

of Laying on of Hands, in opposition to the views expressed in an article on the same subject in the Sabhath Recorder of Jan. 15th. In his article he charges W. B. M. with being un-happily in error. I was at a loss to under- with laying on of hands? If he expects no are dead in sin, and whereby the soul is defiled, stand upon what he grounds this charge. But such things, why does he pray for them? If as the priests of God were by the touch of a in reperusing both articles. I find it to be in his own blunder. In my article, after noticing instances of the laying on of hands in ordina- that as Philip did not lay hands on the disci- the doctrine of baptisms, those instituted untions, I remarked, that "laying on of hands is performed upon candidates when admitted to membership in the church after baptism. This [laying on of hands] is also believed to be authorized by the practice of the apostles when on Saul, that he might receive his sight, and position of hands, by which the Spirit hath ordination to a special work was not intended." Here Bro. V. H. endeavors to show that my reference to apostolic practice was made to prove that the apostles laid hands upon candidates for church membership, when my whole article went to show that this rite was performed by the apostles for an entirely different and separate purpose. Had I commenced a new paragraph, and inserted the whole phrase of laying on of hands, instead of using the substitute, this, he would probably have understood my meaning, and saved himself the trouble of showing how easily he could be mistaken. I think that no-person can read attentively that article reviewed by him, and can- that they did it. It is a loose way of speak- ministry." See Pearce's Vindication, p. 463. didly so construe it as to make me contend for ing, to say that the apostles did this, shaved I have thus given the opinion of several apostolic practice of laying on of hands upon candidates as a formula for admitting them to

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membership in the church : for I stated, that the specific design of Peter and John, in laying not parallel cases to the one in question. a clear case, that if imposition of hands be dis- every minister of Christ-and preach the goshands on the disciples in Samaria, and of Paul Though we may deny that the practice of the continued, either as an abrogated Jewish cere- pel plainly and earnestly, and never be afraid on those at Ephesus, was that they might re- apostles is any rule of duty for us. Yet Paul mony, or as a rite peculiar to the apostolic age, to blow the trumpet loudly, and give it a cer- which, since the recent legislation of Congress; raise and support armies ; to provide and mainsays, in Phil. 3: 17, "Brethren, be followers its effect would be the same in ordinations as tain sound." ceive the Holy Spirit. Brother H. asks particular attention to anwho walk so, as ye have us for an example." other point, in which he says, "Bro. M. is in. If, then, we have the apostles for an example, ship and religious usages, not imposed upon us correct in his belief, according to his own hold- and we are enjoined to imitate them, that is, by a Scripture precept, we should be shorn been allowed the privileges of saying a few pecuniary profits and local advantages which States shall protect each of them. (the states) ing." My remarks, which he quotes to sustain this charge, are these : "Neither baptism nor the laying on of hands make a candidate a member of the church, in the sense in which we use the phrase. Believers in Christ become Brother N. V. Hull has an article on the members of His body, which is the church, same subject in the Sabbath Recorder of Feb when they become evangelical believers in 19th, designed, I suppose, as a reply to what I Him." I much doubt whether brother H. has have written, and intended to enlighten our done, in quoting from me, as he would like to understanding relative to this matter. have others do by him, in italicising some words, In remarking upon Heb. 6: 1, 2, after re- The general voice of the Connection, that it be and capitalizing others, where I have not done citing the text, with some variation from his continued according to our ancient custom, and it. His object in so doing seems to be to represent me as placing an emphasis where I have not placed it. His supposed triumphant of laying on of hands with the doctrine of bap- directly calculated to sow discord among bre United States, and will, to the best of my abil- states, and you destroy the prosperity and ondemolition of my holding is merely the result tisms." But it is in no closer connection with three for them to abruptly remove this ancient of his own mistake. Again, Bro. H. considers me in a pitiable error, in stating that "in the present state of gretted that brother N. V. H., or some other division. I believe it would be a much more the church, with her conflicting and numerous organizations, it has become necessary for the wise man, had not lived in the days of our an- kind and charitable course for them to lay the cient fathers, that they might have been in- grounds of their dissatisfaction, before the disciple to select from among them that branch structed by a correct exegenis of this contro- churches at their general convention, for muof the church with which he can consistently verted passage of Scripture. We might in tual consultation and decision. For although unite." He then asks, "Can he not consistentthis case have had no need of the elementary the churches are independent in their discipline ly unite with evangelical believers? If not, it principles of Christianity to begin our Christian of each other, still, as they came together by is a pity." He represents me as saying, that life with. When we were new born babes, we mutual consent and concurrence in what was a disciple could not consistently unite with should not have needed to be fed with the sin- considered necessary to Christian fellowship and cere milk of the word, in order to attain Christ-1 communion, it is obviously imprudent, to say evangelical believers. But I have said nothing ian strength and manhood. But as it was, we the least of it, for one minister, or one church, like this. Brother H. should learn to be just, were not only babes, but we were weak, and or a section of the denomination, to introduce if not kind, with those whom he opposes. I we needed such food as our youthful minds and propagate innovations upon this or any other know not whom he would consider evangelical could bear; and there has been a succession of particular doctrine or usage, with which we believers. He then says, "I confess that I babes, or children, in the family of Christ, from baye reason for believing that other sections of cept the desire ably and faithfully to serve the suspicion, of corruption. Public, virtue is cannot agree with this holding at all." I am really glad that Bro. H. is willing to confess something. But what does he mean by this?

inform Bro. H. of it as soon as practicable, grees of improvement in it, and more advanced that he may be relieved from suffering. But and elevated knowledge; not laying again the does he believe in the efficacy of prayer to God | first foundation of Christianity, by inculcating for wisdom, soundness of mind, and for a door the well-known necessity of repentance from I have since learned that it was not an unprofitable conversation. he expects the Lord will answer such prayers, dead body; nor insisting on the importance of why should they be less efficacious when as- faith in the one living and true God, as the unisociated with the rite? Brother H. argues, versal Lord of all; nor leading you back to ples in Samaria, and as Peter and John were der the Mosaic dispensation, to inculcate moral sent to do it, it appertained exclusively to the purity on all those who would draw near to apostles, and not to the ordinary ministry. He God with acceptance : or to that appointed by s, however, mistaken in this conclusion, for Christ, as the rite by which we enter into the Ananias was not an apostle, yet he laid hands church. And we will not now treat of the imbe filled with the Holy Ghost. Acts 9: 17. been communicated to those that have em-And if laying on of hands had appertained ex- braced the gospel; and of the resurrection of clusively to the apostles, and their practice is the dead, which, though not so clearly and no rule of duty for us, as he contends, how is fully revealed, was assuredly believed by the it that he would submit to it himself, and prac- Jewish church before our Lord's appearance; tice it in ordinations of ministers and deacons? and of eternal judgment, when the whole world What command or precept has the church for shall be convened before Christ. and each of this practice, aside from apostolic practice? its inhabitants fixed by his final sentence in an I might retort upon him, and ask him to show unalterable eternity." In a note, Dr. D. adds his authority for laying on hands in ordinations. ["Imposition of Hands-This answered such But he could no more do this, nor even for giv- great purposes in the Christian church, as the ing the right hand of fellowship, than he could appointed method of communicating important in the other case. I admit that we are not gifts, that it might well be mentioned among bound to do all that the apostles did nor have *first principles*. But it is by a very precarious l ever contended that we are. They may have consequence, that any can infer from hence the washed each other's feet, as the Saviour told universal obligation of this rite in admitting countenances." them they ought to do; but we have no proof persons to church membership, or even to the

their heads under a vow, and circumcised, when learned and pious men upon the subject, and we have but one case of these recorded, and our readers must settle the question as to the these performed by but one of the apostles, propriety of continuing the practice of laying isters." and under peculiar gircumstances. These are on of hands as best they can. It seems to be

"How important for you then to be in earnest !" Here our conversation was broken off by several persons coming into the shop-but

> I saw a man running quite fast, and as was passing me, puffing and blowing, I said, "My dear sir, what is the matter? Can assist you?" He did not stop even while was speaking ; so I ran by his side. "No," said he, "you can't help me that know of: I am in a great hurry to be at a certain place for a business appointment." "Were you ever," I ventured to say, such haste about the business of eternity?" "The business of eternity? why, what business is that ?" he answered.

"Your own salvation," I added. "I am quite out of breath now," he rejoined,

and cannot enter into any argument about that. I am in hopes to get to Heaven, and think my chance as good as most men's; but here is my place," and he darted through an open door, and I saw him no more.

I saw a man looking in at a shop window I looked in also, and said.

"Some of those pictures are very fine, especially that of the last supper." "Yes," he answered. "I am never tired of forgotten; but this question of domestic slavery all the great and useful powers required for a looking at that picture. I love to study those

"Do you feel interested in what it represents ?"

"I certainly can; I profess to love Him who event, no form of government, however admis- war making power. Congress may appropriate instituted the supper and to be one of his min-

dustrious citizens, but shall, secure home, but our children, and our children's children, and well as for those secure from foreign more than may seek in this county to hapfore these sec-dition and to(enjoy, the blending of admittant the justment, because all agree that under the Constitution slavery in the states is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective states themselves wherein it exists. ligious liberty. Such emigrants have done May we not, then, hope that the long agitation much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his they are entitled under the constitution and Country, will speedily become extinct. Most laws to be placed on perfect equality with happy will it be for the country when the pubnative born citizens; and in this character they lic mind shall be diverted from this question to should ever be kindly recognized. The Federal others of more pressing and practical import-Constitution is a grant from the states to Conance. Throughout the whole progress of this gress of certain specific powers, and the quesagitation, which has scarcely known any inter tion whether this grant shall be liberally or mission for more than twenty years, whilst it strictly construed has more or less divided pohas been productive of no positive good to any. litical narties from the beginning. Without human being, it has been the prolific source of entering into the argument, I desire to state. great evils to the master, to the slave, and to at the commencement of my administration, the whole country; it has alienated and esthat long experience and observation have contranged the people of the sister states from vinced me that a strict construction of the each other, and has even seriously endangered powers of the government is the only true as the very existence of the Union; nor has the well as the only safe theory of the constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers Under our system there is a remedy for all have been exercised by Congress, they have mere political evils in the sound sense and sober | never failed to produce injurious and unhappy iudgment of the people. Time is a great cor- consequences. Many such instances might be rective. The political subjects which but a few adduced, if this were the proper occasion.

years ago excited and exasperated the public Neither is it necessary for the public service to mind. have passed away, and are now nearly strain the language of the constitution, because is of far greater importance than any mere successful administration of the government, political question ; because, should the agita- both in peace and in war, have been granted tion continue, it may eventually endanger the either in-express terms or by the plainest impersonal safety of a large portion of our coun- plication. Whilst deeply convinced of these "I do ! May I ask if you can say the same ?" trymen where the institution exists. In that | truths, I yet consider it clear that, under the sible in itself, however productive of material money towards the construction of a military benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace road when this is absolutely necessary for the "Give me your hand," said he, "for I love and domestic security around the family altar. defense of any state or territory of the Union Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert against foreign invasion. Under the constituhis best influence to suppress this agitation, | tion. Congress has power to declare war; to is without any legitimate object. It is an evil tain a navy, and to call forth the militia to

repel invasion. Thus endowed in an amp'e

manner with the war-making power, the cor-

this protection to California and our Pacific

speedily transported from the Atlantic states to

meet and repel the invader? In case of a war-

I observed, that there is no evidence that any the foundation of which is not laid in the Old of those disciples received any miraculous gift ; Testament? Not one. Christ and the apos-of those disciples received any miraculous gift ; the always appealed to the Hebrew Scriptures guess a little cracked here, and yes and here an odd stick. I decide this question for themselves. This is economical and emclent administration of the fortune of war against a sister re-guess a little cracked here, and ye an odd stick is a indication of the fortune of war against a sister re-a little cracked here, and ye and here a modification of the fortune of war against a sister re-guess a little cracked here, and ye and here a modification of the fortune of war against a sister re-a little cracked here, and ye and here a modification of the fortune of war against a sister re-a little cracked here and here a modification of the fortune of war against a sister re-a little cracked here and here an odd stick is a indication of the fortune of war against a sister re-a little cracked here and here a modification of the fortune of the fortune of war against a sister re-a little cracked here and here a sister reing his finger to his forehead.) for what they taught. The doctrine of the ance, and besides, it is a judicial question, which | sary to resort to a modification of the tariff, public, we purchased these "I hope not; I am only interested for your legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of and this has been accomplished in such a man- Treaty of Peace for a sum which was consider-17, as corroborating testimony." "And he in- Sabbath, and all moral duties, are found there, Simulars, that, this was quoted to prove that the apostles hald hands on disciples in admitting them to membership in the church. But be is mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the New Testament. In re-mistaken in this, for it was referred to in the provide of the particular was in the resonance in the second to make the New Testament in the resonance and the provide of the particular was in the resonance in the provide of the particular was in the resonance and the provide of the particular was in the resonance and the provide of the particular was in the resonance of the partites and the resonance of the particular was in the resonanc the United States, before whom it is now pend- ner as to do as little injury as may have been ed at the time a fair equivalent. Our past sinuates, that this was quoted to prove that and this cannot work to the prejudice of any good."

