

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Fifth-day, February 16, 1860.

EDITED BY WM. B. MAXSON.

Reply to A. H. Lewis.

In our last week's issue, we have an article from A. H. Lewis, in which reference is made to our remarks in the Recorder of Dec. 19th, and upon the upheaval in our own denomination upon the subjects of the annihilation of the wicked, and human mortality, etc. He has propounded several questions for our consideration; and he seems to think we are disinclined to investigate these points, because they are an innovation upon our former mode of thinking. We think, however, that he somewhat overstates the upheaval. We think it is quite limited in its extent, and we trust that our friends who are particularly affected by it, will not get so far above their brethren, as to prevent a fraternal intercourse. As our brother has proposed a few questions, we will offer a few remarks upon them.

1. He signifies (interrogatively,) that there is a glaring inconsistency in our denomination in asserting, when treating upon the question of the Sabbath, that the Bible says what it means, and means what it says, except in those parts evidently parabolic or symbolical, while upon the nature of man, we are forced to acknowledge that there is no direct proof of his inherent immortality, and that we assume it, or prove it by implication.

In answer to the above we would reply, that we are not anxious respecting man's inherent immortality, or whether it was a condition conferred upon him by virtue of the Saviour's prospective advent. But a condition sustained by implication is satisfactory evidence, when the implication is well founded. We will refer Bro. L. to what Jesus said to the Sadducees—Matt. xxii. 30: "For in the resurrection they are as the angels of God in heaven." No one will question the immortality of the angels of God. The context here shows plainly that our Saviour spoke of the resurrection as it would effect the condition of mankind universally, so that they neither marry or are given in marriage. This is equally true of all men. The inference then is fair that mankind in the resurrection will be immortal, or have an unending existence. Our brother will probably say that our Lord here spoke of the resurrection of the righteous. But he can only say so by implication; the text does not say this. No understanding Christian would insist that in the resurrection, the good and the bad are in all respects as the angels of God; but they may be in regard to their perpetuity. Again, Paul said, in speaking of the resurrection, 1 Cor. xv. 53: "For this mortal must put on immortality." The Apostle spoke of the effects of the resurrection generally, and it is only by an unfounded implication that it can be said that Paul spoke only of the righteous. If we take the literal meaning of these words, they prove the immortality of all who are raised from the dead.

2. Our brother asks, If man is an immortal entity, would not the Scriptures have plainly stated it?—or words of this import.

To which we reply, that if God had seen it to be important for man to know that he had an immortal nature, and that he should also know how he obtained it, he would doubtless have revealed it sufficiently plain for his understanding. But it is only by inference that this can be ascertained. Where do the Scriptures assert that God would have thus instructed him? We think it is sufficiently clear from the Scriptures that those of old time believed in a hereafter, whether they clearly understood, and could answer all the questions that men of the present time could ask, or not. Life and immortality must have existed before Christ came, though no doubt dependent on his coming; but were brought to light more fully through the Gospel. We have no disposition to discuss the question, whether we have immortality by nature? It is, we believe, sufficient for the people of God to know that they have immortality connected with an everlasting life in the presence of God, as the gift of God through Jesus Christ. Let the unconverted settle their own claims to an eternal existence with God for themselves. If they desire eternal life, let them seek for it in God's appointed way.

In regard to the latter clause of this compound question, we would only say that we conclude that when man was created, he was made a living soul, and as the Scriptures say nothing respecting his mortality aside from his disobedience to God, it seems to be a reasonable conclusion that man by creation was immortal; for death, or mortality, came by sin. Our brother asks, Are we at liberty to interpret any passage so as to support an idea, until we have direct proof of the fact, etc.? Now, in the case noticed above, we think the fact of man's original immortality is sufficiently clear to warrant us in believing it to be a fact, and a central point to which the various indexes of the Scriptures relative to this subject direct our minds to the same point, and show clearly that the inspired writers so understood the subject.

3. How shall we account for the fact that such terms as immortal soul, deathless spirit, etc., are the offspring of our hymn-books, and not our religion?

To this we would say, we do not wish to account for it, for the reason that we do not believe it to be a fact. These terms were first conceived in prose, and used as a synonyma to express the main idea contained in them for the sake of variety. But neither hymn-books nor theology originated them. These terms have a very different origin. When we read in the Scriptures such language as the follow-

ing, we need be at no loss as to how they came into use: "And these shall go away into *kolasin aionion*, everlasting punishment."—Matt. xxv. 46. "This is said of the wicked, when the Son of man shall come in his glory to judge the world. *Kolasin* signifies punishment, which implies sensation and suffering. The same word occurs 1 John iv. 18, and is rendered *torment—ain aionos*—both in the singular or plural signifies eternity, whether past or to come, and is used in this sense in Acts xv. 18: "Known to God from eternity are all his works." Mark iii. 29: "But is in danger of eternal damnation." John iv. 14: "Springing up into *zōen aionion*—life eternal." John vi. 51: "*Zēsetai eis ton aionā*," literally, "shall live unto eternity." Many other texts might be quoted in which the word *aion* is used in the same sense; but this is not necessary to explain how the terms in question came into use. No one doubts that the word when used to signify the duration of the happiness of the righteous, means *eternal, unending*; and it is not strange that the same word when used in relation to the future existence of the wicked, should be understood in the same sense.

4. "Are not many of the anti-Bible practices of Catholicism, (Roman, we suppose is meant,) the result of unbelief?" Most assuredly. "Is not this, (the doctrine of man's immortality,) the foundation of Universalism?" Man's immortality, we do not doubt, enters into the theories of all religions, except that of destructionists; but it cannot justly be considered responsible for the misse of the doctrine. The belief in one God was the origin of polytheism and idolatry; but it is not answerable for the abuses of the doctrine. The doctrine of the endless existence of all mankind existed many centuries before Catholicism came into being—long enough to bring forth all its legitimate results. There is not a sentiment advanced by the Scriptures, but what is liable to abuse, and has been perverted by man. We might as well condemn our schools because they have produced literal villany; or traffic by land and sea, because it has originated fraud and piracy, as to condemn the sentiment in question, because of its abuses.

