

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

COLLEGES—THEIR ORIGIN AND THEIR VALUE.

An Address delivered before the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society at its first Annual Meeting, held in Hingham, E. I., September, 1856. By Wm. C. KENTON. (Continued.)

The Value of Colleges. What has the church gained by all this vast outlay for Colleges? Much every way. We trust to be able to prove that Colleges are opening up influences that are making this a brighter, fairer, happier world.

1st. Colleges are centers of piety.

Such ought to be the fact, from their origin, and from the purposes for which they were created. Such are the influences of College life, that revivals of religion are far more numerous there than in other communities. Much larger numbers of youth, in proportion, are hopefully converted in Colleges than in churches. For more than twenty years, the last Thursday in February, in each year, has been observed as a day of fasting and prayer for Colleges; and that day has never passed by during that whole period without revivals of religion commencing in several Colleges. Oberlin College may be said to enjoy a constant revival of religion. No class ever graduated from Amherst College without witnessing a revival of religion in that school. Yale College enjoyed fifteen revivals of religion in thirty years, since the commencement of the present century. In one of these, there were converted young men who afterwards entered the ministry, that were, under God, instrumental in the conversion of not less than fifty thousand souls in twenty-five years. Many of the most powerful revivals that have blessed the churches of this country within the last fifty years, have commenced in some College. Not less than one-fourth of all the young men who have, during that time, entered the ministry as graduates of Colleges, have been converted while in College. There religion is made the principal thing; study and recitation, however much time they may occupy, are subordinate. Each day opens with reading the Scriptures and prayer; each day closes with reading the Scriptures and prayer. Strange that an impression should ever have prevailed, among any people, that learning is incompatible with piety. The Bible lays open every avenue to intelligence, making it our duty and our glory to pursue it. It enjoins upon us to "search the Scriptures." The spirit it breathes is the "spirit of wisdom and knowledge." It foretells, as a result of its wide diffusion, that "knowledge shall be increased," that "the eyes of them that see shall not be dim," and that such shall be the increase of "the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be seven fold, as the light of seven days." It commands us to study the origin, nature, and end of the things which God has made, saying, "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, and bringeth out their hosts by number." It is one of the special objects of religion, while it sanctifies the heart, to enlarge and elevate the powers of the understanding. Few men have ever lived of higher scholastic attainments than several of the writers of the Bible; and yet they are more eminent for their unaffected piety than for their learning. The whole history of mankind confirms the fact, that men of the largest intellectual cultivation, are often the most distrustful of their own wisdom. The man who has compassed more of science and philosophy than most other men, is the man of all others to exclaim, "I seem to myself like a child playing with the pebbles upon the beach, while the great ocean of truth lies before me unexplored." But this influence of piety, as cherished in Colleges, will appear as we proceed to consider—

2d. Colleges as the centers of the great reforms that have blessed the world.

The Protestant Reformation took its origin and found its ablest champions in the Colleges and Universities of England and Germany. Wickliff and Huss, Renclin and Erasmus, Luther and Melancthon, Calvin and Knox, were not only graduates of Universities, but several of them spent most of their lives there as teachers. From the University of Wittemburg, as a center of unequalled influence, Luther disputed the supremacy of the Pope, and dared his vengeance by burning, in the presence of the assembled students, the Pope's edicts. A teacher of the sons of many of the chief men of Saxony, through them his sentiments soon spread throughout that country, and to other parts of Germany. He followed the example of Paul, and with like success. At Ephesus, Paul "disputed daily in the school of one Tyrannus." And this continued by the space of two years; so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks." He chose a school of a large city, at which many young men of promise—Jews and Greeks—from all parts of Asia Minor, assembled to receive instruction. Through them, all parts of the country heard of the Lord Jesus as made known by Paul. So these Christian Reformers, that wrought out the great reforms in the church known as the Protestant Reformation, wielded a mightier influence in the Universities than they could have wielded in any other manner.

Methodism took its origin in the University

of Oxford. From Lincoln College of that University was graduated John Wesley, and from Pembroke, Whitefield. They were there awakened to the deep piety and ardent zeal that aroused the sleeping Christians of two hemispheres. Wesley, imitating Paul's example, taught ten years at Lincoln College, resisting the importunities of his friends, who desired him to take the pastorate of a church, by assuring them that he could accomplish immeasurably more for Christ and the church in the University, than he could accomplish in any other position.

The modern missionary enterprise of England originated in the University of Cambridge. There were graduated Claudius Buchanan and Henry Martyn. There were awakened in them the first inspirations for a missionary life; and there they consecrated themselves to that self-sacrificing work. The foreign missionary enterprise of this country originated in Williams College. The spot is still shown, near that seat of learning, where Samuel J. Mills, and a few of his associates, were accustomed to meet, fifty years ago, to pray that God would direct them in relation to their duties to the world. They became interested in the condition of the heathen; and there they resolved, by the grace of God, to spend their lives in the work of bettering that condition. And from the Universities and Colleges have come a great proportion of all the men who, like Paul, have been the apostles to the Gentiles. So from the same source have come all the great reforms in the Protestant church that are lighting up this dark world, and reclaiming it to God.

When French infidelity, introduced into this country by the French soldiers of the Revolution, was spreading with fearful rapidity through the land, and almost threatening the annihilation of the Puritan religion of our ancestors, Dr. Dwight grappled with it in Yale College; and, from that venerable school of the prophets, rolled back, with masterly skill, the deluging tide. When Dr. Dwight entered upon the duties of the Presidency of that College, in the year 1795, it had but one professor of religion among its students. He assailed, with the profound logic of the Christian philosopher, the strongest bulwarks of infidelity; he carried them by storm; and soon he witnessed the commencement of that series of revivals of religion that redeemed Yale from its infidelity, and sent a healing influence through all the churches of the land.

Among the earliest advocates of the Temperance Reform, are found Dr. Beecher, President of Lane Seminary, and Dr. Nott, President of Union College. Beecher's "Six Sermons on Drunkenness," and Nott's arguments upon the "Wine Question," are standard documents in temperance literature.

We disparage not the invaluable services rendered to the cause of humanity by any class of laborers, of whatever grade of intellectual cultivation. We only point out the significant fact, that the pioneer champions among the Reformers of the world have been men of superior scholastic attainments. Most of them have been graduates of Universities or Colleges; many of them have spent their lives there; and all of them have been made wiser by the wisdom of the schools.

3d. Colleges are the sources of nearly all the valuable literature of the world.

How rich is the literature of the English language in noble thought and classic beauty; and how the inspiration of Heaven is breathed upon almost every page! Witness Hervey's "Meditations," Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," Buchanan's "Star in the East," Watts' soul-stirring stanzas, sung in almost every church in all Protestant countries. Hervey, and Doddridge, and Buchanan, and Watts, while in the University, gained their heavenly inspirations, and their ability to furnish instructive nourishment to the devout Christian. Witness too the poetry of the Spensers, the Cowpers, the Youngs, and the Scotts; the essays of the Addison, the Beatties, the Goldsmiths, and the Johnsons; the histories of the Macaulays, the Bancrofts, the Marshalls, and the Irvings; the orations of the Burkes, the Pitts, the Websters, and the Sumners; the legal papers of the Blackstones, the Mansfields, the Stories, and the Kents; the philosophical treatises of the Newtons, the Herschels, the Leibnigs, and the Sillimans. The standard productions in every department of literature come from University men. The text books of our common schools, from the Speller to the Dictionary, are nearly all mementoes of the practical industry, good taste, and discriminating judgment of College educated men. If more millions of Webster's Spelling Books had been used than those of any other author, it is to be attributed to the fact that Webster brought to its construction ripe scholarship. Sitting under the eyes of Yale, he was watered abundantly by her refreshing showers. Thus, through Webster, Yale enters all the primary schools of the country, and produces a uniformity in speaking the English language, in this country, not found even in England. The whole history of school-room literature warrants us in the conclusion, that no man is competent to write the elementary school books of our children, till he has secured intellectual discipline and cultivation of a very high order.