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imitators] together of me, and mark them | upon private Christians. And if we should | Well, thought I, as I passed along, if I did dispense with every thing in our forms of wor- that man no good, he has done me good. to do as they did, it crowds pretty hard upon down to a very undesirable condition of desti- words to some of my fellow travelers to the apostolic authority. But as I wish to notice tution. We should have no prayer with bap- other world. I thought of these words, and from its dissolution, and of the comparative insome things in another article on this subject, tism or the Lord's Supper. We should have wished they might be true of me: I hope brother V. H. will excuse me from be- no preaching upon the Sabbath, nor singing in "Amid the busy crowd ing more particular in my review of his article. | public worship, nor prayer in family worship

for none of these things are enjoined upon us by Scripture precept, in the way we use them: I am not disposed to be contentious upon the subject of imposition of hands, should the denomination with which I am connected see fit to necommend its disuse. either in part or in

whole of But it is my opinion, that while it is

"Amid the busy crowd That thronged the daily mart,

He drop't a word of hope and love, Unstudied from the heart; A whisper in the fumult thrown, A transitory breath; It raised a brother from the dust, It saved a soul from death."

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL

Fellow Citizens: I appear before you this copy, he says, "The strength of the argument any of our brethren think it should be discon- day to take the solemn oath that I will faith-[for laying on of hands] lies in the connection tinued, and are dissatisfied with that it is fully execute the office of President of the by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile fair construction, the only possible means by ity, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitu- ward march of the whole and every part, and this doctrine than it is with the resurrection of landmark, of the denomination, and scatter tion of the United States. In entering upon involve all in one common ruin. But such con- has been in the constant practice of construct-

the dead. Its strength lies more properly in broadcast their disaffection in relation to it; this great office, I most humbly invoke the God siderations, important as they are in themselves, being connected with all the other doctrines of for they thereby create a sectional and party of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to ex- sink into insignificance when we reflect on the Christ named in the context. It is to be re- disaffection in the denomination, which tends to ecute its high and responsible duties in such a terrific evils which would result from disunion manner as to restore harmony and the ancient to every portion of the confederacy-to the friendship among the people of the several North not more than to the South to the East States, and to preserve our free institutions not more than to the West. These I shall not throughout many generations. Convinced that attempt to portray, because I feel an humble I owe my election to the inherent love for the confidence that the kind Proyidence which in-Constitution and the Union which still animates | spired our fathers with wisdom to frame the the hearts of the American people, let me ear- most perfect form of government and union nestly ask their powerful support in sustaining ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish all just measures calculated to perpetuate these. | until it shall have been peacefully instrumental the richest political blessings which Heaven has by its example in the extension of civil and termined not to become a candidate for re-elec- in importance to the maintenance of the Contion, I shall have no motive to influence my stitution and the Union is the duty of preservconduct in administering the government, ex- ing the government free from the taint or even of my countrymen.

culate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the responding duty is required, that the United would result to different states and sections against invasion. How is it possible to afford iuries which such an event would inflict of possessions, except by means of a military road other states and sections. Even descending to through the territory of the United States. this low and narrow view of the mighty quest over which men and munitions of war may be tion, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy with a naval power much stronger than our a free trade throughout our extensive and ex- own we should then have no other available

that men have undertaken to cal-

danger yet entirely ceased.

pansive country such as the world never wit access to the Pacific coast, because such a nessed. This trade is conducted on railroads power would instantly close the route across and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, the Isthmus of Central America. It is imposwhich bind together the North and the South, sible to conceive that whilst the constitution the East and the West of our confederacy. has expressly required Congress to defend all which one of these states can be defended. Besides, the government, ever since its origin. ing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow citizens on the Pacific coast, may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition-the only means by which the power of the states on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I I forbear, for the present, from excessing an opinion. as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I ever bestowed upon any nation. Having de- religious liberty throughout the world. Next believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best ronte shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

the beginning until the present time, and there the body will be grieved or disaffected. By a my country, and to live in the grateful memory the vital spirit of republics, and history proves).) It may be right that on this occasion I should that when this has decayed, and the love of make some brief remarks as to our right and probably will be while the work of regeneration persistence in such a course of defiance, we We have recently passed through a Presi- money has usurped its place, although the forms duties as a member of the great family, of goes on; and they will all need the principles shall not only impair and weaken brotherly nations. In our intercourse with them there dential contest in which the passions of our of free government may remain for a season. of the doctrine of Christ, or, as Bro. H. has love but this course will ultimate in a division it, elementary principles of Christ; or, as is or dispersion of the Connection, and this too at fellow citizens were excited to the highest de- the substance has departed forever. Our present are some plain principles, approved by our Does he mean to say that any disciple can congree by questions of deep and vital importance. | financial condition is without a parallel in history of deep and vital importance. | financial condition is without a parallel in history of deep and vital importance. quite as literal, the beginning of the instructure aperiod, when our benevolent institutions imsistently unite with any Christian organization but when the people proclaimed their will, the No nation has ever before been emparrassed from depart. We ought to cultivate peace, comtion of Christ, to begin with. Bro. H. re-i periously demand union and entire confidence in a Christian country? Does he believe that tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost merce and friendship with all nations, and this The voice of the majority, speaking in the necessarily gives birth to extravagant legisla not merely as the best means of promoting our minds us that these Hebrew Christians "were in each other." W. B. M. a Baptist can consistently unite with a Pedocharged with having come short of those Christ-THREE PICTURES OF LIFE. manner prescribed by the Constitution, was tion. It produces wild schemes of expenditures own material interest, but in a spirit of Christian baptist church, or a Sabbath-keeping disciple ian attainments justly expected of them-that heard, and instant submission followed. Our and begets a race of speculators and jobbers. benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever with a Sabbath-breaking one? Would he they were only rudimental Christians, children The following is taken from a book just own country could alone have exhibited so whose ingenuity is excited in contriving and their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should weak and sickly, using milk instead of strong think it consistent for himself to become a mempublished, entitled Rambles about Boston :---grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity promoting expenditures to obtain the public be direct and frank-neither seeking to obtain meat-that they had no solid growth." Al ber of a Presbyterian, Congregational, Episof man for self-government. What a happy money. The party through its efficial agents, more, nor accepting less than is our due. We, I went into an apothecary's shop, and said, this may be true ; yet the apostle told them conception, then, was it for Congress to apply whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, ought to cherish a sacred regard for the inde-this simple rule, that the will of the majority and the character of the government suffers in pendence of all nations, and never attempt to copalian, Methodist, or First-day Baptist Do you keep the Balm of Gilead?" that they had need that one teach them again church? I conclude that he considers these "The Balm of Gilead." said the proprietor, these "first principles of the oracles of God." shall govern in the settlement of the question the estimation of the people. This is in itself interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless of domestic slavery in the territories. Con- a very great evil. The national mode of relief this shall be imperatively required by the great branches of the Christian church evangelical. repeating the words very slowly; "I don't But, as deficient as were these Hebrew Christthink we have it unless we call it by some ians, the apostle calls them "holy brethren, according to the common use of the word. If. gress is neither to legislate slavery into any ter-from this embarrassment is to appropriate the law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling ritory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but surplus in the treasury to great national objects, alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever partakers of the heavenly calling." If he were other name." now upon earth, could he say more than this in "Can you as a Sabbath-keeping disciple, he could not con-"Can you tell me where I can find it ?" to leave the people thereof perfectly free to for which a clear warrant can be found in the since the days of Washington, and its wisdom sistently unite with any one of them, or as a our faver? I fear not. We are not, then, to inquired. suppose that the apostle designed to leave, in "No, si the sense of epudiating, these principles of the "I can doctrine of purist, but that he would not then "You, c form and regulate their domestic institutions in Constitution. Among these I might mention no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we strict communionist he could not consistently "No. sir, I cannot," he replied. their own way, subject only to the Constitution the extinguishment of the public debt; a reast onght to do justice in a kindly spirit to all become a member of a free communion church. "I can tell you where to find it !" of the United States. As a natural conse- sonable increase of the Navy, which is at nations, and require justice from them in return. which I am confident he could not then he "You can? Well, where ?" quence. Congress has also prescribed, that when present inadequate to the protection of our It is our glory that while other nations have confesses to hold to the inconsistency of not discuss them anew, though they needed to be "At the great Physician's." the territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a vast tonnage affoat now greater than that of extended their dominions by the sword, we have "We have a good many doctors here taught them again. Bro. H. thinks he can agreeing at all with his own holding. I will state, it shall be received into the Union with any other nation-as well as the defense of our never acquired any territory except by fair pur-Boston who call themselves great physicians. find the foundation of these doctrines laid in not ask him for an explanation, lest he should the Old Testament. What then? Does this or without slavery, as their constitution may extended sea-coast. It is, beyond all question, chase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the volun-Which one do you mean ?" the true principle, that no more revenue, ought tary determination of a brave, kindred and involve the subject in a deeper mystification. prescribe at the time of their admission. "The greatest one of all." invalidate them? What doctrine or duty of A different opinion has arisen in regard to to be collected from the people than the amount independent people to blend their destinies with Bro. H. quotes my remarks on Acts 8: 17. Christianity is taught in the New Testament, "Who is he?" "Jesus Christ." "Yes, yes, I see You are an odd stick, I decide this question for themselves. This is economical and efficient administration of the form no exception. Unwilling to take advan-

THE SABBATH RECORDER, MARCH 12, 1857.

British Correspondent JAMES A. BEGG. BIBLE TRANSLATION

N. C. KENYO

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

WM B. MAXSON,

GEO R. WHEELER

S. S. GRISWOLD,

N. V HULI, A. B. BURDICK,

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JANES BAILEY.

T E BABCOCK, J M. ATH.EN,

LUCIUS CRANDALL

W. C. WHITFORD,

Have our readers seen the new translation of the Book of Job by Dr. Conant? If not, we advise them to possess themselves of it. It is brought out under the auspices of the American Bible Union. and is. as far as we can judge, a work of surpassing merit. We do not pretend to be able to judge of its accuracy, as compared with the Hebrew text; competent critics have done that already, and decided favorably. But this we will say : we now take a pleasure in reading this portion of the Sacred Volume, that we never enjoyed before. In fact, we always found the Book of Job, in the common translation, so full of obscurities, that we never took much satisfaction in reading it and we are free to say, that, with the exception of a few detached portions, it has not for years been embraced in our Scripture readings. Repeatedly have we girded ourselves to the labor of investigating it, and as repeatedly have we again loosened our girdle, because its teachings seemed to be too dark for our comprehension. Even the (apparently) learned and critical translation of Dr. Samuel Lee-a work of which we have been in possession almost from the time it was first issued by the London press -failed to help us to any great extent. But Dr. Conant's translation has altered the face of things entirely. We love to read this part of Scripture now, and we trust that we shall not hereafter be so much like bad scholars, that have to skip all the hard words.

We know not what the Bible Union will vet accomplish with respect to the other portions of the Sacred Volume. We shall be more than happy, if its issues shall be not inferior in merit to that of which we have now spoken. Nothing helps the common reader so much as a clear and unambiguous translation. Commentaries are worthless in comparison. Let the people have a translation of God's Book which faithfully expresses the original, and the commentaries would not be much missed, if ble with such arrangements. They make it an indifference on the part of the citizens, may be they were all sunk in the bottom of the We intend no imputation against the Common Translation, taken as a whole. Some portions of it, however, are very obscure; and if it is not time these obscurities were removed, will will be? If not till we and all the present generation are dead, by what right is the work delayed till then? _ If the Providence of God has provided the means for taking away these obfor the work: if the labors of such men can, by any lawful agency, be made to take effect : who will say, that we of this generation have perspicuous than that of King James will contribute to our furtherance in the divine life, and render us more efficient laborers for Christ ; if it will serve to enlarge our views of God's Him; we have a right to it. And we are not able to appreciate those considerations of mere *expediency*, by which all efforts to secure a revision of King James' translation are opwith our God-given right. In this respect, our argument does not de other appeared to be deemed a sufficient prepend upon the success, or ability, with which the Bible Union may compass its ends. Though it utterly fail of bringing out a translation worthy of public confidence, we shall still feel, that we of the present generation, have a Godfailure would only indicate the duty of Christians to renew and redouble their efforts in the same direction. It is a burning shame, that the "authority" by which the present translation was "appointed to be read in churches," must forever sit as an incubus upon the Christian world, paralyzing every' movement which looks to a version of greater purity. For ourfeel satisfied that the prejudice will have weight life. with many well-intentioned persons, we hold it in disrespect, and cannot help saying that it is unworthy of those who look upon human authority as a nullity in matters of conscience. Equally unworthy of respect seem to us the

morning in the chapel, a prayer-meeting every which they have inspected are most disgraceful sity of furnishing sufficient to put us on a suita. Or, if any lay brother, who is recognized as a Sabbath afternoon, a Missionary Society, and memorials of the public charity. Common do-ble location. You will see that I have written Sabbath-School. Besides this, they are helpmestic animals are usually more humanely proo the Board about a place near Jaffa, that the vided for than the paupers in some of these in ing to sustain Sabbath-Schools in destitute man asks seven thousand five hundred dollars neighborhoods, in the vicinity of the University, stitutions; where the misfortune of poverty is and also rendering good service in the schools visited with greater deprivations of comfortafor, but my impression is that with the money connected with the churches in town. Those ble food, lodging, clothing, warmth, and ventiin haud it might be bought for considerable of them that are not pious, for the most part. lation, than constitute the usual penalty of less; still I do not know. It is just the place attend and listen attentively to the preaching crime. The evidence taken by the Committee we ought to have, and I hope our brethren will of the gospel. Whatever may have been the exhibits such a record of filth, nakedness, licenintention of the founder of this institution. it is tiousness, general bad morals, and disregard of put their hands to the work, and send the telling most favorably and powerfully upon the religion and the most common religious observmoney soon. There are other places that can cause of Christ.