In regard to *spiritualism*, which Bro. L. intimates is the consequence of belief in man's future existence. This we think is a very unreasonable conclusion. Spiritualism, necromancy, divination, and all that class of views, were practiced very early in the world, and the ancient prophets were directed to denounce upon them God's heaviest judgments. And both prophets and apostles cast their whole influence against them; but they never undertook to cut the knot by asserting that the dead had no existence in spirit after their bodies died. This would have been a short and effectual method of convincing such as used these practices of their falsity. There is still power in the Gospel to suppress and overthrow these practices, if professors of its religion had enough of its power to keep them aloof from them.

5. Does not the Bible ascribe the glory of our immortality to Christ?

For an answer to this question, the reader is referred to our remarks upon the second question, by merely saying that all the glory of immortality will be enjoyed by the saints, which is, of course, to be ascribed to Christ. There will be neither glory nor honor in eternal punishment.

6. What is the necessity of a general judgment, if we pass to our reward at death? We are not aware that any class of Christians, but the followers of Swedenborg, hold to this opinion, and it is not chargeable to our churches. As to the general judgment and its solemn and awful scenes, it is not our province to determine upon the necessity of it. God has appointed both the time of it, and the manner in which it shall be conducted. The case of the rich man and Lazarus, narrated by our Lord, may give us some idea of the condition of the evil and the good after death; and this is represented to have occurred prior to the judgment of the last day. Bro. L. may say that this is a parable, and not the relation of facts. But if it be a parable, then the case of the departed is comparable to what our Lord has represented, and the issue is not changed by this shift. But Bro. L. has no right so to interpret this narrative, until he can first prove that no such case can exist. This rule he thinks proper to impose upon others. See his second proposition. In this case, our Lord did not profess to be speaking a parable. He spoke positively, "There was a certain rich man," etc. It is most prudent "to let the words mean what they say."

7. Did Christ suffer the same penalty, etc.? If Bro. L. wishes a solution of this problem, he must inquire of those who know more about it than we do. We were not aware that this is a point at issue in Bro. L.'s theory.

8. By what authority do we spiritualize the meaning of all those passages, etc.?

We are aware that some of our friends claim that the word death always means the extinction of life, and that it should always be so understood. But this word is used in the sacred writings in various senses. The Greek word *thanatos*, which is translated death in the New Testament, has various significations. According to Grove, it signifies death, imminent danger, a plague, pestilence. Parkhurst gives the following definitions—1. *Death temporal*. 2. *Figuratively, imminent danger of death*. 3. *Death spiritual*—John v. 24. As spiritual life consists in constant communion with the Divine light, and spirit; so spiritual death is the being separated from their blessed influence. 4. *Death eternal*. Rom. vi. 21, 23; James v. 25; 1 John v. 16; which, in respect to natural or temporal, is called the second death; Rev. ii. 11, and xx. 6, 14; and implies everlasting punishment. 5. By a Hebraism, it denotes the plague, or pes-

tilence. The Hebrew word *moth* is defined by Gesenius—1. *Death*. 2. *World of the dead; sheol, orcas*, the grave. 3. *Deadly disease, plague, pestilence*. 4. *Destruction, ruin, in opposition to prosperity, happiness*. See Gesenius on the word *Moth*.

The word *death* is frequently used in the Scriptures for imminent danger, as in Job v. 20: "In famine he shall redeem thee from death;" and in many other places. The Apostle Paul uses the word death in several senses. 1 Tim. v. 6: "She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth." Dead in trespasses and sins; dead to the world; dead in Christ, etc. Now a word being used in so many different senses in the Scriptures, is good authority for letting the context in which it occurs, define the proper meaning of it. Eternal life and an eternal existence in suffering the desert of sin, are two very different states of being. The latter is never termed *eternal life*, either in the Scriptures or in the language of our religion.

We have now noticed the questions propounded to us, as briefly as we conveniently could, considering their wide scope—whether satisfactorily to Bro. L. or not. But it is our opinion that the readers of the Recorder would like a short respite, at least, from the further agitation of this interminable theme. A subject, however, worthy of investigation, may be urged upon the consideration of the uninitiated to an extent, and in a manner that may excite prejudice in their minds, that will prevent any beneficial results. And this has been frequently the case with such as have been enlisted in what is styled, the *Advent movement*. They have not only charged their brethren with not having the faith once delivered to the saints; but have called them Babylon, as being in league with the mother of harlots, and abomination of the earth; and virtually say, No doubt we are the people, and wisdom shall die with us.

Thus, when endeavoring to enlighten their brethren, they close in the onset the inlets of light, if they have any to impart. We think there is a more excellent way. We should bear in mind that others have the Scriptures to read, and minds for reflection, as well as ourselves. That we all have an equal interest in all the truth that God has revealed in his word. Every man is bound to search the Scriptures, and to believe and obey the truth, so far as he can understand it; and every one must give account for himself to God.

We have received a letter from Eld. R. W. Jones of some interest. We conclude it was not designed for our columns; still we extract from it certain portions which may interest our readers. After referring to a separation of about twenty-five years, he says, "If we meet no more on earth, may the God of Israel, who is also the God of the Gentiles, grant that we may meet in spirit at the right hand of God." Again, "Although I differ somewhat from the noble 'Poor Pilgrim,' yet I would say to him with all my heart, 'Let him live and not die, and let not his men be few.'—Lev. xxxiii. 6. He has fearlessly defended the Sabbath of God, and faithfully preached against the licentious and voluptuous practices of those transgressors and sinners pointed at by the prophet Isaiah in the first, sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth chapters. Let the Seventh-day Baptists, and all others who are guilty, awake unto righteousness and sin not." Further on he speaks of the sin of eating swine's flesh in violation of the law given to Israel in the xith of Leviticus, and devotes a large part of his letter in expressing his views upon this subject. He says, "I have never troubled W. B. Maxson, nor the intellgent Elder, calling himself 'Poor Pilgrim,' with any questions. I pray to both for truth's sake to answer this question through the Recorder, viz: Had those glorious martyrs, spoken of in the book of Maccabees, with and with chapters, eaten swine's flesh, would they obtain that better resurrection spoken of by Paul in the xith chapter of Hebrews?" He remarks further, "I would like to know from Eld. H. H. Baker, when did Jesus instruct his disciples about tobacco and cigars? or when, and where did Jesus forbid any person to touch, taste or handle the tobacco leaf? or where in the Bible is the tobacco leaf called an unclean thing?"