The translations of the Bible, too, demand

the highest scholarship. God spake through Moses and Samuel, Ezra and Nehemiah, David and Solomon, Isaiah and Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel, John and Luke, Paul and Timothy—men "learned in all the wisdom" of their times. The forty-seven translators of King James' version were all graduates of the Universities; and most of them spent their lives there, in the pursuit of literature and science. But for the poetry of such men as Watts, and the literary labors of such men as the forty-seven translators, in what would the services of the sanctuary consist? Where such men are unknown, the services of the sanctuary are unknown. Think of that fact, vain man, as you boast that you never rubbed your back against college walls. Think of it, and remember that the humblest child in the school room, the humblest worshiper before the altar of God, and the humblest minister that prepares to meet his flock, owe to Colleges a debt of gratitude that can never repay. Think of Colleges as means ordained of God for giving the world a living, spirit-stirring literature.

4th. Colleges have given the world its systems of Common Schools.

Harvard and Yale graduated the men who originated and nurtured to maturity the common school systems of New England. Columbia College graduated the man, Dewitt Clinton, who produced and secured the adoption of the common school system of New York. And common schools have always prospered the best, and progressed the most rapidly, when under the general superintendence of men of high literary attainments—such as Horace Mann, Barnas Sears, and Henry Barnard. Colleges are the life of the common schools, in all countries that are blessed with common schools. They graduate the men who district the territory, plan the school houses, write the text books, teach the teachers, and provide "ways and means" to pay them for their services. It would be well for those disposed to glorify common schools, and at the same time to disparage Colleges and other higher Seminaries of learning, to remember that Colleges had an existence hundreds of years before common schools had ever been thought of by the people.

5th. Colleges have given to the world democratic forms of government.

Colleges are eminently democratic institutions. We use the word democratic in its appropriate and not in a party sense. They regard the mind rather than the purse. They are willingly educate the sons of the poor as the sons of the wealthy. But it is not in this sense that we propose to show their democratic tendencies. Among the graduates of our Colleges, we are to look for the firmest supporters of thought and action. Roger Williams, the Apostle of religious liberty in New England, was a graduate of Oxford. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, was a graduate of Hampden Sydney; and John Adams, its most efficient advocate in Congress, was a graduate of Harvard. Alexander Hamilton, selected by Washington to draw up his most important state papers, and reduce to systematic order the complicated machinery of a new government, was a graduate of Columbia. Madison and Jay, who with Hamilton drafted the Constitution of the United States, were both graduates. Washington was not a graduate, but received under private tutors a very thorough course of training in literature and science, especially in Mathematics. And he showed his appreciation of educated men by selecting Hamilton as one of his secretaries; and of Colleges, by founding and liberally endowing a College in his native State. Nearly all those statesmen, from Jefferson to Seward, who occupy the warmest places in the memories and affections of the people, were graduates from our Colleges. The whole tendency of a liberal education is towards liberality of principles. Moses was a scholar; Roger Williams was a scholar; John Quincy Adams was a scholar; Sumner and Seward are scholars; Gerrit Smith is a scholar.

The few facts that we have adduced in relation to the men who planned and stood by our government in its infancy, are significant. The naked facts are potent arguments. An ignorant people cannot sustain democratic institutions. A people that have no system of common schools, must be an ignorant people. A people that have no Colleges, will have no system of common schools. The attempted Republics of Mexico, of Central America, and those of South America, have witnessed to the world the practical truth of these statements.

6th. Colleges are the centers of those discoveries and inventions by which the physical comforts of mankind are multiplied.

Colleges are the grand centers for evolving thought, practical and theoretical. Their laboratories are working centers of experiments and discoveries. With them are the main-springs of power—the energizing agencies, so busy and prolific in developing the resources of the physical world. They put into living action those mental powers that are quick to discover the fundamental laws of the material universe—that are quick in adapting and combining material agencies for dispensing with human toil. The experiences of every day life, confirm this view. To those experiences, we appeal. Watts perfected the invention of the steam engine within the walls of the University

of Glasgow. Fulton received the rudiments of his education in Pennsylvania; studied in England several years; spent seven years in Paris, principally in the study of Mathematics, Philosophy, and Chemistry; upon the Seine, made his first attempts at propelling vessels by means of steam power, and triumphed in his experiments upon the Hudson. Morse invented the Magnetic Telegraph in the laboratory of New York University. Dresser, in the same laboratory, discovered the fundamental principles of the Daguerrean art. Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, was a graduate of Yale. Clinton, the projector and successful advocate of the Erie Canal, was a graduate of Columbia. Nott, the inventor of coal stoves, was a graduate of Brown. But these names are enough. If Colleges had done nothing more than to educate the men who gave these inventions and resulting improvements to the world, they have repaid many fold all they have ever cost. How have these inventions changed the whole aspect of the civilized world! How have they changed the methods of traveling, of transportation, and of communication! How have they cheapened, and, at the same time improved, the fabrics that clothe the bodies of the toiling millions! What magnificent and richly furnished homes do the farmers and mechanics provide for themselves! Who is too poor to dress like a millionaire, and to ride in carriages as do millions have never thought of fifty years ago! In traveling upon our thoroughfares, who can distinguish the Astors, the Lawrencees, and the Appletons, from the operatives in our mills and shops! Contrary to a very common opinion among many classes of laborers, every triumph of inventive art increases the compensation paid for the services of the laborer, while it cheapens the manufactured fabrics. Science and art, so unremittingly cultivated in our Colleges, are the poor man's friends—the diminishers of his toils and the elevators of his hopes. There is not a department of human industry but is receiving invaluable aid from the philosophical sagacity and patient experiment of College savans. Who can estimate the value of the services rendered to agriculture by such chemists as Davy, Chaplet, Johnson, Liebig, Norton, and Silliman; or by such geologists as Buckland, Lyell, and Hitchcock? "He who teaches to produce two blades of grass where but one grew before, is a public benefactor," say political economists. Few men are better entitled to be denominated the benefactors of their race, than such chemists and geologists as we have enumerated. To the Colleges, belongs the honor of their education. The successful geological surveys of our States, are annually adding millions to the productive resources of our country. The scientific labors of such men as Lieutenant Maury, are saving millions annually to the commerce of the world. The laboratories of our chemists are placing millions annually in the pockets of manufacturers and the operatives they employ. (Concluded next week.)

"AT THE COFFIN."

Here she lieth, white and chill;
Put your hand upon her brow,
For her heart is very still,
And she does not know you now.

Ab, the grave's a quiet bed!
She shall sleep a pleasant sleep,
And the tears that you may shed,
Will not wake her—therefore weep!

Weep—for you have wroug her woe!
Mourn—she mourned and died for you!
Ah! too late we come to know
What is false and what is true.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

In our Anniversary notices, last week, we gave some account of the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society and the American Abolition Society. Below we print the Resolutions adopted by those Societies, because they give a clear idea of the stand-points from which the subject of slavery is viewed by the respective organizations.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

1. Resolved, That the only abolitionism we promulgate, and call upon the nation to reduce to practice, is embodied in the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and in the Golden Rule of the Gospel—nothing more, nothing less.

2. Resolved, That we have but one object in view—the immediate liberation of the slave; but one test of statesmanship—the slave; but one proof of patriotism—the slave; but one standard of piety—the slave; in other words, we pronounce that statesmanship to be folly which leaves the freedom of the slave out of sight, that patriotism to be hollow which does not break his fetters, and that piety to be spurious which does not hail him as a man and a brother.

3. Resolved, That he who was before all institutions, and is to survive them all, is greater than them all; hence, that he is never to be sacrificed that they may be preserved; and whenever they come in conflict with his God-given rights, they are to be modified or abolished, and he is to stand crowned with glory and honor, as one created but a little lower than the angels.

