with rust, which had the appearance of having exuded from within, but were not corroded, and the quality of the steel was decidedly improved. Analogy led to the conclusion that the same might hold good with respect to iron, under similar circumstances. He accordingly purchased fifteen tons of iron with which the piles of London bridge had been shod. Each shoe consisted of a small inverted pyramid, with four straps, rising from the four sides of the base, which embraced and were nailed to the pile; the total length, from the point which entered the ground to the end of the strap, being about sixteen inches, and the weight about eight pounds. The pyramidal extremities of the shoes were found to be hot much corroded; but the iron was the same; and the latter had become extremely and beautifully smooth. When manufactured the solid points in question

Points of a Good Horse. The New York Spirit of the Times gives the following directions for examining the condition of a horse:—

In purchasing a good horse, sight, wind, feet, and limbs, must be the uppermost objects of inquiry; for nine horses out of ten are defective in one of these particulars. First, then, examine his eyes, and do this before he comes out of the stable; see that they are perfectly clear and transparent, and that the pupils or apples of the eye are exactly alike in size and color. Next examine his pipes; if good and sound, on being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from a bellows; but if his lungs are touched, and he is broken winded, he will give vent to a dry, husky, short cough; look to his limbs also, and in passing your hand down his legs, if you find any unnatural protuberance, or puffiness, or if, feeling first one leg, then the other, you discover any difference between them, disease more or less is present; he may not be lame, but he is not clean upon his legs. If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to almost any thing. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white upon him; many suppose that the parti-colored horses belonging to circuses, shows, &c., are selected for their oddity; but it is on account of their docility and gentleness; in fact, the more kindly you treat horses, the better you will be treated by them in return.

The New American President.

Physically he is a large, powerfully built man; indeed, neither physically, morally, nor politically, is there any thing little about him. He is above six feet high, large limbed, and of fair complexion, and, although past sixty years of age, still shows that he was in earlier days, what the other sex, who must be allowed to decide in such matters, call a handsome man. He has the habit (that historians attribute to Alexander the Great) of holding his head somewhat inclined to one side, and sometimes partially closing one eye, as if to prove what was undoubtedly the case during his mission in this country, that he could see a vast deal more with half an eye, than all our ministers when they open their eyes to the fullest extent, as they had to do more than once, if all the tales be true, during the course of their "transactions of business" with Mr. Buchanan. He is hale and vigorous, a Presbyterian, with more indulgence for those of other creeds than is sometimes found in persons of that persuasion; kind-hearted, generous, and charitable, as many instances reported by those who know him will prove; much beloved by relations and dependents; distinguished for great prudence and sagacity in making his decisions, and firmness in their execution when taken. [British New Quarterly Review.]

Affection of the Elephant.

The Columbus Fact, of a recent date, relates the following interesting story of affection recently exhibited in an elephant belonging to Herr Driesbacher's menagerie for his keeper:— "The menagerie, on coming into Newark, Ohio, the keeper fell in a fit from his horse. The whole menagerie immediately came to a halt, and some members of the company went forward to pick up the man, but the elephant would not allow any person to approach the senseless form of his keeper. Taking him up with his trunk, softly, he would place him on his horse, but finding that the man was senseless, he laid him down on the ground and kept watch over him. Many members of the menagerie tried to soothe the faithful elephant, who had now become furious at the supposed death of his master, but to no purpose, and there the man lay, watched by the sagacious animal. After lying in this condition for some time, a physician, who had been sent for, arrived, and yet the elephant would allow no one to approach. At length the keeper became so far conscious as to command the elephant to let the physician come near, and the elephant was docile and obedient in a moment, and the keeper was properly cared for—the elephant all the time expressing the utmost anxiety for the sick man."

Placing of Large Stones by the Ancients.

It is well known that the mode by which the ancients raised the immense blocks of stone composing their pyramids and other structures, was by short pieces of wood. This mode of operation has been thus explained by a gentleman named Perigal, before the British Association: Suppose a block was to be raised up along the pyramid, in order to be placed in one of the courses of masonry. It is brought by rollers to the base of the building. There all the rollers are removed except one near the center. One end of the stone being depressed to the ground, a pile of slips of wood is placed under it; close to the center, this pile being rather higher than the roller, and terminating in one narrow piece at the top. The stone is now tilted so as to bring the other end to the ground. It is now possible to put a similar pile of pieces of wood underneath, close beside the first. On that pile the block is tilted back to its former position, and so on until it is raised a little above the level of the next course of masonry. By rollers it is moved on to that platform, with a low pile of blocks once more near the center underneath. Then the process of tilting and raising is again gone through; and so on until it has been raised up to the level where it is to take its place in the masonry.

were convertible into very good steel, also the bolts; but the intraps produced steel of unequal quality.