In relation to what was forbidden to the Jews to eat as being unclean, he asks, "Would it not be well to discuss this solemn subject in the columns of the Recorder?" He probably concluded that as we have had so much discussion upon so many subjects; it requires this one more to complete the variety. If any of our brethren referred to, think proper to answer his requests, they are at liberty to do so.

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—The people of Newark are engaged in quite a controversy in regard to the Bible in the schools. The discussion originated, it appears, in a proposition to raise \$5,000, by taxation, for the support of the Roman Catholic parochial schools. The Romanists urged that they were obliged to, and did contribute to the support of the public schools, a much larger sum, probably, than what they asked for their parochial schools. At the same time they had no benefit from the public institutions, because they could not conscientiously send their children to institutions where they would be taught the Presbyterian religion, and so were obliged to support their own schools at a large additional expense. The Protestants, notwithstanding the demand of the Romanists, insisting that there is nothing sectarian about the schools, and no intention to persecute the Romanists. The controversy is still in progress.

The Legislature of Mississippi has rejected the bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans into the State; by a vote of three to one.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Letters from Palestine—No. 57.

My Dear Brother,—Thankful I am to say that my health is slowly improving in spite of repeated relapses, chronic ague, etc., brought on by long sickness, and as I am able, I find work has accumulated, and my hands and mind taxed to a degree quite alarming; still, I feel that I must write, though I do it hurriedly. In common with the rest of the world, Jerusalem is astir at this season with travelers and pilgrims from far and near. However civilized the rich and the poor may be in the mode of conveyance from their homes, their near approach to this interesting city is sure to be quite primitive. True they come in "swift" ships, but to ascend and descend these mountains, recourse must be had to the horse, the donkey, or camel, or on foot, according to taste and ability. Travelers are here for pleasure and health, but for the most part to see, to examine, and verify Bible localities, and to improve their stock of Scriptural knowledge. And such will be sure to exert a holy influence in the circle of their acquaintance. Politician, merchant, mechanic, farmer, minister and layman, and men of science—all are here, led to look facts in the face—the "everlasting hills," "the mountains round about Jerusalem," and Jerusalem itself; and admit that here patriarchs, prophets, apostles and Jesus Christ lived and died—that the record of the Book of books is a true record, convincing and curing skeptics and infidels, so that they with some mind exclaim: this is the Book of God. Pilgrims are here to worship and to add to their fancied treasury of good works, of which, judging from the color of the nasal member and the swagging gait, they will do well to have a good supply against the momentous time of need—the great day of account. Alas, for fallen humanity—for formality and error in the professed Church of our Lord! If salvation be of works, then it is no of grace; if it be of grace, then it is in no way of works. (Rom. xi.) What a great work is the work of the churches—of missions, both at home and abroad, and how necessary to proclaim salvation through the shed blood of the Redeemer, to insist upon repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. This is preeminently the Christian minister's duty and joy.

On Sabbath, the 24th ultimo, I held an evening and morning Arabic service, and an English service at Eleatic A. M. The eve of Christmas, the Rev. Mr. Mills spent with us. In the afternoon following, we walked together over the northeastern portion of the city to observe the difference in the heights of Bezzetha and Aca, and the "broad valley" of Josephus lying between them. The hills and the valley are yet very distinct, notwithstanding the debris consequent upon the destructions of this devoted city. Visited the Church of St. Anne, near St. Stephen's Gate. This Church was for a long time used as a Mohammedan mosque, but the graceful minaret is broken down, and the call to Moslem prayer ceased. How fallen is human glory! That of the Khalifs, the crusaders and the Asmanis—all are gone and going; but the everlasting hills and valleys remain.

Sabbath, 31st Dec., 1859.—A pleasant season of worship. Four persons present. We often think of our home congregations in contrast with the two or three, half dozen or dozen who assemble with us from time to time. Small indeed is our number, but the blessed promise is sure; let us not despise the day of small things. Was invited to a religious service in the Latin Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, which proved to be the knitting of a French gentleman into the order of the Knights of Malta. The oath to defend the Catholic faith through thick and thin being administered, he was spurred with the spur of Godfrey, and guided with the sword of St. George, said to be the *veritable sword* that Peter used in the garden! *quis credit?* and a heavy gold chain thrown over his shoulders. Then followed more kneeling, crossing, questions and answers; the latter as well as the oath, were read from the book. Few persons were present. The fandango over, we left, feeling not much the wiser for being witnesses of such foolishness under the garb of religion. Our U. S. Minister from Constantinople, his family Consul Johnson of Beirut, and several gentlemen from New York and Albany, left to-day en route for Egypt. Through the kindness of our Minister, and the unwearied exertions of the resident Vice Consul, Mr. Murad, we were permitted to visit at early morn. of the 29th, the Haram or Temple Area. Pasha decided at the first, that none but his Honor the Minister, and his family should be allowed to enter. After a long lagging, three travelers, our countrymen, were added to the list, and then in the morning, before sunrise, word was sent to the rest of the Americans to hurry to the rendezvous, as there was a possibility of gaining admittance on the strength of the Minister's liberal present. We visited all the places of note in the sacred enclosure: the Mosque of Omar, its celebrated rock, and cave in which is the stone covering the subterranean passage, hence to Hebron, the judgment seat of David, Mosque El Aksa, formerly a Christian Church, the foot print of Neby Isa, [Prophet Jesus,] the substructions of this edifice, thence in the southeast corner of the grounds, the underground chamber containing the cradle of Jesus, more properly an ancient Greek baptistry for children. An opening against the south wall, half way between El Aksa and this chamber, admitted us with some difficulty to "Solomon's Stables," (according to Dr. Barclay's "City of the Great King,") a vast subterranean chamber whose roof is the level earth above, but supported by massive pillars—time did not permit us to count them—incontestably of Jew-

ish architecture;—universally acknowledged to be from the time of Solomon—a magnificent sight, and as such, worth more than all the rest, in view of its antiquity; thence to the interior of the Golden Gate, and finally to the low domed building, through a barred window of which we had a dimmed view of the curtained Throne of Solomon.* Those places marked with a star are traditional. The occasion was one of intense interest to the party, each feeling that he was treading on the ground of the Holy of holies, of the sacrifices, the manifestation of the Divine presence, and of the scenes of our Saviour's teachings; but how changed! trodden down by unbelievers; not one stone of the glorious Temple "remaining upon another," the very place overgrown with cypresses, a striking fulfillment of the word of the Lord: "The mountain of the house [shall become] as the high places of the forest."—Micah iii. 12.