4. Resolved, That we shall allow nothing to stand between the slave and his emancipation—neither political party nor religious sect, neither parchment nor compact, neither Constitution nor Union; but we shall press through them all, or over them all, diverted by no side issue, intimidated by no menace, appalled by no danger, till we break his yoke, and place him, redeemed and disenthralled, upon the world-wide platform of a common humanity.

5. Resolved, That if to make human liberty paramount to all other considerations be fanaticism, then we glory in being fanatics; that if to be in deadly antagonism to a pro-slavery religion be infidelity, then we are infidels; and if to declare that a slaveholding Union ought to be dashed in pieces be treason, then we are proud of the title of traitors; for "the head and front of our offending hath this extent—no more."

6. Resolved, That all the features of the late decision of Judge Taney, and his four slaveholding associates, of the United States Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, are marked by a brutality of spirit, a daring disregard of all historical verity, a defiant contempt of State sovereignty, a wanton perversion of the Constitution of the United States in regard to the rights of American citizens, and an audacious denial of all the principles of justice and humanity, that justify call for the sternest condemnation, and its indignant rejection as a decision binding upon the conscience or conduct of any man, or any part of the country.

7. Resolved, That while the armed invasion and bloody conquest of Kansas, by Southern "Border Rufians," and the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the citizenship of the colored population of the country, are atrocities of the most fiendish character; and while no language of indignation and horror is too strong to be uttered in view of their perpetration, still these are not excesses of the slave system, but its very nature and bent—effects of the same cause—fruits of the same poison-tree; hence, to dwell upon these superadded crimes, and to leave the source of them untouched—nay, to keep it in full operation by constitutional protection—is not only a lamentable waste of time, but a gross moral absurdity.

8. Resolved, That the South has simply been true to her necessities—taking no unnecessary steps, resorting to no extraneous measures, seeking no superfluous safeguards, in order to give security to her slave system; that she could do no less, and will be continually constrained to do more and more in the same direction—trampling upon all agreements, guarantees, and compacts, and making fresh aggressions upon the rights and liberties of the people of the North, until the very forms of republican government are overthrown, and a military dictatorship be established over the entire country.

9. Resolved, That while the North gives its sanction and support to slavery in fifteen States of the Union, it can make no consistent moral resistance to its extension in the Territories; that we tell the Republican party that if it would be a curse and crime to plant it in Kansas, it is no less criminal and disastrous to perpetuate it in Carolina; that it is equally abhorred and immoral to make it a question of soil, climate, of latitude and longitude, or of bargain and compromise; that if it be compatible with Christianity and Republicanism to hold four millions of slaves as property, it is no less so to hold four hundred millions in the same condition; that to license oppression is to lose the power to limit it; and that any other issue with slavery in this country, except that of its immediate and total abolition, is wild and delusive.

10. Whereas (in the language of John Quincy Adams) "It cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three separate provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves: The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of pursuing the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons—thus constituting a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known, and making the preservation, propagation, and perpetuation of slavery the vital and animating spirit of the National Government;" and,

Whereas this view of the design and character of the Constitution is sustained by all the historical facts in regard to its formation, by its uniform interpretation by all the Courts and all the Legislatures of all the States, and by the spirit and action of the American people under it from 1789 to the present time, thus placing it beyond all reasonable doubt or denial; and,

Whereas a Constitution so formed and administered is nothing better than a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell" to uphold which is morally wrong and politically vicious—making responsible, as it does, the whole country for the safety and perpetuity of the slave system, therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes a high moral duty to dissolve the present national compact; to raise the banner of secession; to join in the cry of "No Union with Slaveholders;" to separate the North from the South; that the awful responsibilities growing out of the existence of slavery may be placed upon the heads of those who proclaim their determination to perpetuate their nefarious "institution"—the resources of the slave power, whereby it is enabled to extend and strengthen itself, cut off—the slaves permitted to stand erect, and look their lordly masters in the face, and settle the question of their liberty, without any extraneous influence—the slaveholders deprived of all auxiliary aid, and put in a situation in which it will be a physical and geographical impossibility for them to retain a single victim in bondage.

11. Resolved, That we do not, cannot, dare not, will not recognize as churches of Christ, those churches which sanction slavery; which justify, excuse, or apologize for slaveholding under any circumstances, and which admit slaveholders to their communion and fellowship; that it is blasphemy against God, and treason to Jesus Christ, to admit that such churches are his; that, on the other hand, we regard them as the actual atheists and infidels of this country—undermining the foundations of society, subverting genuine Christianity, filling the land with impurity and unrighteousness,

and poisoning by their pernicious doctrines and example the moral well-springs throughout the land.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ABOLITION SOCIETY.

Resolved, That the interpretation under which the Constitution of the Republic is generally received, and applied, officially, and unofficially, is in harsh conflict with the laws of human nature, and the principles of the English language; is absurd, malignant and mischievous, and is therefore to be indignantly and hostily rejected.

Resolved, That the protection of human beings, in the essential rights of our common humanity, is the first duty of society, that government is an institution of society, and an ordinance of God for this very end; that allegiance is conditional upon protection, and hence, in the nature of things, there can be no legitimate civil government, however conducted, or however limited, that is not bound and authorized, to secure to all human beings within its geographical limits their natural, inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That American slavery is a most atrocious violation of essential human rights; that, from the beginning of our national history, the nation and its government have been responsible for its existence; that its tolerance has ever been, and still is, our great national sin; and that long continuance has at length brought with it a pressure of retribution and danger, which now renders a national abolition of slavery a national necessity, indispensable to our national freedom and our national existence.

Resolved, That by the laws of the Living God, man is made in the image of his Almighty Creator—in divine relationship, and moral and intellectual dignity; ranked but a little lower than the angels; unchangeably and immeasurably separated by nature from the brute creation; and that all enactments, customs, and judicial decisions which reduce men to the condition of brutes, by rating them as property, are enactments, customs, and decisions in open violation of the laws of God, and ought to be disobeyed, despised, and branded as vile and wicked before all the people.

Resolved, That we repudiate all compromises with slavery, as being iniquitous in principle, and suicidal in practice; that we have no confidence in any expedients for the limitation or restriction of slavery, short of its utter and universal extinction throughout the whole country; that we consider the Constitution amply adequate to that purpose, and therefore we call on the friends of liberty, North and South, to unite in wielding the constitutional powers for the direct abolition of slavery—as the means of overthrowing the oligarchy that oppresses both the white man and the colored man.

Resolved, That the doctrine contained in the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, with all its atheism, atrocious barbarism, death and hostility to American freedom, we regard as the natural and logical result of the sentiment that slavery has a legal and constitutional right to exist and to be tolerated in the slave States; hence a repudiation of that doctrine by the people of the country must be the first step toward neutralizing the effects of the decision, and of affording protection also to our colored citizens, to the settlers in Kansas, or to the liberties of the people in general.

Resolved, That inasmuch as all just government and all righteous political action must have their basis in the principles of morality and religion, we earnestly implore all religious teachers, churches, missionaries, and publishing religious societies and committees, not only to forbear all religious fellowship with slaveholders and complicity with slaveholding, but in all suitable ways to bear testimony against our great national sin, as they would against all other great sins, and instruct the people in their duties to the oppressed, in accordance with the teachings of the Saviour, who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

HE WISHED HE HAD BEEN A MINISTER.

This is one of the remarkable expressions made by the late Mr. Shepherd, Counsel of the Corporation of the city of New York, in his midnight conversation with a friend a few hours before his death. He was, however, in no respect conscious of his approaching change, but spoke as if he had many years before him. Yet he wished that it had been his lot to be a minister of the gospel. This was not a late and death-extorted admission, neither was it the fruit of disappointment in the common aims of life. Mr. Shepherd was unusually successful, both as a professional man and a politician. He rose rapidly. Honorable and lucrative offices were at his beck. His character for lofty integrity was universally admitted. His friends were among the pillars of society. Yet in the first stages of his career, in the bloom of success, with many glittering prizes before him, and with a moral certainty of soon grasping them, he turns away amid the whirling tumult of an excited political canvass, to sigh after the lot of a gospel minister.