By a merchant, at a season of business depression, received from one of his customers at a distance, in answer to a previous order, a letter stating his difficulties and requesting time. The merchant paced his counting-room with lowering brow, and stopping suddenly, turned to his clerk, and said:— "Write to that man without delay."

The paper was ready, and the pen filled with ink; but not receiving any message for some moments, the clerk asked:— "What shall I write?" "Something or nothing, and that very quick."

Back to his desk went the clerk, and rapidly moved his fingers over the paper. The letter was sent to the office, and by return of the mail came a letter from the customer, enclosing the money in full. The merchant, with glistening eyes, read the letter, and hastening to his clerk, he said:— "What did you write to—?" "I wrote just what you told me, and kept a copy of the letter."

Going to his letter-box, and opening, he found the following:— "Dear Sir—Something or nothing, and that very quick. Yours, &c." That letter brought the money.

QUEER NAMES.—What queer names some unfortunate mortals are blessed with! We heard of a family in Detroit, whose sons were named One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney, and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, and so on. The three elder children of a family near home, were named Joseph, And, Another, and it has been supposed that should they have any more, they might have named them, Also Moreover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. Another family actually named their child Finis, supposing it was their last; but they afterward happened to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement. Another parent set out to perpetuate the Twelve Apostles, and named the fifth child Acts. A man in Pennsylvania called his second son, James Also, and the third, William Likewise.

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS.—We learn from the last annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois, just made to the Legislature of that State, that the total amount of the school, college and seminary fund, is \$1,054,374.08. During the year 1856 there was distributed among the counties \$68,216.21. The aggregate of the township school fund in ninety-five counties is \$3,005,937. During the year, returns have been received from 6,964 schools; of these schools, there were taught by male teachers 3,671, by female 2,198, and by both male and female, 743. There are in the State 696,248 white children, under twenty-one years old, and 323,393 attended school during the year. The number of organized school districts is 5,812.

VARIETY.

The circumference of the cable designed to connect Ireland with Newfoundland next summer, is only that of a half dime, and yet it is of immense strength, and is flexible as an ordinary rope. Its weight is eighteen hundred pounds to the mile, and its strength such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length, if it is suspended vertically. Its selection was the result of months of experiment and trial—hundreds of specimens having been made, comprising every variety of form, and size, and structure, before this particular one was agreed upon.

The Railroad Cars of the Galena and Chicago are lighted with gas. Under the floor of each car is placed a gas-holder, consisting of two tubes, divided into compartments by India-rubber diaphragms. Connecting with the holder is a dry meter, which serves to pump the air into the holder, and thus force the gas through the pipes which connect the holder, up into the car. The holder is filled with gas by attaching the pipe to a main at any station where there is gas. It is said that the invention will be a great saving of expense to railroad companies.

The Boston Telegraph revives a story told about the writing of J. W. Brooks, the great railroad manager of Michigan. He had written a letter to a man on the Central route, notifying him that he must remove a barn, which in some manner incommoded the road, under penalty of prosecution. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of the letter but the signature, but took it to be a free pass on the road, and used it for a couple of years, none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation of the document.

Our Government has received a proposition from England to reduce the postage between the two countries, from twenty-four cents to twelve cents on single letters. Our government has indicated a willingness to accede to this, provided England reduces the transit charge on mails passing through that country to twelve and a half cents per ounce—the price paid for the Canada mails. It costs more now to send an ounce of paper to Europe than it does to send a barrel of flour.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature providing that the wife of any man who habitually spends his time and money at places where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage, thus bringing his family to want and destitution, shall be entitled to her own earnings and those of her minor children, without molestation, on account of the caprice, debts, judgments, or other liabilities of her husband.

An elegantly dressed lady recently entered a railroad car in Paris, where there were three or four gentlemen, one of whom was lighting a cigar. Observing her, with the characteristics politeness of a Frenchman, he asked her if smoking would incommode her. She turned towards him, and with quiet dignity replied, "I do not know, sir; no gentleman has ever yet smoked in my presence."

Table of Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society, listing various tracts and their prices.

Table of Publications of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications, listing various books and their prices.

Table of Publications of the Sabbath-School Visitor, listing various books and their prices.

Table of Publications of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, listing various books and their prices.

Table of Local Agents for the Recorder, listing names and addresses in various cities.

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