ances, as well as of gross neglect of the most be had, and for less money, but by the time ordinary comforts and decencies of life, as if they could be made equal to the one above published in detail would disgrace the State mentioned, they would cost as much or more and shock humanity. The Committee hesitate ALBANY, Feb 18, 1857. money, and then the location would not be as to record in the pages of their report the par-We have before us the Report of the Select

ticular instances which would amply justify good. Most of the good gardens the land is Committee appointed by the last Legislature to their general condemnation of these misnamed low. and I fear it would not be healthy to live charitable provisions for the adult poor. But visit the Charitable Institutions of the State on them. There are some tolerably good situwith respect to children, the case is far worse ations, but the gardens are small; some two and the Committee are forced to say, that it is and jails, and to examine into the condition o acres, three, four, and five acres each. Such a great public reproach that they should ever these establishments, their receipts and expenones of course would be sold cheaper. be suffered to enter or remain in the poor houses ditures, their methods of instruction, and the

as they are now mismanaged. They are for I wrote, in my last letter to the Board. that the young, notwithstanding the legal provisions should try to make a conditional bargain for for their education, the worst possible nurseplace, to take it or not as we pleased. When ries: contributing an annual accession to our I wrote that in my letter to the Board, it was population of three hundred infants, whose present destiny is to pass their most impressiconfidently asserted that a railroad was to be ble years in the midst of such vicious associacommenced in March next. In that case, I tions as will stamp them for a life of future thought land would rise, and it would be better infamy and crime. From such associations if possible to secure a place before the road they should be promptly severed; and proviwas commenced. On learning that the road ion should be made for them, either in asyhas not been decided upon. and finding it exlums devoted to their special use, or in such orphan asylums as would consent to take tremely difficult to make a bargain without the charge of them for a fair compensation, to be money, I have thought best to wait until the provided by the State, or by the several towns money comes. and counties properly chargeable with the ex-

scarcely excel it. The facts brought to light I am making the most of my time in getting in this report ought to crimson with shame the "Before passing from the subject of poor the language. Mrs. Saunders has been very houses. the Committee may be allowed to say. much engaged with the sick. At present there We will give a few extracts in reference to the that it is much to be regretted that our citizens is not so much sickness as there has been. generally manifest so little interest in the congeneral character of the poor houses of the Mrs. S. has frequent calls to visits families in dition even of those in their immediate neigh-State, premising them with the remark, that it borhood. Individuals who 'take great interest the town. She has taken the opportunity to in human suffering whenever it is brought to give them what instruction she could, and they this State than in others. Exclusive of the their notice, never visit them, and are entirely have listened to her with attention, because alms-houses and poor houses in New York and uninformed, that in a county house almost at she was there to do them good, and they have their own doors, may be found the lunatic suf confidence in her; she is admitted to places The average number of inmates for the year fering for years in a dark and suffocating cell where men would not be allowed, as men are in summer, and almost freezing in the winterwas 6.420-the number of deaths during the where a score of children are poorly fed, poorly not allowed to go in where the women are.

clothed, and quite untaught-where the poor We are all well as usual. I went to Jerusa idiot is half starved, and beaten with rods belem Dec. 28th to see Bro. Jones, who has been cause he is too dull to do his master's bidding -where the aged mother is lying in perhaps sick most of the time for three months. I left her last sickness, unattended by a physician, Jerusalem Jan. 1st, 1857, when he was able to and with no one to minister to her wantsgo out a little. They have all been sick since where the lunatic, and that lunatic too a woman they have been in Jerusalem

is made to feel the lash in the hands of a brutal under-keeper-yet these are all to be foundthey all exist in our State. And the Commit one above another. Good health is incompati- tee are quite convinced that to this apparent Several weeks ago, in compliance with a re-

suitable man for such an enterprise, were to give notice of his intention to locate in a good place, and to secure the advantages of a church and school in his neighborhood as soon as pos sible, probably many would rally around him to the advantage of all concerned.

-Since writing the foregoing, we have received a letter on the subject from Bro. John R. Butts. of Southampton. Ill., whose views strike us as sensible and practical-so much so that in view of them, as well as in view of hi general reputation, we should place great reliance upon his judgment. He says :---

As I hinted to you in the last letter I wrote to the office, I have it on my mind to go to Kansas in the Spring. I had no knowledge, nor have I yet, of any concerted plan or move ment among Seventh-day Baptists, looking that way for a place of settlement. I expect to go on my own account, to see the country, and i I like it, to return, or report immediately, and perhaps some might confide in my judgmen sufficiently to emigrate from this region. In one article, I see it suggested that 100 families-yes, and as high as 500 familiesmight go this Spring, make claims, &c., and thus secure a large body of land at once. Now does any one expect to see such a movement For one, I do not. But if two or three judi cious men, who might possess in some good degree the confidence of Seventh-day Baptists generally, who have some means of their own. and who are willing to take their share of the hardships incident to the commencement of a

new settlement in a new country, should make a stand there themselves, they might then make a report, and such an one as could be relied upon: and then those who might be ready could move in the matter forthwith, and others go as soon as they could get ready, and in the course of the coming season the one hundred families, and perhaps more, might be settled there; perhaps not all in one neighborhood, but sufficiently near to be of great service to each other, and also to those who might come afterward. Suppose one hundred or more families to be settled in five, or even in ten, differ ent neighborhoods, and each neighborhood was a desirable location for a large settlement, each settlement would thus present inducements to other immigrants who were going there to set

tle. and become the nucleus of more extended settlements, and in this way five hundred fami lies or more might in a few years be settled in one of the finest countries on the globe, and thus form so many churches, or as many as the settlements might seem to require, and ultimately an Association, equal in importance to any Association now in the denomination. But action is quite as necessary as a great many words; and to expect 500 families, or even 100 families, to start at once, and move in a body, through the Scriptures, then, I find no war-

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Questions appertaining to ministerial ordin tion have been considerably mooted in the da nomination for a few years past, and probable will be more so for a few years to come. nearly as I can ascertain, there are some form opinions held among us on this subject.

1. That ministerial/dedication or ordination is something above or beyond accidental or temporary pastoral relations, and that in set ting a person apart for the work of the ministry. it is during good behavior, and with a com. mission for all churches and peoples.

2. That ordination cannot legitimately and properly take place, save when called to enter into pastoral relations with a particular church and at the request and by the authority of that church ; but when an individual has been so ordained, his ministerial powers and functions are co-equal with the first-named class. 3. That ordination means simply a settine apart to the pastoral relations of a particular church-a kind of consecrating contract be tween pastor and people-and when his pastoral relations cease in reference to that people, then his ministerial powers and functions cease.

4. That ordination is a non-essential in any sense or form-that a/man has the right and privilege to preach and perform the office of a minister when and where he listeth, provided he can find a people.

Will some one that has investigated' this matter tell to the people, through the Recorder. the truth in reference to this subject?

TRUTH-SEEKER

TO S. S. G.

DEAR BROTHER,-In the Recorder of March 5th, you say, "As the brothers Hull have no. dertaken to show that the laying on of hands. on baptized converts is not sanctioned by Scripture authority and usage, will they be so kind as to give Scripture authority as sance tion for laying on of hands for ministerial ordination ?"

Strange it is, brother G., that after complain ing as you do of brother Randolph for misstat. ing you, you should in the same paper write so loosely about what the brothers Hull say. Please, after reading again what you have written as to what they have "undertaken to do," read the following from my article of Feb. 19th, and learn what I really did say or undertake to show." I said. "Looking

nossibility "The want of suitable hospital accommodations is severely felt in most of the poor houses. The sick. considering their physical condition. are even worse cared for than the healthy. The arrangements for medical attendance are quite some one be good enough to tell us when it inadequate to secure that which is suitable the physician is poorly paid, and consequently gives only such general attention as his remuneration seems to require. In some cases, the inmates sicken and die without any medical attendance whatever. In one county alms-house, scurities ; if it can be done now ; if Christen- averaging 137 inmates, there were 36 deaths doubt, let them send to their members in the dom now contains men sufficiently competent during the past year, and yet none of them rom epidemic or contagious disease. Such a proportion of mortality indicates most inexcusable negligence.

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

and all city and county poor and work house

government, treatment, and management of

the inmates, the conduct of the trustees, direc-

tors, and other officers of the same, and all

other matters pertaining to their usefulness and

good government. This Committee spent some

five months in visiting these various institutions,

and committed to writing the evidence taken in

the course of their investigations, an abstract

of which is appended to the report. It is one

of the most terrible documents we ever read.

Nothing in the history of Southern plantation

life, or the horrors of the middle passage, can

face of any civilized man, not to say Christian.

is not probable that their condition is worse in

Kings Counties, there are fifty-five in the State.

"The poor houses throughout the State may

be generally described as badly constructed.

ill-arranged. ill-warmed. and ill ventilated. The

rooms are crowded with inmates ; and the air.

particularly in the sleeping apartments, is very

noxious, and to casual visitors, almost insuffer-

able. In some cases, as many as forty-five in-

mates occupy a single dormitory, with low ceil-

ings, and sleeping boxes arranged in three tiers

year was 770.

"A proper classification of the inmates is not a right to the desired revision? If a more almost wholly neglected. It is either impossi- of the establishment, where lunatics and idiots ble, or when possible, it is disregarded. Many of the births occurring during the year are doubtless the offspring of illicit connections During the last year, the whole number of births was 292. The indiscriminate association character, and quicken our communion with of the sexes generally allowed, strongly favors this assumption. By day, their intercourse is common and unrestricted; and there is often no sufficient safeguard against a promiscuous intercourse by night. In one case, the only pretence of a separation of the sexes consisted posed : nor shall we ever be able to appreciate in the circumstance of separate stairs being them, for the simple reason that they conflict provided at each end of a common dormitory : and a police regulation, requiring one sex to reach it by one flight, and the other sex by an

ventive of all subsequent intercourse.

"In two counties, the Committee found that the poor houses were supplied by contract, the contractor being allowed to profit by all the labor which he could extort from the paupers. In both counties the contractor was a superingiven right to such a work; and the Union's tendent of the poor; and in ore he was also those under their charge? keeper of the poor house. In one, the keeper received his compensation from the contractor and in this case the food supplied was not only insufficient in quantity, but consisted partly o tainted meat and fish. The inmates were consequently almost starved. They were also deprived of a sufficiency of fuel and bedding, and suffered severely from cold. So gross and inhuman was the conduct of the contractor for this poor house, that two female inmates (luna selves, we repudiate such "authority;" and tics) were frozen in their cells (or rather sheds) though we know enough of human nature to during the last winter, and are now cripples for

> "The treatment of lunatics and idiots in these houses is frequently abusive. The cells and sheds where they are confined are wretchaccomplished in that land. ed abodes, often wholly unprovided with bedding. In most cases, female lunatics had none but male attendants. Instances were testified to of the whipping of male and female idiots females. In several of these cases, the pa tients were not violent; but it may be proper

which he fears must go with him to the grave. with him. He will find them expensive here, man, in his sober senses, apprehend the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows, and are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the American plows are now using the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the latter rather than to any intentional harshness or any the la result? A more perspicuous presentation of unkindness of disposition. "In some poor houses the Committee found Arab plows. Still, we can make many improve- they can manage it for themselves, and that stitution, or from long standing habit, or from apt to be as good as those which he will bring those truths would but increase the people's lunatics, both male and female, in cells, in a both. Still, he believes that could he have had from the East. The cost of transportation will ments in point of neatness and convenience. dissatisfaction is almost always the consequence the book when young, it would have been of sold at the east do not bring half their real reverence for them, while the errors which have state of nudity. The cells were intolerably of investing small means in such companies. and after a time improvements in the mode of After reading the letters which have come great value to him, and that the presence of value. Families also should by all means bring been sustained by faults and obscurities in the offensive, littered with the long accumulated cultivation. Many useful tools may be introcommon translation, would only meet the fate filth of the occupants, and with straw reduced to hand, and talking with several of those who many things, now painful both to him and his along all their furniture except the very largest duced. I think there might be a plow inventto chaff by long use as bedding, portions of ed that would be better than the small Arab intend to go West the coming season, we think they deserve. We shall therefore hail a faithfriends. might have been avoided. This notice and heaviest articles, such as stoves and which, mingled with the filth, adhered to the ful version of the Bible. let it come from what plow now in use. The trouble with American there is but little prospect that any plan will is written to recommend the book to the atten- bureaus. But all articles of wearing apparel, persons of the inmates, and formed the only tion of his brethren, especially those commence carpets, bedding of every sort and kind, crock-ing the interesting and blessed work of preach- ery and household utensils generally, had better source it may : and if, as a whole, it shall ap covering they had. plows is, they clog so that it is impossible to do be adopted to secure a general and extensive pear to be more worthy of confidence than the "The most important point in the whole much with them in most of the land here. It movement. One thing, however, we think. ing the gospel to men. In fitting ourselves for be brought by all means. This is the universal subject confided to the Committee, is that which version we now have, we shall; not scruple will do for those who have plenty of money to is certain, and that is, that those who go will this holy work, let us not neglect the bestow. testimony of those here who have moved from concerns the care and education of the children spend to make experiments, but for our people settle together as much as possible so as to ment upon ourselves of the most perfect train. the east. Barrels are excellent things to pack about taking it into the pulpit, whether we can of paupers. There are at least thirteen huning possible, so that we may be both pleasing articles in, as they are apt to be rolled and I think it far better to locate near a town, form societies. If any minister of the gospel do so "by authority," or not. dred of these now inmates of the various poor to God and profitable to men. Let us not dis- not flung as boxes are. Crockery packed in dain the consideration of "little things," re- straw, with a reasonable degree of care, comes houses, exclusive of those in New York and the subsection withings and plynu and in ta and purchase a garden, which will employ as among us, who is generally esteemed a man of The UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Nearly one Kings counties; enough, in these nurseries, if much help as a farm. Our prosperity will de- energy and judgment, were to give notice of membering that they make ap the sum even in safety. A convenient way of bringing money fifth of all the students at the University of not properly cared for, to fill some day all the pend greatly on our being located in the right his intention to locate immediately in a desira of a great life; so that he that does not attend is in the form of drafts upon an eastern bank Virginia six handred and twenty are profes. houses of refuge and prisons in the State. As place, always, of course; depending upon the ble part of Kansas or Nebraska, we have no to "trifles," mars the beauty of things seem. Exchanges upon the New York banks always receptacles for adult paupers, the Committee place, always, of course, depending upon the loc part of A ansas or Nebraska, we have no to "trifles," mars the beauty of things seem- Exchanges upon the New York banks always of course, depending upon the New York banks always of course, depending upon the beauty of things seem- Exchanges upon the New York banks always of course, depending upon the beauty of things seem- beauty of the be decided Christians. They have prayers every ion, that the great mass of the poor houses therefore, that our brethren will see the neces. of persons, whose company would be desirable. fully read it. N. V. H. 1 Der cent

uest, we consented to receive communication ttributed in a great degree the miserable state from persons desirous of settling in some new to which these houses have fallen ; and they would urge upon the benevolent in all parts of region at the West, and to endeavor to find the State to look into their condition, and thus some way of making them acquainted with assist to make them comfortable abodes for the each other's plans and destinations. Perhaps indigent and the unfortunate." a dozen letters on the subject have come to