Is there no lesson, no caution here to the young men of piety who turn their backs on the ministry, because other professions hold out the prospect of a speedier and more brilliant success? Mr. Shepherd's case reveals the magnitude of the mistake they make. They may succeed to the top of their wishes—may accumulate honors, offices, means, influence and political station; and then after all feel in their hearts the irresistible desire that the holy peace, humble toil, and spiritual aims of a parish minister had been their lot. [Christian Intel.]

A FINE COMPLIMENT.—Steele paid the most complimentary to a woman that perhaps was ever offered. Of one woman whom Congress had also admired and celebrated, he says that "she have loved her was a liberal education." "How often," he says, dedicating a volume to his wife, "has your tenderness removed pain from my sick head—how often anguish from my afflicted heart! If there are such beings as guardian angels, they are thus employed: 'I cannot believe one of them to be more good in inclination, or more charming in form, than my wife.'"

power of God. The other is the smooth river, winding its way oceanward, always reflecting the image of the heavens, and spreading health, and joy, and verdure, every where it flows.

hills—when the banner of the Cross shall be unfurled all over Asia's wide domain—when the "desert shall blossom as the rose," and the "isles of the sea await the commands of Jehovah."

THE LAYING ON OF HANDS.—It is pleasant to find that S. D. is at least so far "sound in the faith" as to confide in the "apostolic epistles" so far forth as to find in them the language of his text, though his illustration may come from "Dr. Neander."

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER last week took out two young rams and two young ewes for Samuel Brannan, Esq., of that State. They are pure French Merinos, and were purchased by A. Austin, Esq., of John D. Patterson of Westfield, Chautauque County, N. Y., for \$1,400.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO has overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Ward, the wife murderer and burner, and he will be hung without question on the 12th June next.

THE STEAMER Isaac Newton has been towed to New York, where she will be repaired in the shortest possible time, and again put upon the night line between New York and Albany.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK has appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners under the late act of the Legislature, to examine into the school system of New York city, viz.: William H. Neilson, Thomas B. Stillman, Charles C. Notz, and Charles Tracy.

SUMMARY

It is announced that Mr. John Wise, of Lancaster, Pa., is to make a balloon ascension from Boston Common on the Fourth of July next, he having been engaged by the City Committee of Arrangements for that day.

Meetings of citizens are being held at Louisville, to protest against the military organizations to protect the authorities and the city against such violence.

Professor Joy, of Union College, Schenectady, has been elected Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, and Professor Francis Lieber, late of South Carolina College, Professor of Political Economy.

Near Baton Rouge, a fissure has opened in the earth to the extent of nearly three hundred yards in length, and about twenty feet in depth. Smoke, impregnated with a sulphurous smell, issues from the fissures in clouds.

There are twenty-six lines of omnibuses in Philadelphia, employing 870 stages, and 1925 horses. The annual expense of these lines is estimated at \$820,000, and the capital invested at \$890,000.

John B. Gough has been tendered a complimentary testimonial by citizens of Philadelphia, and it is to be given, on a splendid scale, within a few days, at the new Academy of Music in that city.

John J. Eckels' trial on the charge of participating in the Burdell murder, was on Monday, May 18, postponed by Judge Davies to October next.

There is some excitement in Washington on the discovery of certain frauds in the Pension Bureau by a clerk who gave facilities for the allowance of improper claims.

The steamer Isaac Newton has been towed to New York, where she will be repaired in the shortest possible time, and again put upon the night line between New York and Albany.

A horse owned by Dr. F. Dorsey of Hagerstown, Md., died last week in the 45th year of his age. The Doctor had rode him in his practice for 37 years.

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David Lawson, Marlborough, N J \$3 72; P L Berry, New London, Ct 2 00; H Babcock, Coloma, Wis 1 75; N M Burdick, Woodville, R I 25

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL

Randolph Dunn, New Market, N J \$2 00

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P L Berry, New London, Ct \$7 00; V O Chapman, Fond du Lac, Wis 50

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The Central Association.

THE 22d Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the first church in Verona, Onida Co., N. Y., commencing Friday, June 11, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse from Bro. Joshua, Clarke; J. Sammerly, alternate. Several Essays upon subjects of interest are also expected that occasion. (See Sabbath Recorder, April 22d.) HENRY L. JORJA, Rec. Sec.

THE LAND SCHEME of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company possesses features very different from those of any railroad land scheme of which we have any knowledge. The Company buys directly from Government selected sections of land contiguous to the contemplated line of the extension of their road from Stevens Point, Wisconsin, to Lake Superior, and instead of holding them for sale and dividing the profit among the stockholders, they convey to each one his proportion of the land, leaving him to occupy or sell it hereafter, as he may prefer.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER last week took out two young rams and two young ewes for Samuel Brannan, Esq., of that State. They are pure French Merinos, and were purchased by A. Austin, Esq., of John D. Patterson of Westfield, Chautauque County, N. Y., for \$1,400.

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THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK has appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners under the late act of the Legislature, to examine into the school system of New York city, viz.: William H. Neilson, Thomas B. Stillman, Charles C. Notz, and Charles Tracy.

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Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be attended to. Address, H. P. BURDICK, 10111 Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, COMMENCING ON MONDAY, MAY 25, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Daily, at 11 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. At 3.30 P. M. via Piermont for Buffalo and intermediate stations. At 4 P. M. for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. At 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. At 5 P. M. for Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Singhook with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Erie Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDALL, President.

500 Agents Wanted. TO SELL POPULAR AND SALEABLE BOOKS, In every County in the United States. Agents can make with our Books FROM \$25 TO \$100 A MONTH. There are many persons out of employment, who, if they had the courage to try, could do well for themselves and do the public a favor by introducing our really excellent books. Teachers, Students, and young men of good address, can make large wages by the sale of these works. A small capital, say from \$10 to \$50, is sufficient to start with—no such as a good reference, we will furnish books on commission. Having had large experience in selling books through agents, we feel prepared to give them such instruction as will be very likely to insure success. BURDICK BROTHERS, No. 8 Spruce-st., New York.