New Year's day, 1860.—Divine service was held this day in my house at three o'clock, P. M. The Rev. Mr. Mills, late Secretary of the Palestine Archaeological Society, London, preached a very appropriate and excellent sermon on "The Voyage of Life,"—very suitable indeed for the close of the Old and the beginning of the New Year. About twenty-five persons were present. Four of them were from California, via China; (one of them is the Rev. Dr. Benton of Sacramento.)—these met acquaintances here from that State via Panama and New York. Three were from Australia. Then Georgia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, England, Wales, Walachia, Odessa and Germany were each represented in the assembly. Of religious faith: Campbellite Baptist, Seventh-day Baptist, Congregationalist, Welsh Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopalian were united in sincere devotion and worship here on common ground, to the common Lord and Redeemer of all. Not a little amusing and suggestive was the introduction, yesterday, of Mr. Dewitt of Albany to Mr. Harper of New York. Said the latter to the former: "I knew you forty years ago, and yet, this is the first time I have seen you." Mr. D. remarked, "I was then nearly forty years of age." "So then," replied Mr. Harper, "you must be now about eighty years old." The company smiled at the simple, I should say, child-like way in which the good old man's age was elicited, but were more interested in the incident that two such prominent business men, should be well acquainted with each other, and live so near together, and yet meet for the first time in Old Jerusalem. May they and millions of millions of the same class, meet in the New Jerusalem whence they will not depart, but remain as adopted citizens and fellow saints to praise the King Eternal forever and ever.

Kimhi who received lay baptism at the hands of Mr. Saunders in May last, and who had but a few days previous, been dismissed from the Episcopal brethren—it having been proved after a long and patient trial, that he had utterly failed to stand up for Jesus in the presence of Jews, had again and again denied the Divinity of our Lord, and been guilty of scandalous conduct in the reception of the Lord's Supper, etc.—has now gone back to Judaism. He complains that the half loaf has not been forthcoming according to contract, and says he must live. On returning to the synagogue the other day, he publicly denied the Saviour, and then prostrating himself on the floor endured forty stripes in expiation of his offence in becoming a Christian (?) Whether severely or lightly laid on dependent saith not. His course throughout has been one of marked dissimulation. While sorrowful cases of defection occur on missionary ground, conversions are made, and angels rejoice over returning prodigals. Let not the friends of missions grow weary of their work. Let them know and feel that through the incessant prayers and offerings of the churches, all the ends of the earth shall surely see the salvation of our God. And let each inquire seriously what is his part in the labor and joy of giving the Gospel to all nations.

Two weeks ago our daughter Miriam was taken suddenly and dangerously ill with an aggravated form of intermittent fever. She has been a great sufferer, but I am happy to say that she is slowly recovering. For eight months our afflictions have been inexpressibly severe. God doeth all things well. Our life for us, dear Brother, and pray that our prayer may be prolonged for the glory of the everlasting kingdom of our Divine Advocate and Redeemer. W. M. J.

Jerusalem, Jan. 5th, 1860.

P. S.—The post of this morning has arrived but brings me neither letter nor Recorder. The latter has failed to reach me for two months, and it is quite a disappointment to have it withheld just at this time. Still a greater disappointment, and which amounts at this date, to a serious embarrassment, is the withholding of the balance of my salary beyond the time when I should have received it. Two and a half months ago, I was obliged to loan two hundred dollars for house rent; and other sums since then for daily expenses. House rent, fuel and certain family expenses have to be met at certain seasons, and if my salary is not at hand, expenses are greatly increased, and it becomes more difficult to exist on the annual allowance. The burden of this year is greatly increased—sickness and death have afflicted us—and such is the extremity, my hands being tied, that the question is, how am I to get food for self and family? The Board have been duly informed from time to time of what is necessary, and when to forward my salary, but for more than a year, and especially within the last six months, have they failed to send me the money, and even to inform me of their intentions in the premises. The rate of interest here is from fifteen to twenty-five and thirty per cent. If money must be loaned, it should be done rather by

those who have undertaken the responsibility of paying my salary. After a long forbearance, I feel that it is but just that the brethren of the denomination should be informed of the painful circumstances in which I am placed, and that I feel the wrong of being left to incur debts for food and raiment, which the Board know I have not the means of paying. Brethren of the denomination, I appeal to you to relieve my embarrassment.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Sabbath-School Exhibition.

Believing that not a few of the readers of the Recorder will be interested to hear from the New Market Sabbath-school, I subjoin a brief account of its recent public exhibition, held on the evening of Jan. 31. The exercises were conducted by the Superintendent of the school, Mr. I. D. Titworth; and Mr. I. H. Dunn, Secretary and Chorister. Following is the order of exercises:

- 1. Prayer.
2. Singing—"Oh! we love to come to our Sabbath-school."
3. Calling the Roll; responded to by selections from Scripture.
4. Biography of Daniel; Waldner C. Titworth.
5. Biography of the Three Worthies; George A. Young.
6. Scripture verses on the Old Testament; Class of small girls.
7. Scripture verses on the New Testament; Class of girls.
8. A colloquy in Psalms; Franklin Titworth, John Vars and Alfred Winans.
9. Music—"Sweetly singing."
10. Scripture questions; A class of small boys.
11. Authenticity of the Scriptures—a colloquy; Ellis J. Dunn, Thomas B. Titworth, Walter G. Ayer, and David L. Randolph.
12. Essay—D. S. Gross—Mary E. Davis.
13. Music—"Millennium."
14. Annual Report of the Secretary; I. H. Dunn.
15. Declaration by Wm. H. Smally; A home heaven.
16. Music—"Morn amid the mountains."
17. A colloquy—Justice, Sinner and Mercy; Alva W. Dunn, Abel S. Titworth, and Julia Birdsall.
18. Music—"Rest for the weary."
19. Benediction.

The exercises were mostly original, and prepared for the occasion. The house was well filled, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the traveling and the weather. Brethren Wm. B. Maxson, Solomon Carpenter, and P. L. Berry, with others from abroad, added much interest to the occasion.