WESTERN EMIGRATION

As proof of these statements of the Comhand, some of them telling us what parties in mittee. we would like to give a few statements certain neighborhoods talk of doing, and others from their testimony in reference to the poor what the writers themselves intend to do. houses of those counties where the Recorder From these letters we learn that in Walworth. is taken; but space will not permit. If any Milton. and Albion. Wis., and Welton, Iowa, there are persons connected with our societies Legislature, and procure the Report, or, which who propose to go West, probably to Kansas would be better, let them visit one of the or Nebraska, during the coming season; but county poor houses and investigate the matter of their names, standing in society, pecuniary thoroughly, and be sure and visit the out houses ability. and precise destination, we are not informed. From Allegany and Cattaraugus

are generally kept. Counties. N. Y., we have letters showing that Ye friends of humanity, that are sighing for several brethren there, highly esteemed by some work of benevolence in which you may those who enjoy their acquaintance, and men engage, just visit the poor house of your own of some pecuniary means, propose to go West county. and you will, doubtless, find enough to and select locations for themselves, but have satisfy you. You that are remembering those not determined precisely when to go. In New in bonds as bound with them, are you also re-Jersey, there are several young men, desirable membering the poor in your own "County members of society, who want to invest enough House," who in all probability are bound, and money at the West to secure good homes, on scourged, and starved, treated worse than which they will settle perhaps a year from now. brutes? We that are laboring with such com-The same is true of a number of persons in mendable zeal to elect presidents and legisla-Rhode Island. But we do not learn that any those going to call on him. Bro. A. R. Jones. tors who shall labor to suppress the evils of definite plan of operations has been agreed slavery and establish the great and glorious upon any where.

principles of liberty, are we as careful in the Among those who are interested in the subelection of our supervisors of towns, and suject of Western Emigration, there is a great perintendents and masters of the poor, to select variety of opinions as to the present state of men with hearts to feel and hands to work for things at the West and the best way of meeting it. One thinks that everybody ought to go;

AGRICULTURE IN PALESTINE.

To the Editors of the Sal

past middle life, had better stay where they Please publish the enclosed letter from Bro are, and leave to the necessitous young and Saunders. for the information of the friends of hardy the luxuries of roughing it in a new our agricultural enterprise in Palestine. As country. One thinks that now is the time to there are bequests to this work which may be go. and that those who do not go at once will available to our Society, on condition of its be great losers; another thinks that the chances being engaged in this agricultural work, and of desirable locations now are about as good subscriptions for the purchase of land to set as they were three years ago, and that they the enterprise on foot, the consideration of will be as good two or three years hence as active measures will soon be manifestly necesthey are now. One thinks that "the denomi-

gary, as well as in view of the great good to be nation ought to do something to aid Western Emigration ;" another thinks that "the denomination" is an expression the meaning of JAFFA, Jan. 18, 1857. which is not understood by those who use it in

A word about farming, which is a very dif ADVICE FOR WESTERN EMIGRANTS .- A COP such a connection-that the denomination, not book contains a wide range fears entertained by many, that a new or resubjects. covferent thing in this country from what it is in and lunatics, and of confining the latter in vised translation of the Bible will make the being an organized body, can do nothing exrespondent of the N.Y. Tribune. writing from America. Instead of our learning, the Arabs, ering a field perhaps never so moroughly sur loathsome cells, and binding them with chains. common version sink in the opinion of the peocept by individuals, and that the individuals Omaha. Nebraska, gives the following admit In one county, where eleven lunatics were conwe have got to learn many things from them. veyed before, leaving but little that need be fined, six were in chains, some of whom were ple. To diminish the respect of the people for who want to go should use their own judgto persons moving westward, as to what they In every instance that I have known, where sought after anywhere else. While reading the common version, is one thing : to diminish ments, make their own plans, and enjoy the shall take along :--foreigners have not adopted the native custom. this volume, the writer of this note finds him to say, that the severity and inhumanity of they have not succeeded well with their crons. their reverence for those truths which, by means benefits resulting from their successful prosecu-"The carpenter, the blacksmith, the cabinet self in some of his habits thoroughly criticised of the common version, have taken hold of their treatment were probably owing to the Mr. Dickson, and the man who was with the tion. One thinks that a stock company should maker, the mason, and in short every mechanic, and in some instances upon defects and faults had better bring all the tools of his trade along their consciences, is quite another. Does any apprehensions and ignorance of the keepers, late Mrs. Minor, both of them have laid aside be got up; another thinks that such companies

r any thing of the kind, is to expect what will not be very likely to happen.

In this little society there are perhaps a dozen or more young men, and men of families, who have but small means, who would like to go to Kansas. and some will go, in order to

get cheap land. The price of land here is \$30 and over per acre, and nearly all occupied, and the price still rising, so that young men of small means cannot buy here. There is evidently a feeling among Seventh-day Baptists to move in some such enterprise, and I hope wise counsels what misrepresented me, and shall make due may prevail.

In Eld. Hull's article, I see it is proposed to meet in Iowa. at DeWitt or some other point. I see no necessity for that. Some will go by way of the river; others by other conveyances ; some at one time, and some at another. Would it not be better to employ some agent in Kansas, either at Lawrence or Leavenworth, to assist immigrants. and direct them to desirable locations as they arrive ; so that, whether they go by the river, or by the overland route through Iowa, they might find each other after they arrive. I believe a Mr. Perry is in Lawrence, or was last summer, and I presume he might be of great service in pointing out the

best locations for settlement. Bro. Wm. Perry is located at Lawrence. where he has resided for a year past, and would no doubt give any information in his possession as to desirable locations. It would be well for

now of Milton, Wis., expects to be at Lawrence about the 25th inst.

CLERICAL MANNERS.

" LETTERS ON CLERICAL MANNERS AND HAB-ITS." &c., by SAMUEL MILLER. D. D., of Princeton, N. J., make not only a readable book, but one also containing many excellent criticisms and suggestions. The Doctor is a Presbyterian, and his "letters" are addressed to a Presbyterian, which will sufficiently account for the peculiar coloring of the volume. Some of the instances of peculiarly exceptionable habits which even ministers have fallen into, are treat ed with more caution and reserve than perhaps was absolutely necessary. This can scarcely, however. upon the whole. be set down as a fault. when it is observable through the whole volume, that the writer is a man of great sensibility and delicacy of feeling: Points that \$10,000; the proceeds of her furniture to be are handled with great force and energy are nevertheless treated with admirable caution, so that there is no just cause of tense. The

rant for requiring newly baptized persons, as such, indiscriminately, to pass under the imposition of hands. Nor do I find a single instance where it is performed in connection with and as conditional of church membership."

If, after reading the above, and carefally considering the same, you shall be able to see that there really is a difference between your statement and mine, so that you have some acknowledgment thereof, so that I shall be sound in my reputation as a debater and writer for "the press," and thereby also establish your reputation as a "critic," which may just at this time be a little in doubte then shall I be encouraged to proceed, hoping that my good brother G. may be in a sufficiently sound state of mind to receive enlightenment upon the question propounded !

As, however, my brother V. and myself are not in any sense copartners in the articles alluded to, what is here said is intended only indefense of

Posthumous Charity.-In the Surrogate's Court of Kings Co., the other day, the last will and testament of Anna Kinsly, an aged lady who died on the 24th ult, without any heirs, was propounded for probate. She makes the following bequests :---

To the Benevolent Association of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, \$1,500 : to the Female Employment Society in Court-street. \$1,000: to the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, New York, \$1,000 : to the Church Charity Foundation Society of Brooklyn. \$1.000 for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of said foundation, and \$1,500 for the benefit of the Aged Home of said foundation; to the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, \$1.000: to the Protestant Episcopal Missionarv Society of Brooklyn, \$2,000 to be applied to increase the pay of their Rural Clergy, \$1.000 for the China Mission and \$1,000 for the African Mission; to the Benevolent Asso ciation of the City of Brooklyn of the Church of the Holy Trinity, \$1,500 to be applied for the benefit of the Brooklyn City Mission, \$2,-000 for the education of young men for the Ministry : to the Convocation of the County of Kings of the Protestant Episcopal Church Extension, \$1,000; to the Trustees of the Fire Department of the Village of Brooklyn, \$1,000; to Susan Waring, \$500 : to Cornelia Waring, given to such poor persons as her executors may elect ; to the Five-Points Mission. \$1,000.

another thinks that those who are comfortably settled, especially if they are getting along