Have we a "Book Agent" among us? THOSE INCOMPARABLE WORKS STILL IN THE MARKET! Sold Exclusively by Subscription. BELCHER'S HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS IN THE UNITED STATES; royal octavo, 1024 pp., 200 engravings. FLEETWOOD'S LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVI-OUR JESUS CHRIST, 704 pp., with 24 illustrations in colors. THE FAMILY BIBLE, containing the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, Concordance, and Psalms in verse, gotten up in the old fashioned family style, with Family Record, and ten illustrative engravings. These works have been issued expressly for the business, and are meeting with unprecedented sales. For subscription books, we can safely challenge the world to produce their equals. Throughout the entire country, the harvest truly is great, while the laborers are few. We know not but that a "Reap-thon among us." That question we leave to more abstruse minds than ours. If there be, however, any agent meet have, we doubt not he would find it more profitable to be engaged in the sale of our works than in disputing his claims to royal caducate. In the meantime, our ambitious young Americans can obtain full particulars as to books or agency by applying to our publishing, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 15 Sanson-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Alfred Academy, A First Class Mathematical, Scientific and Classical Seminary. Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and English Literature. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Prof. of Modern Languages Rev. D. E. MAXSON, A. M., Prof. of Natural History and Botany. J. ALLEN, A. M., Prof. of History and Metaphysics. D. FORD, A. M., Prof. of Greek and Agricultural Chemistry. Rev. E. F. LARKIN, A. M., Prof. of Latin Language and Literature. Mrs. A. M. ALLEN, Preceptress and Teacher of Oil Painting and Pencil. Mrs. S. O. LARKIN, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mrs. H. G. MAXSON, Teacher of Drawing, Embroidery, &c. Mr. S. M. THORP, Teacher of Penmanship. Each term continues fourteen weeks from the day it opens. The Anniversary Exercises the 1st day of July, 1857. Expenses per Term. All bills must be arranged in advance. Ten per cent. will be added where payment is deferred till the close of the term. Board by the term, of 14 weeks \$24 50 Room Rent 2 00 Washing 2 00 Fuel, Spring and Fall Terms 1 00 Providing wood for Teachers, and care of Gentlemen's Rooms 1 00 Fuel, Winter Term 2 00 Tuition and Incidentals, \$5 50 to 6 50 Agricultural Chemistry, Tuition 5 00 Music on Piano 10 00 Cultivation of the Voice 5 00 Oil Painting 10 00 Drawing 3 00 This Seminary is confidently recommended to the public as a first class institution. It is provided with the best departments of instruction, having an able and experienced instructor at the head of each, and such a division of labor as can assure the highest ability in conducting each department. Gentlemen and Ladies can here complete an entire course of collegiate education, or be prepared for usefulness in mechanical, agricultural, or commercial professions, or entering immediately upon professional studies. The Teachers' Department supplies the public with at least one hundred and fifty teachers of Common Schools annually, and the Department of Elementary and Agricultural Chemistry affords the young farmer all the facilities desirable in the best agricultural schools. The Department of Instrumental Music is furnished with first class pianos and ample instruction. The Academic Building consisted of a large and commodious Chapel—North Hall, occupied by gentlemen, under the supervision of one of our Professors—South Hall, occupied by ladies, under the supervision of the Preceptress, and Middle Hall, used for boarding residence of Professors. By this arrangement for boarding and rooming, students are placed under the immediate care of those who watch over their moral, manners, and health, with paternal solicitude. Each room for the accommodation of students is furnished for two individuals, and is furnished with a bed and bedding, chairs, table, and pan. Any additional furniture required, students provide for themselves. The location of the Institution, in the village of Alfred, two miles from the Alfred Depot, on the New York and Erie Railroad, affords the best advantages for the usual temptations to vice, and one of the best in the world. Circulars, &c., gratuitously, on application to the Principal, to E. A. GAZZAR, agent, or to the undersigned, at Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. Rev. N. V. HULL, Pres. of Trustees. D. FORD, Secretary.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE is to May 9th. Parliament opened on the 7th. The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, the Queen's state of health forbidding her reading the speech in person. The speech contains a general encouraging view of the affairs of the nation, and with respect to the United States, alludes to the as yet unsettled state of negotiations in relation to Central America. The usual address was voted without opposition. It was reported that the East India Company had decided to take a limited part in the operations in China, and would place a division of its fleets under Admiral Seymour's order. In France, orders are given to suspend the preparations for sending troops to China. The French journals profess to know about Lord Elgin's instructions respecting China, and say he will demand a renewal of the Treaties, with the extension of the privilege to three other ports beside the five to which they already claim admittance; and also the establishment of English military posts in all cities where English consuls or consular agents reside, and the re-erection of the Ports at Canton, Shanghai and Hong Kong. Spain is considerably disturbed; Malaga had been placed in a state of siege. Further hostilities had occurred in Persia. A dispatch had been received, stating that the City of Mohammerah, was captured by the British on the 26th of April. The enemy lost 200 killed and wounded, among whom was Brigadier-General Asheliff, beside 17 guns and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores. The Persian army, under Shah Seahar, retreated toward Ahwas and Shuster in great disorder. The British forces were encamped near Mohammerah. Their loss in killed and wounded was ten. The Arab tribes were friendly and were sending in their submission. The American ship Andrew Foster, Capt. Williams (late mate of the Ericsson steamer), was run into on the night of the 28th ult., between Tuskar and Holyhead, by the ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and sunk in deep water. The Andrew Foster sailed from New York on the 1st April for Liverpool, with one lady passenger, Miss Quin, and a crew numbering in all 38 persons. They all took to the boats, and were saved. She had a large cargo of wheat, cotton, bacon, &c. The ship and cargo were said to be insured in New York. The Tuscarora was taken in tow by a steamer inward bound. Letters from Smyrna state that a ship belonging to Tripoli, with 45 slaves on board had been seized at Thesme, on the demand of the British Consul-General. The Municipal Council of Smyrna had ordered the slaves to be set at liberty. The Russia treaty with Japan is published. By it the Japanese ports of Quimoda, Hakodada and Nangassaki are opened. The United States War Department has ordered from Paris 150,000 rations of "concentrated food," a preparation of meat, flour, &c., for making soup, exclusively used for foreign service by the English, French and Sardinian armies, and intended to victual our troops in the proposed far west campaigns.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE has passed the \$100,000 appropriation for Kansas, with the proviso that the Supreme Court must decide the act constitutional before the money shall be drawn from the Treasury.

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Miscellaneous.

The Great Modern Babylon.

From Mr. Ritchie's Book, "The Night Side of London."

Think of what London is! At the last census there were 2,366,236 persons of both sexes in it; 1,106,558 males, of whom 146,449 were under 5 years of age. The unmarried males were 670,380; ditto females, 735,871; the married men were 399,098; the wives, 409,731; the widowers were 37,089; the widows, 110,076.

On the night of the census there were 28,598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 39,251 wives mourning their absent lords. Last year the number of children born in London was 86,833. In the same period 56,786 persons died.

The Registrar-General assumes that with the additional births, and by the fact of soldiers and sailors returning from the seat of war, and of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits settling in the capital, sustenance, clothing, and house accommodation must now be found in London for above 60,000 inhabitants more than contained at the end of 1855.

Think of that—the population of a large city absorbed in London, and no perceptible inconvenience occasioned by it! Houses are still to let; there are still the usual tickets hung up in the windows in quiet neighborhoods, intimating that apartments furnished for the use of single gentlemen can be had within; and the country still supplies the town with meat and bread and we hear of no starvation in consequence of deficient supply.

London is the healthiest city in the world. During the last ten years the annual deaths have been on the average 25 to 1,000 of the population; in 1856 the proportion was 22 to 1,000; yet, in spite of this, half of the deaths that happen on an average in London, between the ages of 20 and 40, are from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Registrar traces this to the state of the streets. He says: There can be no doubt that the dirty dust suspended in the air that the people of London breathe, often excites diseases of the respiratory organs. The dirt of the streets is produced and ground now by innumerable horses, omnibuses and carriages, and then beat up in fine dust, which fills the mouth and inevitably enters the air passages in large quantities. The dust is not removed every day, but saturated with water in the great thoroughfares, sometimes ferments in damp weather; and at other times ascends again under the heat of the sun as atmospheric dust.

"London," says Henry Mayhew, "may be safely asserted to be the most densely populated city in all the world; containing one fourth more people than Pekin, and two thirds more than Paris, more than twice as many as Constantinople, four times as many as St. Petersburg, five times as many as Vienna, or New York, or Madrid, nearly seven times as many as Berlin, eight times as many as Amsterdam, nine times as many as Rome, fifteen times as many as Copenhagen, and seventeen times as many as Stockholm."

"London," says Horace Jay, "cest une province convertie de maison." It covers an area of 132 square miles in extent, or 78,029 statute acres, and contains 327,391 houses.

Annually 4,000 new houses are in course of erection for upward of 40,000 new comers. The continuous line of buildings stretching from Holloway to Chamberwell is said to be 12 miles long.

It is computed that if the buildings were set in a row they would reach across the whole of England and France, from York to the Pyrenees.

London has 10,500 distinct streets, squares, crescents, terraces, villas, rows, buildings, places, lanes, courts, alleys, mews, yards, and rents.

The paved streets of London, according to a return published in 1856, number over 6,000 and exceed 2,000 miles in length; the cost of this paved road was £14,000,000, and the repairs cost £1,800,000 per annum.

London contains 1,900 miles of gas pipes, with a capital of nearly £4,000,000 spent in the preparation of gas.