The past has been a year of profit and encouragement to our school, and furnishes abundant occasion of gratitude and thanksgiving to God. Frequent addresses have been made to the children by brethren from abroad, provisionally present, or specially engaged for that purpose. A record of these has not been kept; but we would suggest that this be done as an improvement for the year to come. Of our own brethren who have addressed the school, we now recall the names of Chas. Potter, of Westery; P. L. Berry, of New London; Jas. Bailey, of Plainfield; Geo. Tomlinson, of Shiloh; and Wm. A. Rogers, of Alfred. The list might be considerably enlarged. A number of students from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick have also addressed the school.

During the year, the school organized itself into a Missionary Society, and collected through the congregation on the first semi-annual visit, nearly fifty dollars.

We conclude with an extract from the Annual Report: "We have had during the year, 46 schools, and the average number of scholars is 48. The number of Scripture sentiments given at the calling of the roll, are 2850. Twenty-five reported themselves as having read the Bible through during the past year. About 40 have resolved to do the same for the year to come. In presenting our report, we feel that we have been highly favored during the year. Although a number of our scholars have temporarily removed to other vicinities; yet death has not been permitted to take any away. A sense of gratitude is due our Heavenly Father, for his loving kindness and great mercy toward us." L. C. R.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Meeting of the Missionary Board.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society held a special meeting, agreeable to notice, for the transacting of business, at the meeting-house of the Pawtucket Church, in Westery, R. I., Feb. 5, 1860. The meeting was called to order by the President. Prayer by Eld. S. Carpenter. The minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected and approved. On motion, visiting brethren were invited to participate in the deliberations of the meeting. The Corresponding Secretary then read letters from Brethren Charles Saunders, Wm. M. Jones, S. Carpenter, and P. S. Crandall. The following preamble and resolution was then offered and adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Board the return of one of our mission families in Palestine must for want of funds, be deferred for the present. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the passage of Bro. Charles Saunders and family to this country this coming summer; and that Bro. Jones be requested to continue his labors as heretofore until further instructions.

On motion, Bro. Geo. Greenman was appointed a committee to arrange for the passage of Bro. Saunders and family from Palestine. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we return Bro. and Sister Carpenter, and Chau Chang La to China during the present month, or upon the first convenient opportunity.

The Treasurer was authorized to place in the hands of Bro. Carpenter the amount necessary for his passage and freight to China.

On motion, Brethren Joseph Potter, E. G. Champlin and N. H. Langworthy were appointed a committee to obtain the services of some suitable person to travel among the

churches and collect funds to carry forward the missionary enterprises of the denomination.

On motion, it was voted that Bro. Carpenter be and is hereby authorized to use such funds in China accruing from the sale of house as he may need on his return, including such repairs as may be necessary upon the mission property.

The meeting adjourned to the call of the Corresponding Secretary.

On behalf of the Committee, E. G. CHAMPLIN, Cor. Sec'y.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:— Please say to your readers that Poor Pilgrim is perigrinating among strangers to your merits, and he has not seen a copy of your issue since Nov. 11th last past; but he often thinks of you and yours, and of those well-loved fellow pilgrims, who are waiting for the kingdom of God, and the glorious appearing of the Son of man, and of the resurrection from among the dead.

If any of these wish personal correspondence, let them write to him, care of Mrs. Leah Davison, Farmington, Ill. P. P. Jan. 23d, 1860.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress Last Week.

SECOND-DAY, FEB. 6. In the SENATE, bills were introduced to regulate the pay of Pursers in the Navy; to extend the preemption privilege in California; for a line of railroad and telegraph to the Pacific.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., Mich.) moved to reconsider the vote ordering printed the President's St. Clair Flats message, which he said contained serious charges against Congress.

After defending the passage of the bill, he withdrew his motion, and gave notice that he would ask the passage of the bill again.

Mr. Davis (Dem., Miss.) replied, sustaining the position taken by the President. After some debate, the matter was laid over till Thursday. The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Phelps (Dem., Mo.) called for the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which, being taken up, was amended on motion of Mr. P. The House refused to strike out the provision allowing interest to the contractors.

On motion of Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.), the House proceeded to the election of a door-keeper, and George Marston was chosen. On motion of Mr. Washburne (Rep., Ill.), the House voted for postmaster, and Josiah M. Lucas was chosen.

Many notices of intention to introduce bills were given, some of which were very important. The House adjourned till Thursday.

THIRD-DAY, FEB. 7. In the SENATE, the joint resolution, passed on the last day of the last session, appropriating money for the removal of the bar and obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, was returned by the President, with a message stating his objections to the same.

Resolutions were adopted appropriating \$6,000 for the relief of Commodore H. J. Harstene, and authorizing Commodore Shubrick to accept a sword from Urquiza. The Post Office Deficiency bill which was reported with amendments, was taken up.

After some debate the further consideration of the bill was postponed, when the Senate went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

The HOUSE was not in session.

FOURTH-DAY, FEB. 8. In the SENATE, a joint resolution was offered, and under the rule laid over, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make arrangements for the dedication of the statue of Washington on the 22d inst., and appropriating \$3,000 therefor.

Mr. Davis (Dem., Miss.) reported in favor of printing 50,000 copies of the reports of Messrs. Morse and DeLafayette, of observations in the Crimea, at the expense of \$50,800. The report was rejected.

A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and China, via the Sandwich Islands. The Post Office Deficiency bill was then taken up and amended, by requiring that the Post office blanks shall be printed by contract and by the lowest bidder. The Senate then adjourned without disposing of the bill.

The HOUSE was not in session.

FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 9. In the SENATE, Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of further legislation for the prevention of crime and violence on board our merchant marine. A debate was held on a motion to print the Patent-Office Report, in which the Senate-Printer difficulty was referred to. It was finally ordered printed, one copy for each senator.

The Post-Office Deficiency bill was then taken up, and debate had on the proposition to grant six per cent. interest to the contractors, which was finally adopted. An amendment abolishing the franking privilege, to take effect on the 10th of April, was adopted, and then the bill passed, when the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) moved that the House proceed to the election of a Printer; but, after debate, the House refused to second a call for the previous question. On motion of Mr. S., the election was then postponed till Monday. The President's Message was received, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Notice was given of intention to introduce quite a number of important bills, and the House adjourned.