	n en				
	TH	E SABBATH RECO	RDER, MARCH 12, 1	857.	159
Benerm Zuremer.	pound, and most other articles now charged thirty to twenty-five per cent.	vantages of wealth to the settler such as have never before been offered. Settlers early in the	learn that the Border-Ruffian Legislature ad- journed on the morning of the 21st ult, having	Edward Everett has already placed in hands of trustees \$12,000 at 7 per cent i	the a 50c for State and Canadian. 51 a 53c for Western Corn, 74c for mixed Western, 71 a 80c for old an
	3. Wool costing less than twenty cents per	Territory may secure it. Do not be intimidat-	Divid things, as they seemed to think, for the	lest, and \$200 at o per cent. interest-the	DIO- Deserviciona - Porte 19 50 for mains 02 60 a 94 0
t the SERVICE My Case presented the joint	4. Distilled Spirits, Liquors, &c., hitherto	will be the president in this ?	leigned the hill making it traceon punishable	Monnt Vornon Fund	11 50 a 13 00 for country mess. Lard 144c. Dres
P 11 T	charged one hundred per cent., are reduced to		with death to resist the horns laws and vetoed		ed Hogs 94 a 94c. Butter, 17 a 22c for Ohio; 19 88 25c for State, 26 a 28c for choice. Cheese 12 a 13c.
	Seventy-five per cent. 5. Wines Cut Close Meate Baising Snuff	17th, says :		General Superintendent of the New Lork	and Hay-90c per 100 lbs.
	Cigars, and all forms of manufactured Tobacco.		i and a subsequency passed	Erie Kaliroad, a result brought about,	10 18 Leather-37 a 39c per lb. for Spanish Sole. 36 a 40
	all manufactures of Rosewood, Mahogany,	neighborhood of Westport have gone to the	An administration and in the famous la granmed	profits had been cut off by Mr. McCall	um's Polatoes-2 50% 2 75 per bbl. for Western Bede
more Slave States into the Union. Mr. Cass	from forty non cont to thirty if not to a lowon	Shawnee Reserve, some to stay, and others to	Last mark at Thursday Ohio Daniel Steering	faithfulness in the discharge of his duties.	um's Polatoes-2 50° 2 75 per bbl. for Western Beds 2 75 a 3 50 for Mercers and Carters. White Turnip 75c, Russias 1 25.
matte some remarks, explanatory and apologetic,	figure.		I WIT HAU DEEN SICK WITH LEVEL, ADDATEDUTY LIEU.	The President has issued a proclamation	n or- Seede-Clover 121 me at a read
		sized boats could now run up to Fort Riley."	An arrangements were made, and the monds	dering the sale of the Indian Trust Land	ds in bushel. Rough Flaxseed 1 75 a 1 80 for 56 lbs.
struction. Mr. Toombs reported an explana-	on all articles not carried to the Free List or	The Act to punish Rebellion, passed by the	last tribute of respect to the supposed deceased,	000 acres in all are to be sold to the high	hest
tion of the Congressional Compensation bill,	reduced either to four or eight per cent.	Legislative Assembly of Kansas, reads as fol-	when the body appeared warm to the touch.	bidder, but not at less than the appr	rized TIME OF RAILROAD TRAINS LEAVING NEW YORK.
		lows :—	Internation the same as moon hoing	, where the second se	HUDSON RIVER ROAD[Deput cor. Warren-st and West Broadway.]
		SECTION 1. If two or more persons shall com-		in the gale and snow storm on Mon	(Gay) 6.00 a. mAlbany Express, Peekskill and Pongh
	The inauguration of James Buchanan as	Dille, by force, to usurp the Government of this	lfair way of radovary	Hardi 2, the ong Enten Maria, or Frank	
100 100 http://www.a.a.fa.u. 1		for fourthly with the administration of the	The relief of Broadway is again under dis	at Orleans Cano Cod and her mester (ont chief stations.
-33 to 8.	the Ath of March Min and 1 af a	government, or any department thereof, evi-	cussion in New York. Two plans are suggest-	Curtis, his cook, and a boy, were drowned.	11.15 a. m.—Through Express and Mail, chief stations 12.00 m. —Poughkeepsie Freight and Passenger, al
		denced by forcible accompts within the second	four Third to made Thinks bread	The Underwriters of New York have h	nade 200 p.m. Albann and Tron Property shief stations
		offending shall be deemed guilty of Rebellion.	through to Battery place and Union square.	a pressue or one mousand domain to ante	1 al- 4.00 p. mSing Sing Passenger, all stations.
propriating two millions for ten sloops of war	play was quite creditable. The Inaugual Ad-	and shall suffer death, or confinement and hard	Second, to cut away the steps, railings, columns	the shin Nontuno's Con often her husband	port 4.45 p m.—Poughkeepsie Passenger train. Was 5.30 p. m.—Peekskill Way Passenger, all stations.
was lost for want of a two-thirds vote. A bill	dress of Mr. Buchanan will be found on our	Jabor.	and all projections in Broadway, fill up the	dischled by sieknoss	6 45 p. m.—Emigrant Train, chief stations to Albany
to ilistribute the surplus revenue among the	first page to-day. His selection of a Cabinet,	SEC. 2. If twelve or more persons shall con-	lair faat from anot side walk giving the carriage-	1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rope ERIE ROAD[Depot foot of Duane-st., N. Biver.
States was adopted—119 to 79. A bill was	made after much consultation and tribulation,	of this Territory, they shall be deemed guilty of	way twelve feet more.	on Sabbath-day, March 7th, in the steam	nship 530 a.mOtisville Milk Train, all stations.
passed giving \$500,000 per annum for two	was promptly approved by the Senate, and	Rebellion, and on conviction, shall suffer death,		Fulton. On the evening previous he was	
			called to No. 114 East Twenty-second street,	of John Jay Esq in Fifth Avenue, N. Y	OUSE 8 15 a.m.—Mail, all stations except four. 9.35 a m.—Paterson Accommodation, from Jersey
		to remove foreibly out of this Territory or from	lior the purpose of holding an inquest upon the		City.
	John B. Floyd, of Virginia Secretary of War.	their habitations, any portion of the people of	body of wm. Keene, a native of freiand, 40	the Watertown and Madison Railroad (U to 12 00 m. — Onicago Express, chief stations. Com- 1.00 p.m.— Paterson Accommodation, from Jerse;
	Isaac Toucey. of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy. Jacob Thompson of Miss. Secretary of the Interior.	this Territory, evidenced by the taking arms	led, testified that he had for some time past been	pany an extension of their charter, allow	Wing Ann Butanian Anonymodation from Town
		shall be deemed guilty of Rebellion and punish-	suffering from a cold and severe cough; that	them to build to the Mississippi River at	Du- City.
		ed as in the last section specified.	They were entirely destitute, and inad had no		400 p.m.—Express to Paterson, Accommodation t Middletown.
	European News.		I have sondered a rendict of "Dooth by starya-	and concerter burner brand, bour one	
THIRD DAY MARCH 3	News from Europe to Feb 21st was received		tion."	Lien Torn to approv toppoin in approval, man	
The SENATE passed the Fortification bill, the	ed in New York on the 6th inst., by steamer	This act to take effect and be in force from		impression is that she has gone down, and	that Oity.
The propropriotion only and the bill to pro-	Persia.	and after its passage.		her crew of twenty-three men are all lost.	
The route and the route and records and	Lord Nanier, the new representative of Eng-		the Orimon hus been presented by the Sultan	There were no less than ten coroners' inqu	uests NEW JERSEY CENTRAL BOAD.—[Depot Pier No 2, North River.]
and passed, including \$1,000,000 to continue	land in this country, came passenger by the	early part of last month it was determined that	of Turkey with a handsome brooch. The offi-	In New LOR ON Weunesday, upon the ood	ies of 7.30 a. m.—To Easton and intermediate stations. dden 11.00 a. m.—Somerville, all stations. (By N. Jerse
	Persia.	a Delegate Convention should be called, March	cers and men of the British fleet have also	or violent causes, under such circumstance	R. R. to Elizabeth City)
	and a distant dimonity, which do one dimo ap	10th, to determine what course the settlers of	f presented the same lady with a silver kettle	to render an investigation necessary.	5 00 p. m.—Easton, all stations. 5 00 p. m.—Somerville, all stations.
amendment.	new turn for the worse, it being reported that	against the bogus Legislature. As matters	eledgment of Mrs. McKensie's services in the	Edward Everett is to lecture on Washin	
The HOUSE concurred in the Senate's amend-	Feronk Khan had, in consequence of the unex-	now stand, this will be one of the most import-	- army hospitals.	at Albany on the 17th inst., at the invita	ation FEDT ON THE EUDODEAN DIAN
ments to the Pacine Overland Mail bill. The	pected receipt of bellicose dispatches from his	ant assemblages ever held in Kansas. The	Dr. Wm. A. Alcott is advocating the use of	I and for the house of the Westmann M	No. 4 Fultou-st., New Yerk,
provide for sick or disabled sations at places	the British Minister at Paris and would not	to guide the now nilotless Free State bark	bread so baked as to be all crust. To make	mant	Near Fulton Ferry.
where there are no hospitals. Two hundred	now visit England.	safely through the intricate channel before it.	forcad so he mixes whole meat (wheat he sugs		City CLARKE ROGERS (Late of Follow Hotel)
thousand copies of the Patent Office Agricul-		······································	mass into thin cakes, say one-quarter to one-	had been closed since last fall, and openin	ng it HENRY ZOLLVER (
			^s third of an inch in thickness, and cuts into	a few days since it was found that every	
next Congress. The Joint Committee to visit	which they are accredited to join in a confer-	case has at length been reached in the Supreme	e strips one-half to an inch in width; a very hot	or the furniture from cellar to kitchen had	been THE next Quarterly Meetings of the Executiv Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary
Mr. Buchanan and ask him if he would accept the office of President reported Vor Some	ence at Paris for the settlement of the Neu-	Court of the United States. Its cardinal	the best bread ever made for the interest of a	The health of Mrs Dianos mile of the	Publishing, and Tract Societies, will be held at Net
	Proceedings in Congress. SECOND-DAY, MARCH 2. In the SENATE, Mr. Cass presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, in structing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to resist the admission of any more Slave States into the Union. Mr. Cass male some remarks, explanatory and apologetic, in relation to his uot complying with this in- struction. Mr. Toombs reported an explana- tion of the Congressional Compensation bill, which was adopted. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, including the full allowance of arrears to Gen. Scott. The House Post Route bill was passed. Mr. Hunter's report on the Tariff bill was, after a long discussion, adopted -33 to 8. The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES passed the bill establishing new post routes. The bill ap- propriating two millions for ten sloops of war was lost for want of a two-thirds vote. A bill to distribute the surplus revenue among the States was adopted—119 to 79. A bill was passed giving \$500,000 per annum for two years for removing obstructions from the Mis- sisippi River. Several unimportant Senate bills were passed. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, made a.report. He thought the result of the arrangement would reduce the revenue fourteen millions. After some debate, the report was Streed to, 124 to 71. THIRD-DAY, MARCH 3. The SENATE passed the Fortification bill, the Nay Appropriation bill, and the bill to pro- vide Penitentiaries for Kausas and Nebraska. The Civil 'Appropriation bill was passed without and passed, including \$1,000,000 to continue the Washington Aqueduct, and \$500,000 ra new dome on the Capitol. The Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was passed without arendment. The HOUSE concurred in the Senate's amend- ments to the Pacific Overland Mail bill. The Secretary of the Treasmy was authorized to provide for sick or disabled sailors at places where there are no hospitals. Two hundred thousand	BELIETCH DITELLIGETTE. Freesediage in Congress second DAY, MARCH 2 In the SEART, Mr. Cass presented the joint realtions of the Legislature of Michigan on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, in- structures to resist the admission of any more Slave States into the Union. Mr. Cass gate some remarks, explanatory and apologetic, in relation this unot complying with this in relation the Longetstructure of Michigan to othe Congressional Compensation bill, with was adopted. The Atray Appropriation bill was passed, including the full allowane of arrears to Gen. Scott. The Houses Poet Route of the Milling the full allowane of arrears to Gen. Scott. The House Poet Route bill assa adopted. The Atray Appropriation bill was adopted. The Atray Appropriation bill was adopted. The House Poet Route The House or Reizenszyratrizes passed the bill stabilishing new post routes. The bill ap- propriating two millions for, tas aloopsof-way satisfor for want of a trochird's vote. A bill to tistribut the surplus revenue formit to distribut the surplus revenue formit bill were passed. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, made a.report. Het thought the result of arrony toffer some debate, the report was Street tor. 124 to 71. <u>HENEDAY, MARCH 2.</u> The Exerct production bill, and the bill torigon the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, made a.report. Het thought the result of the washington Aquedent, and \$500,000 for ane widow on use Capitol. The Cocean Mail States was alopted. The Program, on the More some debate, the report was Street of the Streams of Notwes without the States was adopted. The Complete to Hariff bill, made a.report. Het thought the result of the arrongement would reduce the revenue forther millions. After some debate, the report was Steams appropriation bill, was then debated and passed, helming 3 (100,0	General Buffeligerur: Presentaging a congress Presentaging Present	 Britting Juriellighten: <	 Transfer 0 stars, name We also of the stars of the stars

said, "Looking I find no warptized persons, as ise under the impoid a single instance anection with and

nbership."

ove, and carefully thall be able to see nce between your t you have somed shall make, due that I, shall be Cobe Vos and writer Alexista olista y cur

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.and myself are n the articles alis intended only in N. V. H.

n the Surrogate's her day, the last Kinsly, an aged ult, without any obate. She makes

istion of the Holy to the Female Emstreet. \$1.000: to Church Missionary Cork. \$1.000 : to the Society_of Brookf the Orphan Asy-\$1,500 for the benld foundation; to ety of Brooklyn, Episcopalu Mission-900 to be applied eir Rural Clergy, and \$1,000 for Believolent Assolyn of the Church to be applied for City Mission, 182,oung men for the on of the County of seconal Church Ex-nates of the Fire Brooklyn, \$1,000; Cornelia Waring, er furniture to be as her executors Le Mission, \$1,000. IGRANTS. MIA COTbuse writing from following advice

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the office of President, reported Yes. Some private bills were then passed, and the House took a recess. Subsequently a report was adopted to commence the pay of members from the day their predecessors go out of office. The bill dividing Missouri into two Judicial Districts be arrived at. was passed.

FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 4. Both Houses were in session all last night. and till a late hour this morning. As usual on the British the last day of Congress, a large amount of business was done after a fashion, and some things of importance were left undone. Washington letter gives the following account of the last day's doings :----

The closing hours of Congress were marked been presented to Dr. Williams by the English by as magnificent specimens of plundering le- Government in 1844. Besides the types and rislation by the Committees of Conference as were ever exhibited. The Navy bill is greatly swollen beyond its

original proportions by the project for five steam sloops of war, and the increase of the seamen for the Navy by over a thousand men. The appropriation for books for the new members was substantially agreed to. Members are permitted to have the books on condi tion that they shall be deposited in some pub-

lic library. But the great achievement of the session was has been consumed. the passage of the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bills in the House, which came from the Committee of Conference with at least the South Yorkshire Railway, Eng. One hunseventy-five acts of legislation appended thereto. dred and sixty-six persons were in the pit at the all of which were passed in thirty minutes by time. Sixteen were drawn up alive, and the the House, without one of them having been read, or seen, or heard of, by any member of others remained for certain death, the interior the body, in open session. Several motions

were made for their reading, but they were wholly ineffectual. A single item in the list is a million of dollars for the Washington Aqueduct. Many of the others are appropriations for custom-houses, court-houses and post-offices, all over the country, to an endless extent. There were appropriations of \$50,000 each for declares that the truce concluded with Schamyl these purposes in the towns of Columbia, S. C.; during the Tarkish war expired in May of last Tallahassee, Raleigh, Cairo, Madison, Ogdensyear, and that operations against the Circas burgh, Montpelier, Rutland and sundry others, sians have been resumed along the whole line beside \$100,000 for a Boston Court House, of the Caucasus. \$200,000 for Chicago, \$120,000 for Buffalo. and numerous other places.

The appropriation of \$20,000 for the Kansas Legislature was fought against in the House for several hours. The votes on the Yeas and Navs were about a tie, but the House finally receded, and let the appropriation pass. George S. Marsh's diplomatic claim was re-

jected.

The projected steam line to the Amazon was defeated by a vote of eighty-three to forty-five. The Panama and Valparaiso line did not get to a vote

The appropriation for Gen. Scott's pay was put on the Army bill and carried.

The salaries of the District Judges in Illinois, the District of Columbia, and California. were raised, in opposition to the will of the House, by a clause tacked to the Executive and Judicial bill.

it was referred.