The cost of gas lighting is half a million. It has 860,000 lights, and 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas are burned every night.

Last year along these streets the enormous quantity of upward of 80,000,000 of gallons of water washed for the supply of the inhabitants, being nearly double what it was in 1845.

Mr. Mayhew says: If the entire people of the capital were to be drawn up in marching order, two and two, the length of the great army of Londoners would be no less than 670 miles, and supposing them to move at the rate of three miles an hour, it would require more than nine days and nights for the average population to pass by.

To accommodate this crowd, 125,000 vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of 12 hours; 3,000 cabs, 1,000 omnibuses, 10,000 private job carriages and cabs, ply daily in the streets; 3,000 conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country. Speaking generally, Tennyson tells us:

"Every minute dies a man, Every minute one is born." In London, Mr. Mayhew calculates 169 people die daily, and a babe is born every five minutes. The number of persons, says the Registrar-General, who died in 1856, in 116 public institutions, such as work-houses and hospitals, was 10,381.

It is really shocking to think, and a deep stigma on the people or on the artificial arrangements of society, by which so much poverty is perpetuated, that nearly one person out of five, who died last year, closed his days under a roof provided by law or public charity. It is calculated 500 people are drowned in the Thames every year. In the first week of the present year there were five deaths from intemperance alone. How much wretchedness lies in these two facts—for the deaths from actual intemperance bear but a small proportion to the deaths induced by the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors; and of the 500 drowned, by far the larger class, we have every reason to believe, are of the number of whom Hood wrote:

141 swindlers, 182 cheats, 343 receivers of stolen goods, 2,768 habitual rioters, 1,205 vagrants, 50 begging-letter writers, 86 bearers of begging-letters, 6,371 prostitutes, beside 470 not otherwise described, making altogether a total of 16,900 criminals known to the police. These persons are known to make away with £42,000 per annum; the prison population at any particular time is 6,000, costing for the year £170,000. Our juvenile thieves cost us £300 a piece.

Mr. Timbs calculates the number of professional beggars in London at 35,000, two-thirds of whom are Irish. Thirty thousand men, women and children are employed in the costermonger trade; besides, we have, according to Mr. Mayhew, 2,000 street sellers of green stuff, 4,000 street sellers of eatables and drinkables, 1,000 street sellers of stationery, 4,000 street sellers of other articles, whose receipts are three million sterling, and whose incomes may be put down at one million.

Let us extend our survey, and we shall not wonder that the public houses, and the gin-palaces, and the casinos, and the theaters, and the penny gaffs, and the lowest and vilest places of resort in London are full. In Spital-fields there are 70,000 weavers, with 10s. per week; there are 22,479 tailors; 30,305 shoemakers; 43,928 milliners; 21,210 seamstresses; 1,769 bonnet-makers; and 1,277 cap-makers.

What hard, wretched work is theirs! There are two worlds in London, with a gulf between—the rich and the poor. We have glanced at the latter; for the sake of contrast, let us look at the former. Emerson says the wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. In 1847 the money coined in the Mint was £5,158,440 in gold, £125,730 in silver, and £8,960 in copper.

The business of the Bank of England is conducted by about 800 clerks, whose salaries amount to about £190,000. The Bank in 1850 had about twenty millions of bank-notes in circulation. In the same year there were about five millions deposited in the savings banks of the metropolis.

The gross customs revenue of the port of London in 1849 was £11,070,176; sixty-five millions is the estimate formed by Mr. McCulloch of the total value of produce conveyed into and from London. The gross rental, as assessed by the property and income tax, is twelve and a half millions.

The gross property insured is £166,000,000, and only two-fifths of the houses are insured. The amount of capital at the command of the entire London bankers may be estimated at 64 millions; the insurance companies have always 10 millions of deposits ready for investment; 78 millions are employed in discounts. In 1841, the transactions of one London house alone amounted to 30 millions. In 1839, the payments made in the clearing-house were 954 millions—an enormous sum, which will appear still greater when we remember that all sums under £100 are omitted from this statement. All this business cannot be carried on without a considerable amount of eating and drinking.

The population consumes annually 277,000 bullocks, 30,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, 34,000 pigs, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 310,464,000 pounds of potatoes, 89,672,000 cab bages. Of fish the returns are almost incredible. Besides, it eats 2,742,000 fowls, 1,281,000 game, exclusive of those brought from the different parts of the United Kingdom; from 70 to 75 millions of eggs are annually imported into London from France and other countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the city and its environs for the supply of milk and cream; and if we add to their value that of the cheese, and butter, and milk brought from the country into the city, the expenditure on produce daily must be enormous. Then London consumes 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, and burns 3,000,000 tons of coal; and I have seen it estimated that one-fourth of the commerce of the nation is carried on in its port.

On boxing-night it was estimated that 60,000 persons visited the various theatres and places of amusement in London.

In London, in 1853, according to Sir R. Mayne, there were 3,613 beer-shops, 5,279 public houses, and 13 wine-rooms.

And now, to guard all this wealth, to preserve all this mass of industry honest, and to keep out all this crime, what have we? 6,367 police, costing £373,968; 13 police courts, costing £45,050; and about a dozen criminal prisons, 69 union relieving-officers 316 officers of local boards, and 1,256 other local officers.

We have 35 weekly magazines, 9 daily newspapers, 5 evening, and 72 weekly ones. Independently of the mechanics' institutions, colleges, and endowed schools, we have 14,000 children of both sexes clothed and educated gratis, in the National, and British and Foreign schools in all parts of London, and Sunday schools.

The more direct religious agency may be estimated as follows: In the "Hand-book to Places of Worship," published by Low in 1851, there is a list of 371 churches and chapels in connection with the Establishment; the number of church sittings, according to Mr. Mann, is 409,184; the Independents have about 140 places of worship, and 100,436 sittings; the Baptists, 130 chapels, and accommodation for 64,234; the Methodists, 154 chapels, 60,696 sittings; the Presbyterians, 23 chapels and 18,211 sittings; the Unitarians, 9 chapels and about 3,300 sittings; the Roman Catholics, 35 chapels and 35,994 sittings; 4 Quaker chapels, with sittings for 3,151; the Moravians have 2 chapels, with 1,100 sittings; the Jews have 11 synagogues and 3,692 sittings. There are 94 chapels belonging to the New Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Irvingites, the Latter-day Saints, Sandemianism, Lutherans, French Protestants, Greeks, Germans, Italians, which chapels have sittings for 18,838.

We thus get 691,723 attendants on Divine exercises.

NATURAL TRAITS.—There is a class of men who are naturally inclined to receive impressions from others. Consequently they love crowds, if not society, and have a passion to be constantly among people.

Another description of men prefer directly the reverse. They are solitary, wish to live alone, go into company with reluctance, and find their principal source of enjoyment in their own society and reflections. When thrown among others they cannot help projecting their own character and thoughts on them instead of waiting for and accepting those of the persons with whom they happen to be associated. These two classes are as distinct and well recognized as the lion and the sheep among animals. Insolation and domination are the characteristics of the one, gregariousness and compliance those of the other. These different

qualities result more from the greater or less strength in the will, than in the force of simple intellect.

How Cities Exhaust the Fertility of Land.

There has been enough of the elements of bread and meat, wool and cotton, drawn from the surface of the earth, sent to London and buried in the ground, or washed into the Thames, to feed and clothe the entire population of the world for a century, under a wise system of agriculture and horticulture. Down to this day, great cities have ever been the worst desolators of the earth. It is for this they have been so frequently buried my feet beneath the rubbish of their idiosyncrasy of brick, stone, and mortar, to be exhumed in after years by some antiquarian Layard. Their inhabitants violated the laws of nature, which govern the health of man and secure the enduring productiveness of the soil. How few comprehend the fact that it is only the elements of bread and meat, evolved during the decomposition of some vegetable or animal substance, that poison the air taken into human lungs, and the water that enters the human system, in daily food and drink! These generate pestilence, and bring millions prematurely to their graves.