SIXTH-DAY, FEB. 10. The SENATE was not in session.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Morse (Rep., Me.) moved an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting American vessels from engaging in the trade of carrying or transporting apprentices to the West Indies, which was adopted. The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the Wyandotte Kansas State Constitution. Some time was spent in discussing a motion to appoint clerks to Committees, when the House went into Committee on the President's Message. The various subjects were appropriately referred, the Pacific Railroad question being sent to a select Committee of fifteen. After some further remarks, the House adjourned.

SABBATH-DAY, JANUARY 11. The SENATE was not in session.

In the HOUSE, John Cochrane presented the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to mail communication with

Mexico. The House then took up the Post-Office Deficiency bill, when the amendment abolishing the franking privilege was discussed. No conclusion was come to, and the House adjourned.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Etna we have European news to the 28th of January. The advices from Bombay are to the 10th ult. The Waghers have been severely beaten by Major Nonner. Loss on one side, 16 killed and 40 wounded. A force of 12,000 Europeans and 8,000 Sepoys is preparing for China.

The latest accounts from the Spain and Morocco war say that the Moors had attacked the advanced redoubt of the Spaniards on the Martin river, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Captain Harrison, commander of the Great Eastern, lost his life by the upsetting of a boat at Southampton. Energetic efforts were made by no less than ten medical men to restore animation after the body was taken from the water, but all were fruitless. A galvanic battery was applied without any effect whatever. The event created a painful sensation throughout England, owing to the high esteem in which Captain Harrison was held.

A rumor has been current in Paris that the Emperor intended as an earnest of his pacific intentions, to reduce his army by 100,000 men. An official report was in preparation on the question of abolishing the heavy cavalry in the French army, on account of its value having been much diminished by the recent improvements in artillery.

The Irish papers publish a letter from the Pope to the Clergy "of the Diocese of Casket." His Holiness returns thanks for the sympathy expressed toward him, and denounces those who seek to curtail the civil power of the Holy See.

The Emperor of the French has written a second letter to the Pope. It was brief but emphatic. His Majesty is willing and anxious to remain, as hitherto, the eldest son of the Church, and continue deferential to the Holy Father in all things spiritual; but if his Holiness oppose the late propositions, let him remember Henry the Eighth.

The Pope having called for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the Emperor, in the same letter, says that they shall be withdrawn if his Holiness persists; but that he (the Emperor) will cause a month's notice to be given to all strangers residing in the Eternal City.

THE JAFFA MURDERERS.—We copy the following from the New York Observer, under date of Larnaca, Cyprus, Nov. 23:

I have just returned from a visit to Jaffa, where I remained a few days deeply interested in the measures taken by the U. S. Consul at Beirut to apprehend the slave who shot the son-in-law of Mr. Dickson, and who was the principal actor in the fearful tragedy with the particulars of which your readers are already familiar. For two years he has been at large defying the local authorities, and eluding the vigilant and energetic pursuit of the Governor General of Beirut, as well as the Consular authorities of Beirut and Jerusalem who have offered large sums of money for his apprehension, and have had secret spies and Turkish soldiery on the constant alert since the arrival of our consul at Beirut. The special commissioner at Beirut, after imprisoning the sheiks of his tribe and family connections, obtained a clue to his hiding place from his mother and brother, whose examination I witnessed in Jaffa. It appears that immediately after the murder of Mr. Steinbeck, he fled beyond the Jordan, and remained for some time in the mountains of Kenack, among the Bedouin. Thence he went to Gaza, but finding himself suspected by the authorities, he fled to the mountains of Nablus; here he married, and on several occasions visited Jaffa under a disguised name, and it was thus that he was discovered in cross-examining his mother, who stated that he was now living near Nazareth, and was associated in farming with an Arab well known to the authorities, Ayoub Beg (the special Commissioner) has gone in pursuit of him, and it is now confidently hoped that his arrest will be effected, and his execution speedily secured at the yard-arm of an American man-of-war. His family connections swore that he was dead, and in proof brought to Jaffa the body of a negro who had been dead seven or eight months, but failed to identify him in the face of the evidence adduced to prove that he is still living.

STARTLING OCCURRENCE.—The London Court Journal says: A lady who had returned from India three years ago, was the other day opening a drawer in what is termed a bullock trunk. To her amazement and horror, a snake reared up its head; her first impulse was to push the drawer to, but it was stiff and heavy. She ran screaming down stairs for help. Her brother, who was in the drawing-room, went to her assistance, and preceded her again up stairs. The snake was not to be seen, and the gentleman thought it must have been his sister's imagination; so, after some little time the search was given up. The following morning a canary that always hung in the lady's room was missing, and on looking into the cage the snake lay curled up at the bottom of it, and all that remained of the bird by his side. There was no difficulty in destroying the snake, and it was discovered to be what is termed a green snake, whose nature is to make a spring at the eye, when death immediately ensues. The marvel is how the reptile lived so long, and the lady escaped.

MORE EXPULSIONS FROM THE SOUTH.—THE EFFECT OF GUANO.—The Carlisle (Pa.) Herald says: Many of our readers are aware that several families, formerly living in the lower part of the county, have recently purchased land in one of the counties of Virginia, where they have settled in the peaceful prosecution of their business. One of these men, Mr. Jacob Dorsheimer, from Mechanicsburg, a few weeks ago was hauling home a load of guano; while driving along, one of the barrels was stove in the wagon, and a portion of the guano was strewn along the road. This was seen by some padding-head, who wisely imagined, from its dark color, that it was powder, and immediately gave the alarm that Dorsheimer was hauling home powder, with the design of furnishing the slaves with ammunition for an insurrection. A Committee waited on Mr. Dorsheimer, who offered his explanation and showed them the guano. The Committee, after examination, reported it looked like guano; it smelt like guano; it tasted like guano, and, in short, it was guano, and exculpated Mr. Dorsheimer from any insurrectionary design. Notwithstanding the report spread, and finally a meeting was held, and notice given to Dor-

sheimer and all the Cumberland County men to leave the State in twelve days. Mr. D. has already returned to Mechanicsburg. Whether or not the others will be permitted to remain is uncertain.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—We copy the following from an Albany correspondence of the Evening Post, of February 2:

Senator Robertson introduced, yesterday, a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police law. It adds Newton, Flushing and Jamaica to the police district, and exonerates Westchester, Richmond and the county towns of Kings and Queens from taxation, unless some town or village shall vote to accept the act and have a holden and impose a tax by consent of the electors.