52 more, Md., who will, with the January Number, asmentary to Speaker Banks, and a general row among the sore-headed and Southern members these Shawnee lands have thus been duction called a patent-safe. A bet between duction called a patent-safe. 2 00 13 sume the editorial control corps in different parts of the Union. In future, as in the past, it will be filled with paid articles, contribut-ed for its pages by the best writers of the Baptist and WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer. followed for several minutes. Messrs Craig of divided among them, by arrangement among the parties was got up as to the contents of Rev. J. S. Beecher and Mrs. Beecher will soon North Carolina, McMullen of Virginia, and themselves. The land thus apportioned out the safe, and one of them borrowed \$300 of the embark for Burmah, as missionaries of the Our Accounts-Close of the Volume. has been divided among upward of twenty-five countryman to bet with, giving him a bogus other denominations. in this country and in Europe. American Baptist Free Mission Society. We are now on the last quarter of the thirteenth volume of Harris of Illinois bitterly objected. The strong, These articles will consist of Literary, Scientific. Phihundred Border. Ruffians. In some cases two check on one of the city banks for a much. Late letters from Oregon contain the startthe Sabbath Recorder. About one half of our subscribers (many losuphical, and Theological Essays, Criticisms, Ex-egenes, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Sumheavy men. of course, were hostile to any Black Republican Speaker. Many Southern men persons go on one quarter section. The most larger amount to hold as collateral security for ling information, that this Territory, hith half are indebted to us in sums which probably appear small to egeace, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Sum-maries of Literary and Theological Intelligence, No-tices and Reviews of New Publications. Becktering ber will contain 158 pages, octavo. As the second will advocate Baptist, views, yet will be spirit. It will be neutral in pointies and with the neither North nor South, mitther Best and West, it is neither North nor South, mitther Best and West, it is age, and new as been by a second second second second others friendly made Second second second second second others friendly made Second second second second second enhancing. dodged. The vote stood at last 119 to 35, careful steps are being taken, to perfect and the return of the money. The former, of course, erto set down as certain for Freedom, will, in each of them, but which in the aggregate make a large sum carry out this wicked plot. As yet no actual lost the bet, and the two rascals then fled, all probability, present herself to the next Con- not easily advanced. Bills have been sent to those who owe us which was considered very good under the cirlocation on the land has been made. The leaving the c untryman to catch them. gress for admission into the Union with a con- Bo that none need be ignorant of the state of their accounts. cumstances. The Speaker's valedictory was claims have not even been marked but in a few Neal Dow, the father of the Maine liquor stitution legalizing Slavery. is earnesily requested, that those who have received bills will nervous and impressive, and the House broke instances. Bona fide settlement is contemplatat once forward the amount due, and save us the mortification ^qp orderly. ed by very few of them. The steps they will law, goes to England, as we learn, about the Land Warrants are rather accumulating, but of dunning and being dunned. Money may be remitted by mail THE TARIFF.—The following are said to be take in the great majority of cases will be a fraud first of April, at the urgent solicitation of the the market is firm. Thompson's Reporter at our risk. United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression quotes selling prices as follows : Forty acre the principal features of the tariff bill passed on pre-emption. The claims will be marked, New York Markets-Murch 9, 457. of the Liquor Traffic. The arrangements are, warrants, \$1 16 per acre; sixties \$1 03; mean to hold this valuable tract thus will to hold a series of monster meetings at all the eighties \$1 06; one hundred and twenties Sameter Bien auf a strance, \$3 00 per par Ashes-Pearls \$7 50; Pots 7 62 a 7 68. 1. A large extension of the Free List, plac-ing thereon many articles scarcely produced or ing thereon many articles scarcely produced or invaled in this country, which enter as raw ma-terials into the composition of our Manufactures. 2. A reduction of the present rates of duty on Iron, Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, Hemp, 2. A reduction of the present rates of duty on Iron, Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, Hemp, 1. A large extension of the Free List, plac-ing there are opportunity to actual settlers, the lands by Congress in the heel of its session

chatel affair. The Ministers of the above points are reported as follows :---

Powers resident at Paris will act as Plenipo 1. A negro, because of his color, is denied tentiaries. The Conference will meet about the rights of a citizen of the United Statesthe beginning of March, and it is believed will even the right to sue in our Courts for the be protracted ere a satisfactory adjustment can most flagrant wrongs.

2. A slave, being taken by his master into The London Morning Advertiser asserts a Free State, and thence returning under his that the Government has received a dispatch | master's sway, is not therefore entitled to his announcing the total destruction of Canton by freedom.

3. Congress has no rightful power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories : hence the Among the losses sustained by the burning Missouri Restriction was unconstitutional. of the foreign factories at Canton is to be re-Justice Nelson does not fully concur in this 7, 1857, says : Two attempts were made yes-judgment. Justice McLean dissents in toto; terday, by convicts, to kill the agent of the gretted the irreparable one of Dr. Williams's printing establishment, including the large fonts so does Justice Curtis in the main. of Chinese type with which Dr. Morrison's

'Dictionary" was printed, and which had MISSION PROPERTY IN LIBERIA DESTROYED,-Letters from Monrovia, written on the 12th of presses, there was a large stock of books on January, state that a serious difficulty had ochaud, numbering in all over 10,000 volumes, and comprising the unsold copies of the "Chicurred at Cape Palmas, between the colonists nese Repository," "Chinese Chrestomathy." and natives. Of the causes of the outbreak "English-Chinese Vocabulary," "Phrase Book," we are not informed, but the letter states that twenty-five in number, to be preserved in con-'Premare's Notitia," &c.; in short, the reconsiderable property had been destroyed, in- stant and perpetual succession by their own maining copies of nearly all the works which cluding two large native villages situated on selection and appointment. The Board inwere issued during the twenty-four years the the verge of the Cape, and several dwelling- cludes the names of some of the principal citipress had been in operation, and some of which houses belonging to the colonists. Of the col- zens of Baltimore. will never be reprinted. Besides these, Dr. onists only one death is mentioned. The na-Hance's valuable collection of botanical works tives lost several. It is also stated that Mount

An explosion took place on the 19th Feb., were destroyed. These belonged to the Proat the Land Hill Colliery, near Wombwell, on testant Episcopal mission, under Bishop Payne.

SUMMARY.

In June, 1855, Mr. J. B. Breckenridge and of the pit having taken fire. Engines had arriv-Mr. F. Leavenworth got into a quarrel at the ed, and the mouths of the shafts were being Shakespeare Club in New York, and settled stopped up to extinguish the flames. Thirteen their differences only by a duel at Niagara dead bodies had been found in the main tram-Falls. Mr. Breckenridge received a ball in ways, but it would be some days before the the calf of the leg, but the wound was triffing. pit could be safely entered to search for the His opponent fared worse, Breckenridge's bulrest. The pit had been worked but two years. let passing through one thigh, breaking the A report from the Russian Minister of War

Messrs. B. & C. S. Haines, of Elizabeth, N. bone, and imbedding itself deeply in the other. Mr. Leavenworth has since recovered. Mr. Breckenridge went to Mobile and became con- to Geo H. Howard of San Francisco, the first church He was a young man of very marked piety, nected editorially with the Courier. On Sat- of this breed of cattle senl to that State. The character by all who knew him as a consistent urday, March 7, he fought a duel with Mr. | lot embraces one bull, two years old, and one | mortality beyond the grave. Eld. V. Hall preached Nixon, editor of the Crescent, when he received precisely the same kind of a wound that he a half old.

A letter to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Le- fire, shot in both thighs.

Kansas Affairs.

At the same time the surveys are not yet an-

proved, or if approved no knowledge of the fact

compton, Feb. 12th, says :---

a sensation among the religious public in De-"I have just seen a couple of gentlemen from provides that between the 1st day of March a sensation among the religious public in De-vonshire. His admirers say that he has a that in death all was clear. In her loss her family Kansas City and Westport, and learned some and the 1st day of April, the Sheriffs of the counties, to be assisted by deputies appointed | voice quite as powerful as Mr. Spurgeon's, and | feel exceedingly afflicted. facts relative to the Shawnee lands of a most by themselves, shall take a census of the white much more sonorous and persuasive. startling character. The Indians, as I stated in a recent letter, have finished their selections.

At Uniontown, Pa., where a year ago the cause of Christ was low, one hundred persons shall file in the office of the Judges of Probate have been hopefully converted and added to has been publicly communicated in this quarter. for their respective counties a complete list of the church. A revival influence is pervading Allen The Indians are allowed, by the terms of the all the qualified voters therein on the 1st of several of the churches in Philadelphia and treaty, until the close of the ninety days to April preceding, which lists the Judges of Pro- West Philadelphia, also Lewisburg University.

intended has already been overstepped. Their cretion, upon application made to them. up to

the best bread ever made for the interest of dentist

Dr. Livingston announced at a meeting in London that he was about to return to South March 4th, she had to be carried. Africa and take his wife with him. He suf-The steamboats of the various lines to Boston fers, says the Medical Times, from anchylosis are now running with regularity, and making of the elbow joint, the result of fracture of the good time, notwithstanding the unprecedented lower end of the humerous by a wounded lion. quantities of freight which they are carrying. He is about to undergo the operation of a The latest report from Kansas confirms the forced rupture, in the hope of regaining the use of the joint.

death of Judge Sherrard. His body arrived at St. Louis on Monday, March 2d. A dispatch dated Auburn, Saturday, March Girard College, at Philadelphia now supports and educates regularly three hundred and fifteen boys, all indigent orphans. State prison. One assault was made with a

knife, and the other with a hammer. By the prompt interference of the keepers, no injury was done to the agent. Fears of further dif-Mr. DAVID DAVIS to Miss MARY JANE DAVIS, daughficulty are entertained. ter of Enoch J. Davis

Mr. Peabody has confided the government of the Peabody Institute, which he has endowed with \$300,000, to a Board of Trustees,

About one year ago a firman was issued forbidding the sale of white slaves in Turkey. Vaughn Mission station, with its school houses, This firman was owing entirely to the strong a few weeks before her death, when disease confined representations made by the foreign ambassaher at home. At a meeting of much interest, held in dors. Redschid Pasha has now resolved by his heir house, she requested prayer for herself, that she own will, and without any pressure from withmight bear her affliction with patience. A short time out. to forbid the importation and sale of before her death, she spoke freely of the many merblack slaves likewise.

cies she was favored with, and her departure being near at hand. Though she said that she did not feel In some parts of Monmouth County, N. J., that flow of joy and happiness some had expressed, the Inquirer says, the farmers have already yet, said she, "I have no fear of entering the dark valley; Christ will be with me; I shall get safely commenced planting potatoes, and are busily through. I have committed all to Him-my friends engaged with their Spring work. The recent my family my all." Her loss will be sensibly felt, warm weather has forwarded the buds, and oth in the Church and in the community around. fears are entertained that the fruit crop will be She leaves a husband, an affectionate daughter, and

injured if very cold weather returns.

J., have just made a shipment of Short Horns | ed was formerly a member of the Free Will Baptist about six months; and two heifers a year and the funeral sermon, from Eccl 12: 1, " Remember

In Fulton, Wis., Jan. 14, 1857, Willow DESIRE merly belonged to the First-day Baptist church, but

LETTERS.

V. H.

MARRIED.

In Hopkinton, R. I, on the 4th inst, by Eld C. M. Lewis, Mr. THOMAS EWING, of Shiloh, N. J., to Mrs.

DIRD.

ABBY E. STILLMAN, of the former place.

A W Coon, Lester T Rogers, C M Lewis, J C Green, N V Hull, V Hull, L R Babcock, Hosea B Clarke, Geo P Maxson, Isaac Hale, D E Maxson, G R Wheeler,

RECEIPTS edged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early

Publishing, and Tract Societies, will be held at New The health of Mrs. Pierce, wife of the Ex- | Market, N. J., on Fourth day, April 8th, commencing President, is quite feeble. On her removal at 9 o'clock A. M. from the White House to that of Mr. Marcy,

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To be Let.

THE Steam Mill, situated at Mystic Bridge, Ct, L lately occupied by F. Barber, (deceased.) containing 22 Looms, 2 Sets Cards, and 3 Spring Jacks, for-muking Jeans, Kerseys, and Plaids; all in good running order. Connected with the same is a Dye House and apparatus for Dying For further particulars, ad-G. GREENMAN, dress the subscriber. 39m3 Agent.

Property at Alfred for Sale.

PLEASANT location for sale, containing about A six acres of good land, a well finished house of good size, a barn, au excellent garden, with a good variety of fruit trees in bearing, situated about three fourths of a mile soun of Alfred Academy, on the main road—a convenient situation for any one wishing to avail himself of the facilities of the above institution. For further particulars, inquire of MAXSON STILLMAN, JR. Near Shiloh, January 30th, by Rev. W. B. Gillette.

Alfred Center, N. Y 39t4

Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis-L eases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. The facilities in this " Cure " for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine Nerves. Female Dis-

In Shiloh, N. J. of consumption, February 27th, eases. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption. &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients with aveilie Mrs. SARAH JANE DAVIS, daughter of the late Enos F. Randolph, and wife of Mordecai T. Davis aged 37 benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions-an adcars. Mrs Davis professed religion in early life, and vantage found in but few 'Water-Cures" Especial

inited with the Church at Shiloh. Her profession was attention will be given to diseases commonly called adorned with a deportment becoming the name of a surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Christian By her piety and amiability, the had won Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necromany friends. She loved religion and its duties, and sis of bonealways fille ther place faithfully in the Church, until

Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop. where all calls in that profession will be attended to H. P. BURDICK. Address.

Alfred, Allegany Co. N. V.

Central Bailroad of New Jers,

MONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-U ware, Lackawauna and Western Railroad, to 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 and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 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 tool of Courtlandt-st., at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 20 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

Mountain Glen, Plainfield, New Jersey.

HIS retreat is now open for patients and boarders. Its location, being protected from the bleak and changeable winds of early spring, renders it pecularly desirable at this season as a resort for health. As the grounds are high, and the immediate vicinity on the werge of both mountain and plain, an extended landscape presents itself, embracing the beautiful village below. Patients, even at this time, can find pleasant and dry walks at all hours of the day, en. oving at the same time the song of early spring birds and the murmur of failing waters.