Why should the precious atoms of potash, which organized the starch in all the flour, meal, and potatoes consumed in the cities of the United States in the year 1850, be lost forever to the world? Can a man create a new atom of potash or of phosphorus when the supply fails in the soil, as fail it must under our present system of farm economy? Many a broad desert in Eastern Asia once gladdened the husbandman with golden harvests. While America is the only country on the globe where every human being has enough to eat, and millions are coming here for bread, how long shall we continue to impoverish ninety-nine acres in a hundred of all that we cultivate? Both pestilence and famine are the offspring of ignorance. Rural science is not a mere plaything for the amusement of grown up children. It is a new revelation of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, a humanizing power which is destined to elevate man an immeasurable distance above his present condition. To achieve this result, the light of science must not be confined to colleges; it must illumine the dwelling of every farmer and mechanic. The knowledge of the few, no matter how profound, nor how brilliant, can never compensate or the loss sustained by neglecting to develop the intellect of the many.

No government should be wanting in sympathy with the people, whether the object be the prevention of disease, the improvement of land, or the education of the masses. One per cent. of the money now annually lost by reason of popular ignorance, would suffice to remove that ignorance.

The United States Patent Office.

The Patent Office at Washington occupies a whole square, three sides of which are formed by the main building and the two wings, the fourth side being open. At the present time one of the wings is not entirely complete, and part of the rest is used for the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and for a very interesting museum which has no sort of relation to patents. This museum will soon be removed to the Smithsonian, and the room used by the other offices will, at no distant time, be needed for the increasing number of models. Every application for a patent has to be accompanied by a working model less than a cubic foot in size, and in every case the model remaining at the office, so that there are no classes of models—those of patented and those of rejected inventions. For those of the first class, a fine room, two stories high, running the whole length of the eastern wing, has been appropriated. The models are placed in large show cases, in such a manner as to be easily seen; those referring to the same object are placed side by side, and there are constantly in the room several officers ready to open the cases to persons desirous of closer examination. Great care is taken that no model be injured by unskillful handling, while, at the same time, every reasonable facility for research is courteously afforded. The arrangements of this room or museum are in all things unexceptionable, and it is by far the first of its kind in the world, and of all museums it certainly is the most interesting, and of the greatest benefit to the human race.

The fate of the rejected models is very different; they are condemned to the cellar of the building, where they form a museum also, but their arrangement is such that a visitor would suppose them to have been tossed there by a centrifugal thrashing machine. Some are huddled on shelves, others jammed into tenbot boxes, hundreds are strewn over the floors of the passages and on the stairs, where they are daily trampled upon; there is certainly little respect paid these unfortunate candidates. It would be, however, a great mistake to conclude, from this unceremonious treatment, that they are of no value—far from it; if carefully arranged they would form a collection even more interesting and useful than the first, for among the patented models are many of crude, though original devices, while on the other hand, among the rejected, are many complete, well-finished machines, which, although rejected for want of novelty in the main object, are still far superior in details and proportions to many of the accepted. There also would be found thousands of absurd attempts at impossibilities, which would serve to dissuade from the same or similar experiments others hopelessly pursuing the same idea. To understand fully the importance of the collection in this respect, it is necessary to know that nearly one-half of the inventions hatched every year have already more than once been condemned to the cellars.

As soon as a patent is granted, the specification is copied on a large folio, and the name of the inventor is entered on the index; the folios are bound uniformly, dated on the back, and kept in a room open to the public. In the room adjoining are the drawings, classified in large portfolios, according to their subjects, so that when a person wishes to know what has been patented in any particular branch, the first step is to obtain the drawings on the subject, then from their dates find the corresponding specifications. When he has made a list of the patents' names, he will inquire for the models in the model rooms. If the number and the names of the drawings, he may be tolerably sure of having seen all he required. The specifications themselves are kept in another room, to which the general public have no access. By one of the rules of the Patent Office, persons may inspect the drawings and specifications, and even write a memorandum on the subject, but are forbidden making any copies, as the office claims the privilege of furnishing them, charging so much for the drawings and so much a line for specifications.

The hall immediately under the model gal-

lery is divided into rooms which are the examiners' offices. Each examiner has charge of a class of inventions. When the inventions of any class are numerous, the examiner has an assistant, or the class itself is subdivided. It is generally supposed that these officers are professional men, whose education and occupations qualify them for the important functions they are called to discharge, but nothing is further from the truth; they are men of all trades, and nothing but the prominent American faculty of adaptation enables them to fulfill their duties. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Artificial Propagation of Fish.

The Commissioners appointed, about one year ago, by the Massachusetts Legislature, to ascertain and report to the next General Court such facts respecting the artificial propagation of fish as may tend to show the practicality and expediency of introducing the same into that State, have presented their report. The experiments made were limited to the trout, and were conducted by Mr. Atwood, an accomplished ichthyologist.

He says he went to Sandwich, in Barnstable County, and located for the purpose of experimenting on the artificial propagation of trout. On the 15th September he obtained four specimens—two males and two females—and found the eggs were not mature. Carefully observing the condition of those that were taken from that date, no mature eggs were noted until the 3d of November, when some were obtained, and fecundated by artificial means. This was effected in the following manner: I took, says the report, a zinc vessel and put into it about one pint of clear water; then taking the female fish, whose eggs were mature, holding her over the vessel and gently passing the hand over the abdomen, the eggs freely passed from the fish into the water; I then took the male fish, whose milt was mature, and holding him over the vessel in the same manner, pressed the milt into the water containing the eggs. The water was stirred gently with the hand, so that every part of the egg came in contact with the milt. After the lapse of two or three minutes, the water was poured off and some fresh water added. The eggs by this means were successfully fecundated.

Mr. Atwood afterward collected from various streams 15,000 eggs, which were fecundated by artificial means, and afterward placed in tubs supplied by a continuous stream. They were also tried in Cocchuat water, and though for a time they developed hopefully, they afterward commenced to decay and were entirely lost. It is conjectured that the cause "must have been that the water did not possess the qualities their natures required."

The principal report of the committee recommends the owners of lands over which streams flow, to stock such streams with trout for the purpose of raising them for the market, and to the end of raising the price of their real estate. The large sluggish streams of the State which are unsuitable for trout, might be made to yield a large stock of various other species of marketable fish, such as are adapted to their waters. Large ponds and reservoirs might all be turned to a profitable use in this way. It was suggested that some of the species of excellent fish of the Western Lakes would thrive in these waters; and the variety might also be increased by the importation of eggs from Europe. Artificial propagation is also recommended, particularly of shad in the Connecticut. It has been estimated by persons who are acquainted with the shad fishery of this river, that by means of artificial propagation the number of shad taken in the river might be increased by one or more millions annually, the value of which increase would be very great. It is also believed, says the report, by many intelligent persons, that the river might be again stocked with salmon.

The Price of Wool.

We notice there is more than the usual excitement in regard to the probable price of this year's clip of wool. The opinion is generally prevalent among the farmers, that the price will be seriously affected by the operation of the new tariff, which makes all wool free that costs twenty cents or under at the port of embarkation. If invoices are honestly made, this alteration will not materially affect the finer wools, that have heretofore formed the bulk of the production in the United States. The competing wools are the Australian, and part of the South American, which correspond to our merinos. These wools are now comparatively higher in London than in New York; so much so, indeed, that it will be an object for manufacturers to purchase our wools at prices in advance of last year.