The present Board of Commissioners are to go out of office in April next, and a new Board come into existence, appointed by the Governor, by the advice and consent of the Senate, to consist of three commissioners, a president, treasurer and layman, with terms of office determined by lot into terms of two, four and six years. The Board, at its organization, shall appoint a general superintendent, four inspectors, five surgeons, fifty captains, eighty lieutenants, one hundred and sixty sergeants, etc. The deputy superintendents and two captains are to be made inspectors, and the district divided into four sub-districts for them to supervise, under the Superintendent.

A Sanitary Patrol is also provided, having special control over ferry boats, unsafe buildings, tenement houses and public nuisances, and powers granted to the Board to order summary redress. The commissioners in New York and Brooklyn are to issue licenses for the sale of liquor, except cider and malt beverages, at a license fee of \$20. This is in addition to the general fee, and must be paid within ten days after notice from the Superintendent, or summary proceedings must be had to recover a penalty of \$50. Increased powers are also given to the Superintendent over pawbrokers, junkmen, omnibuses, hack drivers, etc. The modes of appointment and removal are not affected.

The salaries are to be as follows: Commissioners, \$5 per day; Treasurer, \$3,000; Superintendent, \$5,000; Inspectors, \$2,000; Surgeons, \$1,500; Chief Clerk, \$2,000; Property Clerk, \$1,500; Deputy Clerks, \$1,000; Captains, \$1,200; Lieutenants, \$900; Sergeants, \$840, etc. The compensations of the officials constituting this cob-house police structure amounts to about \$1,630,000.

A BOLD ESCAPE.—Last week a girl, named Mary Fuller, made her escape from the fifth story of the Columbus (Ohio) State Prison, by passing out of her window and along the side of the building upon a cornice or water table, about eighteen inches broad. Passing along the front of the building at the immense height of fifty or sixty feet from the ground, with nothing to hold to and upon the projection scarcely visible from the ground, she reached at a distance of about forty feet from her room window, a place where it was necessary for her to jump about twelve feet to the roof of the west wing. The leap was taken—proved a safe one; and the dauntless woman next fastened to the corner of the roof a rope which she manufactured of her bedding, grasped it in her hands, and swinging from the roof, passed down on the outside of the wall to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Detroit Free Press says that if the discovery of salt springs at Grand Rapids of the remarkable strength that is represented prove to be true, it will be a most fortunate thing for the State, and especially for that immediate locality. After boring for some time, one company, at a depth of 130 feet, reached water which proves to be one-quarter pure salt—a barrel of it will produce a bushel of salt. This is the strongest brine that is used for manufacturing purposes. At Syracuse, the salt springs yield at first a bushel of salt to 44 gallons of water, but they weaken by use until it requires 70 or 80 gallons to produce the same amount of salt. It cannot be anticipated that this spring at Grand Rapids should retain its present strength, but could lose even more than half and still be worked to advantage. The law encouraging the manufacture of salt, enacted last winter, is exceedingly liberal in its provisions, and in the state of affairs which is represented as existing at Grand Rapids, will itself pay for manufacturing purposes—no inconsiderable item now that the State tax is more than twenty times as large as it was in 1853, and not only that, but pays a bounty of ten cents for every bushel that is manufactured in the State, the only reservation being that no bounty shall be paid until five thousand bushels shall be manufactured.

Gen. Ames P. Granger, of Syracuse, was seized with a paralytic fit a few days since, and is still in a dangerous condition. One side of his body is paralyzed, but his mind is as clear as ever.

The wife of Elisha Holmes, of Holmdel, Monmouth county, N. J., scratched one of her thumbs with a pin a few days since, and died with the lockjaw, from the effects of it in less than forty-eight hours.

Peter McDonald, of Troy, attended evening service in the Sixth Street church, Wednesday of last week, and had taken his seat after having spoken, when he instantly expired.

About fifty students were expelled from Kenyon College, Ohio, a few days since. The cause was the refusal to pledge themselves to attend the reformation.

The Virginia Legislature has passed a bill declaring an amnesty to all persons who were engaged in duels previous to Jan. 10.

The New York State Agricultural Society has selected Elmira as the place of holding the next State Fair.

Mrs. Catherine Douglas, late of Lansingburg, died in that village last week at the advanced age of one hundred and one years.

The ship bottomers of Natick, Mass., to the number of five hundred, are on a strike for higher wages.

The Canadian Parliament will meet about the end of this month at Quebec. The precise day, however, is not yet officially fixed.

The priest who christened the new-born child of the Queen of Spain deserves his fee. For the infant received sixty-one names.

The Gloucester News says that a couple have just been married in that town, after a courtship of thirty years.

During last year the baggage master at Utica has checked 30,381 pieces of baggage.

An Indian near Kingston, Canada, lately captured a milk-white dove.

Josiah Quincy, of Mass., commenced his 89th year on the 30th ult.

A CHILD ROASTED TO DEATH IN A STOVE PIPE. On Sunday morning of last week, about 10 o'clock, great excitement was caused in Poughkeepsie by the report that a new-born child was found roasted to death in a stove pipe, in a house in Church street, occupied by a woman named Ellen Brandon. In a short time, hundreds of persons were in the street around the house, most of whom remained all day. The child was first discovered by a man who was placing some wood in the stove. A post-mortem examination was held upon the body, when it was proved that the child was born alive and was soon after placed in the stove-pipe. Coroner Haight, of that city, was notified to hold an inquest upon the body, and Ellen Brandon was at once ordered to be arrested. The child presented a shocking spectacle. The woman states that the night previous an Irish woman slept in the house, who was confined, and that was all she knew about it.

SUMMARY.