Dr. Utter flatters himself, that by the judicious application of hygenic principles, and an avoidance of great extremes, as often obtains at " Cares," he will be successful in meeting the reasonable expectations of those who come to his pleasant retreat in search of health.

Terms, from seven to ten and one half dollars per week for patients. Boarders, from five to seven dol lars. Examination fee three dollars, which is abated f patients remain longer than six weeks. Consulta tions, and advice by letter, five dollars. Address So DR. A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

FUR THE SABBATH RECORDERS The London Times of Saturday, Jan., 31, selections have all been made. The Indian the first of May; only those on found these The Christian Review-Volume Twenty-Iwo. Isaac Hale, Providence, R.I. \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 52 Agent, knowing where these selections have been amended lists to be allowed to vote for mem- says : "The Iudian news of yesterday commu-THIS Quarterly has been, and is, the only Baptiet Isaac Cundall, Ashaway,-R I nicated an important event to the world. Let Periodical, of its kind, in the world. During its hers of the Convention. Lester T Rogers. Milton, Wis made, has taken the maps to Independence, The plan for the distribution of twenty milnobody smile when we say what that event career of twenty-one years, it has enjoyed high avor among ministers and laymen throughout the country, Erastus Miller, South Otselic 2:00 12 Westport, and Kansas City, Mo. All the land lions among the States slumbers in the Senate. A. Jerseyman named Robert V. Jones was | was. or think we over-estimate it. It was the Geo W Allen, Alfred Center. 2 00 13 14 It never came from the Committee to which the Indians have not taken has been pointed out and has received the warmest commendations from the Press. It has been recently purchased by Rev. Franklin Wilson, and Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, of Baltiswindled out of \$300 by a couple of patent-safe | marriage of the first Hindoo widow." 2 00 to them. Organizations have been formed. Luther Green, Independence 13 operators, who accosted him in New York, Gov. Aiken introduced resolutions compli- Those who have been in the habit of invading and after insinuating themselves into his good Rev. Nathan Brown, D. D., late missionary, Ezra Babcock, Scott 2:00 13

now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," &c. The London Illustrated News says a young | DAVIS, in the 60th year of her age. Sinter Davis for-

nany kind friends, to mourn their loss. w. B G. In Albion, Dane Co., Wis., Jan. 24, 1857, Synus E. FISH aged 16 years, son of Jirus Fish. The decess-

inflicted on Leavenworth, being, at the second

gentleman named Guinness, a relative of the

The Kansas Constitutional Convention Act great Dublin brewer, has lately been creating for several years has been a conscientious observer of the Sabbath. She was fully aware of the approach of

inhabitants "actually residing" in their re-

spective counties, and before the 10th of April

complete their selections. The time originally bate shall add to, alter and amend at their dis- The church in Williamsport is also revived.

Christian He died with the hope of a blissful im-

THE SABBATH RECORDER, MARCH 12, 1857.

Aliscellaneous.

Putrid Fevers.

160

A Scotch paper contains the following art cle relative to the cure of this terrible malady by yeast. The account is given in a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright :---

"Seventeen years ago, I went (says this be nevolent gentleman) to reside at Brampton, a populous village near Chesterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my parishioners too poor to afford themselves medical assistance, I undertook, by the help of such books on the subject densely populated, we cannot for a moment of medicine as were in my possession, to presuppose that these beautiful rolling prairies, scribe for them, I early attended a boy about with their pure atmosphere, their gushing founfourteen years of age, who was attacked by the tains, and their soil of exhaustless fertility, will fever. He had not been ill many days before the symptoms were unequivocally putrid I for any great length of time remain destitute then administered bark, wine, and such other of inhabitants. The supposition is absurd. remedies as my books directed. My exertions were however of no avail; his disorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, so tion. Being under the necessity of taking a thought for the last time, and I prepared his good supply of timber of various kinds. parents for the event of his death, which I considered inevitable, and reconciled them in the best manner I was able to a loss which I knew they would feel severely. While I was in conversation on this distressing subject with his mother, I observed in a small corner of the room a tub of wort working. The sight brought to my recollection an experiment I had somewhere met with, 'of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation.' The idea flashed into my mind, that the yeast might correct, the putrid nature of the disease, and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls. I then told the mother, if she found her son better, to repeat the dose every three hours. I then set out for my journey. Upon my return, after a few days, I anxiously inquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not express my curiosity. Though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was coming on, I went directly to where he lived which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himself opened the door, looked surprisingly well, and told me he felt better from the time he took the yeast.

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leicestershire. My parishioners being the few and opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, and would not prescribe for my own family. One of my domestics falling ill, acaccordingly, the apothecary was sent for. His complaint, which was a violent fever, in its progress became putrid. Having great reliance, and deservedly, on the apothecary's penetration it, and to have the same outlet upon the Misand judgment, I submitted the case entirely to souri, namely, this young metropolis of Nebras his management His disorder, however, kept | only gaining ground, till at length the apothelast, finding every effort to be of no service to souri to the Rocky Mountains. him, baffled, he told me he considered it a lost case, and that the man could not live twentyfour hours. On the anothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeast : I gave him two large spoonfuls, and in fifteen minutes from his taking the yeast, his pulse. though still feeble, began to get composed and it, was able to get up from his bed and walked in his room. At the expiration of the second hour, I gave him a basin of sage, with a good | Iowa. deal of lemon, wine and ginger in it : he ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeast; an hour afterward I gave him the to bed; it was 9 o'clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I however repeated the medicine, and he was soon able to go about his business as usual."

ways covered with dense forests of oak, cotton- &c. In complete paralysis, epilepsy and the of physiology, are indispensable requisites to a wood, black walnut and cedar. like, they entirely disappear, though they con- successful cultivation of fruits. [Horticulturist.

It is true-and there is no need of concealing tinue for ten or fifteen minutes after the cessathe fact-that large portions of Iowa Kansas tion of culcation and respiration in death. and Nebraska are but poorly supplied with They are also heard in amputated limbs for timber; but that will not prevent their speedy some minutes after the operation-as some other portions of the East is, in many cases, physiological inquiry."

Ingenious Wolf Trap.

Decrease of Horses.

years; and the number will be still smaller in

proportion to those years in 1857, owing to the

high price of horses in the West. We suppose

stage business;" and as a matter of course

destroy one of the farmer's most reliable mar-

Pruning.

we think we can explain.

We find the following in a late number of the Hartford Times :---

) Emptying into the Platte along its entire A very ingenious and apparently effectual course, we find a great number of small streams. contrivance for catching and killing wolves. The first of these on the east is the Elkhorn, a foxes, etc., has been invented by Frederic that I was in hourly expectation of his dissolu-that I was in hourly expectation of his dissoluone of the most charming valleys that human factory. It is small and compact, being hardly journey, I went before I set off to see him, I eyes ever beheld. Along this river there is a ten inches long, and it works with much strength and precision. Two steel prongs, I know of no scenery more magnificent than | fitting into a close steel iron case, are provided that which is presented to the traveler while with four barbed points, upon which the bait is riding along the bluffs of the Elkhorn. Direct- fixed. The little thing is completed by two ly below him he sees the beautiful winding small steel tubes or pistol barrels, running river sinuously coiling amid its fringe of forest | lengthwise with the case on either side, and trees. On the east, far as the eye can reach, provided with cones for percussion caps

lie the gently undulating prairies ; while on the When the animal seizes the meat, he pulls west, the combined valleys of the Platte and out the two prongs to which it is fastened, and right arm, but under the protection of the Althe Elkhorn are seen to lose themselves in the in doing so opens them by a powerful spring, dim and hazy distance. thus forcing his jaws wide apart and holding

The valley of the Elkhorn may be considered them firmly by the cruel barbed points, while as the largest and most important of the out- at the same instant both pistol barrels are lying branches of the great Platte Valley. simultaneously discharged down his throat ! West of the Elkhorn, at a distance of twenty It finishes him completely. Even without the miles, we come to Shell Creck, a small stream pistol shots, no wolf could well get away with of the attaches of the National Intelligencer eighty miles in length, having also its broad those barbed points in his jaws. An experi- office :--valley of rich bottom land and its lining of ment tried on a dog succeeded admirably. The timber extending its whole length Still further | inventor goes to Canada with his trap, to sell

on, at the distance of eighty miles from the | it in that wolf-swarming region. Missouri, we meet with the Loup Fork, a In Anderson's Travels in Southern Africa, stream somewhat larger than the Elkhorn, and lately published, will be found an account of a like it, having its fertile bottom lands and its somewhat similar mode adopted by the Namanumerous groves of heavy oak and cottonwood. quas to destroy the hyena. A more certain At the mouth of this stream the town of Co- agent, however, to destroy almost all wild lumbus is located, at present the western limit animals, is that somewhat too celebrated poison, of emigration. Beyond this point the lands strychnine. It was tried with marked success are yet in the possession of the Indians. upon a very cozy party of epicures, upon the Between the Loup Fork and Fort Laramie summit of a lonely mountain in Hampshire Co. there are as many as thirty small streams, Va., where a panther, several wolves, and a varying from 30 to 150 miles in length, and of bear, had come to banquet upon the carcass of a like character with those above mentioned. an ox previously prepared for them, and who All these, with the lands upon them, may be found it a supper like that of Mokanna, as conside ed as so many dependencies of the their dead bodies strewn around the next day Platte Valley, destined to become tributary to testified.

for instance, the islands in the Platte, many of indicate the difference between the effects of uninitiated. Close observation, extended ex- erally supposed, embracing a very large porwhich contain hundreds of acres, and are al- fatigue and disease, apparent and real death, perience, and, at the least, a slight knowledge tion of all uplands. It may be said that if plaster causes a luxusuccessful cultivation of fruits. [Horticulturist.

African Honesty

riant growth of plants, and yet does not furnish the food out of which they grow but in small part, as we have admitted, it must necessarily exhaust the soil. That does not follow of

The wife of Dr. Livingston is the daughter course; because, in the case of pastures, what settlement, any more than it has prevented creatures appear to be alive after losing their of Mr. Moffat, the civilizer of the Bechiana is taken from the soil is immediately returned Illinois from receiving her complement of inhab- heads. The humming (bourdonnement) appears nation. Mr. Moffat had lost sight of his son- to it; and besides, it, should be remembered, itants. Her vast naked prairies-not a parti- in every part of the body to which the instru- in-law for some time, and attempted to pene- that more than ninety per cent. of the grass cle better for cultivation than those of Kansas ment may be applied, but the crepitation only trate into the interior to see what was become growing in a pasture, comes not from the soil and Nebraska-are being rapidly and thickly at the extremities of the fingers and toes, when of him. He failed to reach him, however, but (but from the air. If, then, the sprinkling the covered with the homes of industrious thou- one of them is placed in its bowl. I am not he sent on by friendly tribes a package of surface of a pasture with plaster enables it to sands. And, when we consider that the com- aware that any theory has been deduced from books, newspapers, and letters. This package retain more of the manure dropped by animals, paratively barren soil of New England and of these singular results of this new course of was brought to the southern bank of a river and to draw more nutritious gases from the air, which separated two hostile tribes. Dr. Liv- it is so much saved on the one hand, and so

ingston was then living far to the north of the much gained on the other. river. The Southrons called to the Northmen, We would earnestly commend more experi-

and told them that they had some property be- ments with plaster on pasture lands. Do not No. 9-The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition longing to the Doctor, who was held in great be deterred by the statement that plaster was respect by both tribes. The Northmen refused tried on lands thirty years ago and did no good. to cross over for it, saying that the books and All that may be true, and yet be no guide for papers contained witchcraft-medicine. "Very the present owner of those lands. The lands well," said the Southrons, "we leave them were then comparatively new. They may here, and if they are lost, on your heads the have produced well without plaster, possibly as blame shall fall." They then retired. The well without as with, in the state in which they No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Northmen thought better of it, crossed over, then were, and yet in their present state plaster placed the parcel on an island in the river, and may be of great service.

built a hut over it. Twelve months afterwards As to the quantity. For present effect, 100 Dr. Livingston found the parcel there safe. Ibs. to the acre is as good as 400. If, after The Doctor has been struck down by African thorough trial, it is found to be of little or no fever upwards of thirty times. He has con- use, then the extra application will be saved. stantly slept in the open air in the most un- But if its effect is demonstrated to be good wholesome climates, and he has traveled over then, after that, apply 100 lbs. to the acre 'sands and shores and desert wildernesses,' yearly, or 400 lbs. once in four years, as you

with no earthly defense, he says, save his own find to be most economical mighty.

A Novel Mail Carrier.

ing the new Coinage bill : A Washington correspondent of the Boston

> There seems to have been an unnecessary panic amongst the people in regard to the effect of the new coinage bill before Congress, and

THE SPANISH COIN .- The National Intelli

speculators will find a pause in their progress "Speaking of the Intelligencer reminds me if the House should concur, as doubtless it will, of one of the attaches of that office. He is a in the amendment adopted by the Senate on very large, very sagacious, very old, and very Thursday. That amendment provides that for self-important Newfoundland dog. Like every the space of two years it shall be lawful to pay

thing about the office, he bears an appearance out at the Mint the new cents authorized to be of extreme solidity, and great good nature, and coined for the fractional parts of the dollar at also of an ability and determination to maintain their nominal value of twenty-five cents, twelve his principles, privileges and rights. Since I and a half, &c. It has been ascertained that have known him, it has been his custom to go the Spanish coins which are not defaced or to the post office every morning with the mail clipped are in reality worth something more bag. This morning, as I returned, I met him ; than the American. The object seems to be Seventh-day Baptist Denomination." It aims to prehe occupied the narrow footpath, and picked to drive ut of circulation the smooth light mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the his way along daintily. The snow on either pieces so common in small dealings, but it is side was about about four feet deep. One wisely concluded that in doing this there is no open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures must turn out, and I rather expected to take necessity for a sudden movement, which can which seem likely to improve the condition of society, precedence over his dogship. But not an inch only enure to the benefit of speculators. All diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfran would he yield; and when I attempted to changes in the value of the circulating medium Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted push him off into the snow, he very good-na- should be made with proper deliberation, and to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As turedly turned the tables by placing his paws this seems to be the course prescribed by the a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that

Publications of the American Sabbath Truct Soterie THE AMBRICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIET. I publishes the following Tracts, which are lor sale

at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz: No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance the Sabbath. 52 pp.

. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of th,

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp No. 5—A Christian Caveat. 4 pp. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day

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The Sabbath-School Disitor.

Published Monthly.

gencer gives the following information concern Traveler gives the following description of one

Nebraska.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune

Омана, N. T., Jan. 10, 1857. the Loup Fork, is from 25 to 30 miles, from Kearnen to Fort Laramie from 6 to 8 miles. four times the size of Connecticut.

the Shallow Water, a name sufficiently indicanavigation.

The bluffs along the Platte attain an average Southern man may see as well as myself, if he encourage a luxuriant growth, and then cut it farms; but we believe no such thing. It is a also nearly a third, and more than all New Scott. A. W. Coon. Dakota. .R. I. Crandall. down in Winter. It is quite possible to man-business for the loftiest intellect as well as the are trees without having recourse to Winter lowest. Let those who will rise by it to the Stephentown. J. B. Maxson would come, like me, and see for himself : and. height of two hundred feet. On the north they are gently rolling, and invariably several miles from experience, I guaranty him a pleasant and age trees without having recourse to Winter lowest. Let those who will, rise by it to the sev. among the other States, are those which Stepheatown. J. B. Maxson distant from the river ; while on the southern | hospitable reception if he come." pruning, unless for special objects, as already highest position in society. Some at least can. Verona. Albert Babcock. exhibit the greatest inventive activity. More West Edmeston. E Marson alluded to. It is certain that much injury is bank they are almost precipitous, and rise im-[Plough, Loom and Anvil. natents have been granted to residents of the Watson. Dan'l P. Williams A New Stethoscope District of Columbia, in proportion to the popinflicted by the indiscriminate use of the saw mediately from the water's edge. We would and pruning knife, at this time, especially on call particular attention to this fact, for it in-An Italian correspondent of the Newark Plaster for Pastures. ulation, than to any other territory. young bearing trees. dicates that any railroad which may in future Advertiser has the following account of a new The Subbath Recorder, That plaster is not a fertilizer. that it does Make it a study, next season, to disbud and The editor of a paper published at Lake. be constructed up the Platte will inevitably be located upon its northern side, for nature has instrument, which promises to be useful :--Summer prune all growing trees, so that you not enrich the soil directly and by virtue of its Superior, after having been without a mail PUBLISHED WEEKLY may weaken and check the wood ; pruning own ingredients, is true. Hence it must not "Stethoscopic auscultation established a three weeks, says: "Should the mail not arrive made on this side so gentle and continuous a By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Sociely grade that but a mere nominal sum will com- principle-thanks to M. Laennec-which has such trees now increases their future vigor, since, be relied upon alone, but should be used in this week, we shall make our regular issue plete it for the track, while the rough and at length produced the Dynamoscope, perhaps by diminishing the branches after the fall of conjunction with other manure, either as exist next Tuesday; for this number was made up NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. rocky blues which hug closely to the southern its greatest service. Other Frechmen had the leaves, the roots gain greater preponder- ing in the soil in some form of organic matter, from an old magazine and a religious almanac \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Subscription or as applied by the farmer in connection with of last year; and so long as this material holds bank present an almost insurmountable obsta- made some approaches in their efforts to find a ance. cle to a railway. There is much more timber upon the southern Bonnet, for example, with his age-telling Spirol- prevent weakness from overbearing. Since the ed under, or as fornished, in the case of pasturean additional charge of 50 cents. The talents granted to a single individual do shore of the river than upon the northern, a neter, and M. Guillett with his Pneumatometer introduction of the dwarfing system, by grafting lands, by the droppings of cattle. fact which I conceive can be accounted for in __but M. Colloagnes appears to have won all on weak growing stocks, this error has been It is true also, we believe, that " plaster innot benefit himself alone, but are gifts to the this way : During the Autumn months, when the honors of discovery by his little steel ear- frequently committed, and unprofitable trees creases the green portion of plants-stalk, world: every one shares them, for every one the fires are running upon the prairies, the pre- trumpet, which reports to the practiced ear the have been the result. It has also had a ten- leaves, etc.--more than it does the grain. suffers or benefits by his actions. Genius is a valling winds, coming as they do from the organic action and actual condition of the entire dency to throw discredit on the system, by This is an argument for its use on pastures. light-house, meant to give light from afar; the north, carry the fires directly to the northern body at any given moment-gauges its vital those who from want of knowledge and expe- Here the increase of the plant, not of the seed, man who bears it is but the rock upon which be directed, post paid, to bank of the streams, but blow them from the force, its age, health and temperature-indi- rience have been unsuccessful in cultivation. is the thing sought. The plaster acting on the light-house is built. southern; and thus the trees upon this latter cates the course and event of diseases, &c. There are many kinds, naturally of slender organic matter in the soil, produces three ef-Liabilities of those who take Periodicals. Teglois are naturally unadapted to the growth told, by an acute ear, but more distinctly with continued good cultivation. —yet its action is to render the soil perma-Tell me what are the sentiments that occu-nently more productive, on all those lands py the minds of your young men, and I will from the ravages of the fires are invariably are said to vary in a measurable manner with ties in trees, that it is difficult to form a definite where it is found to operate well; and those, tell you what is to be the character of the next found covered densely covered with it b As, the age, temperament, health and seasons, to rule that would serve as a safeguard to the we believe, are more extensive than is geil. generation. *south enter e i or a second state is a second state of the second state of the Bank and the second state of the B

ka, which from its position must become the entrepot and the point of departure for all the

best possible grade for a railroad, being to the Over 11,000 in three years. A very small quietly as ever." descent from the base of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri will not average two feet to years as in any one of the three preceding market; probably not as many in the three the mile. I have no doubt but that a railroad could be at least as cheaply and as easily confull. He in thirty-two minutes from his taking structed along the level grades of the Platte Valley as among the rocks and hills of the East, or over the rolling prairies of Illinois or by the largely increased use of mules; but

Patriotism of the North.

Mr. Benton, after a long visit in New Eng- be extensively built in Ohio, it was a matter of bark as before; at the next hour he had food; land, and a personal acquaintance with its common observation, that it would "ruin the much land, and do it well. The necessity of a next had another dose of yeast, and then went citizens, gives a point-blank denial to the charges of Southern statesmen. that the sons of New England are disloyal to the Union. He speaks of them in the following terms :----

kets for horses, and many determined at once to stop raising colts. Then came transporta-"I have traversed New England-forty days tion that raising and feeding bullocks was more of travel and sojourn among her people-speakprofitable than raising colts and selling horses.

ing to masses, talking to individuals-enjoying hospitality both at the family table and at the The Platte Valley, to a description of which | company feast-one subject always uppermost noticed above, while at the same time there I propose to devote this letter, extends along in my thoughts, and I have qualified myself to has been a great increase of prices. The value the course of the Platte or Nebraska River speak upon it. I have qualified myself to of the diminished number is set down at \$5,000.for 700 miles from its mouth. Commencing at speak of the loyalty of the people, and can 000 more than the value of the whole before the decrease commenced. the Missouri, its width, as far as the mouth of bear witness to their civic as well as to their social feelings. New England is endeavored to this stream to Fort Kearney 15, and from Fort | be made the cause for the segregation of the Southern States-her disloyalty to the Union.

All are against the extension of slavery by strengthens the wood growth. Hence the hundred for another, and a thousand for an utes' work. tive of its character, for it can be forded at breaking laws and compromises, and in that practice of the nurserymen in pruning young other; just as a shop only large enough for there is rarely a place to be found along it —they tell me not five per centum of the pop- increase their luxuriance. where the water is sufficiently deep for a ferry ulation-would disturb the relation of master is of no value whatever for the purposes of is loyal to the constitution, to the Union, and

on my shoulders and precipitating me headlong bill, as amended, and now pending in the House It appears by the Assessors' returns made into the snow-bank, and then quietly passing of Representatives. to the Ohio State Auditor's Office, that horses over my body. I recovered my equilibrium in cary considered him in very great danger. At vast regions north of the Platte, from the Mis-are annually decreasing in that State In time to see several others, who had laughed at

1854, there were 632,598. In 1855, there were my fall, take warning by my fate, and accord The valley, as before remarked, presents the 624,746. In 1856, the number is 621,443. the way to the old fellow, who passed on as the statement in reference to a volcano having portion of these have been brought to N.Y.

Too Much Land.

That the father of our country wrote wisely in the above quotation, as indeed he alway between the heads of the dry forks of Cheat did, we have not the least doubt. We shall and the south branch of the Potomac rivers. a portion of the decrease can be accounted for venture, however, to differ with the German at a place known by the name of 'Sinks,' so town Telegraph in part, though in the main we called from the depressed condition of the

there must be a deeper cause than that ; which agree with it. The error of Americans is not exactly in having more land than they can, A few years ago, when railroads began to but more than they will, cultivate.

A man without capital cannot cultivate forth of the subterranean fire were heard for a floating capital, equal to something like half distance of twenty or thirty miles. Vast colthe value of the land, has not yet been considered by the great body of American farmers. We insist, that with a floating capital ade-

and red-hot stones were thrown up in the air tion of beef cattle by railroad, and a very quate to the business, kept always at control, several hundred feet above the crater. Our great increase of price, and consequent convic- an energetic farmer, who understands his busiinformant adds that the people in the vicinity are becoming alarmed at the pertinacity with ness, can cultivate ten acres, and make a good which the flames are kept up and the red-hot business of it : he can cultivate fifty, and make The result has been the falling off in numbers a better business of it, or five hundred, or one masses of rock thrown out. A heavy, rumbling thousand. Ability to cultivate is not to be noise, like distant thunder is continually reverberating through the deep caverns of the mounmeasured by a man's physical strength. On this scale five acres near the city, or fifty far tain, which at the times seems to tremble from summit to base." inland, would be enough for any man. It is

to be measured rather by one's knowledge of soils, crops and markets, and by his ability of

A DOMESTIC IMPROVEMENT.—Putting down keeping a good many irons hot without letting carpets with tacks has always been a trial and any of them burn. If a farmer is master of tribulation to housekeepers which ought to There is, perhaps, no subject in horticulture his trade and has a business capacity, why limit have been obviated by some better invention No. 9 Sprace-st., New York.

It is estimated by good judges to contain 10,- and designs upon the slave property of the so little understood as the principles upon which him? It is as true now as it was in Washing- before this. An improvement which will an 000 square miles. But, if to this be added South-making it a measure of self-defense in pruning is founded. The object in pruning ton's time, that "a little farm, well tilled," is a swer the purpose has been announced. It conthe lands upon the numerous small streams the South to withdraw from the Union. I fruit trees is chiefly to hasten or regulate the good thing. But it was true then, and is now, sists of a series of cast iron buttons, with the which empty into the Platte on the north; can speak for New England, on this point. crop of fruit, and induce or retard the develop- that a farmer of sense, intelligence, judgment; is lower end formed in the shape of a cam. This which lands are in all respects similar to those She is sound to the core on the integrity of the ment of wood growth. With reference to the skill in his business, energy and ambition, secured to the base board of the room, and when of the Great Valley, the above estimate will be Union, and just and fraternal to the rights of former, much depends upon Summer pruning should not be limited. Don't let us talk about the carpet is properly stretched, the cams are swelled to at least double the amount mention. I speak of the mass-not of the and disbudding. Trees are frequently barren how much land he can cultivate well; but how turned down on it and retain it firmly in place. ed, or to the size of a tract of territory about individuals who constitute exceptions. Foes to from excessive wood growth, which is weakened much he will cultivate well. Let him have as This saves the carpet from the tear and wear the Union and to the South are here, but too by pruning during Summer. It is a well un- much as he will keep in a highly productive state, of tacks, and the floors from the injury of nails Respecting the Platte River but little need few to rule the mass, or give character to the derstood fact among scientific cultivators, that be it ten acres, or one hundred, or one thoube said. The Indians call it the Nebraska or mass, or to give uneasiness to the slave States. Summer pruning weakens, and Winter pruning sand. Ten acres is the best figure for one man, a down and removing of carpets but a few min

almost any point, being in fact so shallow that I am no better than they; but few, very few trees after the season's growth is completed, to one person to work in, is the best for one shoemaker, and one large enough for a hundred to

Trees that have arrived at a bearing state, work together, is better for another. If succrossing. It flows over a bed of quicksand, and slave in any place where that relation exis constantly changing its channel, and of course ists by law. As a community, New England probably require no Winter pruning, unless the mere physical strength, if the farmer were removal of large and misplaced branches. In doomed to be an ignorant drudge, as some to the rights of the South; and this every the abstract, it seems a negative practice to people seem to think, we would commend small

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It appears from the classification of patents granted last year, that New England, with about Petersburg. Hamilton Clarke, one-ninth of the population of the country, has Portville. Albert B. Crandall nearly a third of the patents. New York, with about one eighth of the population, has