The change which has been going on in the farming of the older States since 1840 has been more marked in sheep husbandry than any other branch. From 1840 to 1850, the total increase in the number of sheep was not far from five millions, while the decrease was about three millions, leaving the actual increase at only some two millions in the ten years, whereas by the natural law of increase the entire stock should have been at least doubled. The decrease was in the older States, most of it in New England and New York, and almost entirely in fine-wooled sheep. In the State of New York alone, since 1840, the decrease exceeds four millions, and there were not as many sheep in this State in 1855 as in 1821. Since 1850, there has been no sensible increase in any State, while there has been during the last three years a decrease in Ohio and Michigan. But the lowest State has probably been reached in the older States. The fine-wooled sheep in that section are now fast taking their place. We may henceforth look for a gradual increase in numbers, and a large increase in the amount of wool that will be most affected in price by the introduction of free wool. The quantity, however, at present is not large, and cannot be materially affected this year, nor until foreign wool markets show a decline from present prices.

The clip of this year will not be equal to that of the last, so that no surplus can be accumulated and held over to bear down prices, nor is there now any surplus for dealers or manufacturers to fall back upon. The only means they have to frighten the farmers into low prices, will be to make them believe that large stocks of foreign wool are to be brought in at low prices under the new tariff. We hope no farmer will be duped by any such story, for, if told, it will be a sheer fabrication. The present price of wool in all the foreign wool markets renders the whole thing morally impossible.

The price of the finer grades of wool has advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. in all the German markets over the last year's prices. The German wools are so high that the English find it difficult to get a supply there, and are

thrown upon the better grades of colonial, and have thereby enhanced the value of all grades of Cape and Australian wools, as well as the better grades of South American. If it were not for the unsatisfactory condition of the market for woolen goods, the price of wool, owing to the decreased production, would rise higher in this market than for many years past. So precarious and unsatisfactory has been the market for some two or three years, that the manufacturing has not increased; for, while our own clip has not increased, the importations of wool for the past year have fallen off nearly five millions of pounds as compared with the three past years.

There is no good reason why the farmers should dispose of their wool at any less price than they obtained last year. The rates at which it would be safe to sell, should be: Saxony, 60 a 75c; Merino, 42 a 55c; Fine grades, 38 a 45c; Low grades, and common, 23 a 38c. It must be understood, however, that these prices are only for wool in prime condition, clean, well, put up, and light. [N. Y. Tribune.]

The Haunted Chamber.

A room in the principal inn of a country town had the reputation of being haunted. Nobody would sleep in it, and it was therefore shut up; but it so happened that at an election the inn was chock full, and there was only the haunted room unoccupied. A gentleman's gamekeeper came to the inn, exceedingly fatigued by a long journey, and wanted a bed. He was informed that unless he chose to occupy the haunted room he must seek a bed elsewhere.

"Haunted!" exclaimed he, "stuff and nonsense! I'll sleep in it! Ghost or demon, I'll take a look at what haunts it!" Accordingly, after fortifying himself with a pipe and tankard, he took up his quarters in the haunted chamber and retired to rest. He had not lain down many minutes when the bed shook under him most fearfully. He sprang out of bed, struck a light (for he had taken the precaution to place a box of lucifer matches by his bedside) and made a careful examination of the room, but could discover nothing. The courageous fellow would not return to bed; but remained watching for some time. Presently he saw the bed shake violently; the floor was firm; nothing moved but the bed. Determined, if possible, to find out the cause of this bed-quake, he looked in the bed, under the bed, and near the bed, and not seeing anything to account for the shaking, which every now and then seemed to seize on the bed, he at last pulled it from the wall. Then the "murder came out." The sign-board of the inn was fastened to the outer wall by a nut and screw, which came through to the back of the bed, and when the wind swung the sign-board to and fro the movement was communicated to the bed, causing it to shake in the most violent manner. The gamekeeper, delighted at having hunted up the ghost, informed the landlord the next morning of the real nature of his unearthly visitor, and was handsomely rewarded for rendering a room, hitherto useless, now quite serviceable. All the ghost stories on record might no doubt have been traced to similar sources, if those to whom the "ghosts" appeared had been as "plucky" as our gamekeeper.

A Singular Attachment.

Dr. Burnap reports the following fact as having occurred under the personal observation of the late Gov. Brooks:—

When the American army in the Revolution lay at Valley Forge, during the inclement winter of 1779-80, the stable of the Governor, then a Colonel in the army, was tenanted by three inhabitants, of species the most diverse, but of affections the most cordial and united—a horse, a dog, and a drake. No sooner did the horse lie down at night, than the dog came and lay close at his side, then the drake as invariably crept into the little oval nest created by the dog's legs, head, and body. In this position they passed the cold winter nights, and were invariably found by the servant the next morning. The dog and the drake became devoted friends. At the close of every meal they resorted to the Colonel's quarters to be fed, and the shaking of the table-cloth was a signal for a race between the dog and drake, which would arrive first, and get the nicest bits of their common repast. Usually the race was a pretty even one, the drake making up for the shortness of his legs by the activity of his wings.

At length, however, there came a deep, light snow. At noon, the table-cloth was shaken as usual, and the dog commenced the race of bounding through the snow, and was soon near his dinner. Not so with the drake. He commenced his usual career with great impetuosity, but soon began to tumble from one hole into another, until he became exhausted. But what did the dog do? Did he rush on and devour his meal alone? By no means. He missed his companion, looked back, and saw him struggling in the snow; he galloped back, took the drake gently in his mouth, and bore him off to share the meal of his nobled-minded companion.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since, a squirrel was killed by some boys, near the house of Mr. Lester Parker, on the Plainfield Road, which had four young ones. The nest was accidentally found, and the four were put with the cat, in Mr. Parker's family, which has young kittens. Contrary to the fears of the family, she at once adopted them, and may be seen treating them with the same motherly tenderness as though they were her own; nursing and fondling them, and they playing about her with her kittens, all on the best of terms. It is a well-known fact that young squirrels feed occasionally from their mother's mouth, after the food has been masticated, and this instinct leads them to try the same mode with the cat, when she gently puts them aside with her paw. What is most remarkable, the cat is a great hunter of squirrels, showing an especial enmity to the race of those she has now taken in charge. [New Haven Palladium.]

EFFECT OF A LINE IN PAINTING.—When Peter of Croton was engaged on a picture for the royal palace of Pelli, Ferdinand II. particularly admired the representation of a weeping child. "Has your majesty," said the painter, "a mind to see this child laugh?" Smiting the action to the world, the artist merely depressed the corner of the lips, and the inner extremity of the eyebrow when the little urchin seemed in danger of bursting his sides with laughter, who a moment before seemed breaking his heart with weeping.

"Many," says Newton, "have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. I observe there is evil, and that there is a way to escape it; and with this I begin and end."

Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: No. 1.—Bases for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment: the consideration of the Christian Nature. 28 pp. No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.

No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 64 pp. No. 5.—A Christian's Caveat. 4 pp. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day 4 pp. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition 10 pp. No. 10.—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed 16 pp. No. 11.—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Encroachments. 16 pp. No. 12.—Misuse of the term "Sabbath." 8 pp. No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14.—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp.

The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp. The Royal Letter Contended for. By Edward Sten Stenatt. First printed in London in 1725. Second Edition. A Vindication of the True Sabbath. By J. W. Morton. Late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

The Royal Letter tracts, together with Edward Stenatt's "Royal Letter Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. The tracts of the above series will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 1500 pages for one dollar. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail, or otherwise, on sending their address with the requisite remittance. B. UTTER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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

The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Monthly. Terms—\$1 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath-School Visitor is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, Published Quarterly. Terms—\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. Each number of the Memorial will contain a lithographic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, together with a variety of local, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, progress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Woodcuts of religious history will be introduced from time to time. [The first, second, and third—being for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856—have already been published.]

The Carol: A Collection of original and selected Musical Hymns, for the use of Sabbath-Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. Compiled by Lucia Grandall. 128 pages octavo price 35 cents per copy. The Carol is designed principally for Sabbath Schools, and contains Music and Hymns adapted to all ordinary occasions, and to such special occasions as the sickness of teachers, funerals, anniversaries, &c. A number of pieces suitable to social and public worship, together with a few Temperance Songs, are also included in the book. It contains 92 tunes, and 156 hymns.

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