One who witnessed the operation, gives the following mode of starting a "balky horse": A stage-horse refused to go ahead; the driver tried, without effect, to get him to go forward, backward, or sideways. At length, a gentleman made his way through the crowd, and taking a handful of mud from the street, held it to the horse's mouth, and smeared it over his nose. The animal seemed to receive a slight shock; he put his ears forward, as much as to say, "What is this?" He ate, apparently with relish, two or three handfuls. After a few pats on the neck, and a few minutes standing, he started and went on without further difficulty, to the evident satisfaction of the driver and a large crowd.

The Milwaukee News says the members of a family residing near that city have lately evinced unmistakable signs of hydrophobia caused by the use of milk from a cow which was bitten some time since by a mad dog. The first intimation which the family had of the horrors which await them was a few days ago, when one of the children, a boy, began to show symptoms of hydrophobia, and during one of the fits he succeeded in inflicting several wounds on the father. Physicians gave it as their opinion that if the boy's madness was caused by the use of milk, the whole family must suffer a horrible death sooner or later.

The only full pensioner on the revolutionary roll in Massachusetts, is Benjamin Smith, of Grafton. There are other revolutionary pensioners, but none besides Mr. Smith who served over three years in the army. Mr. Smith was a fier, and was with the army nearly four years. He is now 98 years of age, his birth day occurring on the 8th of this month, and is quite feeble, being confined to his room.

Rev. Mr. Goble, the Baptist missionary who left this city on the 5th of November by the Baltic, still remains in San Francisco, with his wife and child, awaiting an opportunity to go direct to Japan. He turns the time of his tarry there to a good account, by lecturing on the customs of the country which he has selected as his future field of labor, and is creating a good deal of interest in his enterprise.

Reading the discussion of a bill granting a divorce in the Nebraska Legislature, one of the members related an instance of sharp practice of a couple resident in that territory. They applied to the Legislature and obtained a divorce, and immediately the man and wife pre-empted 160 acres of land apiece, and having proved their title thereto, were married again the next day, after securing 160 acres of land by the operation.

Judge Charles J. Ingersoll died at New Haven on Tuesday of last week. He was the United States Judge for that district, and Assistant Judge in the District and Circuit Courts of Southern New York. He was appointed Clerk of the United States Court for that District in 1818, and filled the place for nearly thirty years.

Miss Stewart, of Cumberland county, Pa., was so badly scolded a short time ago by meeting a will-o-the-wisp, that she was taken ill upon reaching home, and in a short time afterwards died from the effects of the prostration of her nervous system, superinduced by the fright.

The steamer Northerner, bound to Portland, on the Pacific coast, was wrecked January 6, near Cape Mendocino. Eleven of the passengers and twenty-two of the crew were lost. The vessel is a total loss. The mail and treasure were saved.

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Mr. and Mrs. Annin, residing near the High Bridge of the New Jersey Central Railroad, are supposed to be the largest couple in this country. The gentleman's weight is 700 pounds, and his lady's weight 500 pounds. Mr. Annin's age is about 45, and Mrs. Annin's about 40. It requires six yards of cassimere for Mr. Annin's pants, and nine yards of cloth for a coat. He and his wife keep a public house at a place called Peg's Pebble. It is said that the New York Museum offered the couple \$1,500 per year and their expenses if they would come to New York; but they refused on the ground that they did not wish to be looked at so much. They began to increase in size about seventeen years of age.

A young lady from one of the hill towns of Massachusetts is now teaching in Virginia. After the John Brown affair, notice was given out that she could not have any of her letters from the Post-office until they had been opened and read in the presence of witnesses, to see if they contained any "incendiary matter." She went to the office and demanded that her letters should be delivered to her unopened. The postmaster looked at her a moment, saw that she meant what she said, and delivered her letters to her. She still remains there teaching, unmolested, but says that all that saves her from a coat of tar and feathers is the fact that she is a woman.

In Cincinnati it has been decided that the colored people are entitled to ride in the city cars. The case arose from the ejection of a negro woman from the cars. The judge said that "no matter what class or color, so that the person behaves properly, and is not afflicted with an infectious disease, the company, as a common carrier, has no legal right to prevent him or her riding, and that this decision was founded upon the law of rail."

Mr. Piper, of Camden, Maine, recently sold to New York houses 800 lbs. of fine fresh salmon, taken at Camden last June. At the time they were taken the fish were submitted to the process of freezing, and have been kept in that state by a new and peculiar chemical process daily applied. The salmon cost 18 cents per pound. They were sold to the New York house for 60 cents per pound.

Miss Hannah Tyler, of Frankfort, Me., came near losing her life by applying a small quantity of creosote to kill the nerve of a decayed tooth. In about two hours after the application she was thrown into convulsions, and remained insensible through the day. For some time her life was despaired of. She now lies dangerously ill from congestion of the brain.

A colored man, his wife and one child, who had escaped from slavery at the South, reached Boston on the 1st inst., and at once took the "underground road" for Canada. At Concord, Mass., the supplies gave out, but a sufficient amount of funds was at once furnished to convey the fugitive family in comfort to the domains of Queen Victoria.

Among other questions of order raised in the Senate was the point whether a Senator might eat and speak at the same time, a performance which Mr. Spinoza undertook, and it was decided that there was nothing either in the rules of the Senate or Jefferson's Manual forbidding such proceedings.

It is stated that in addition to the \$94,000 which the State of Maine has been defrauded of by its late treasurer, Elder Peck, the sum of \$10,000 has been found to be owed by him outside of his liabilities to the State, besides what may not yet be matured. This carries the amount up to \$104,000.

Mr. Ashel Baker, while at the house of his brother in Paliski, N. Y., was observed to be falling over, and was caught and supported by his brother and wife. He was found to be entirely dead, and had not breathed or moved a muscle; his death was literally an instantaneous one.

A Miss Thompson, in Tennessee, has recovered \$15,000 in a suit for a breach of promise against a man named Patterson. The most eminent counsel in the State were engaged upon it. The verdict is the heaviest ever rendered in a case of this kind in Tenn.

Each of the crew of the Fox have been presented by Lady Franklin with an elegant silver watch, valued at £10, bearing a suitable inscription on the outer case and surmounted by an engraving representing the Fox in full sail.

The Board of Directors of the Harlem Gas Light Company, have decided to reduce the price of their gas to consumers from three dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet to three dollars. The order for reduction will take effect immediately.

The Warren (N. J.) Journal notices the death of a cow, caused by a snake inside two feet long, and an inch in diameter, dying inside of her. The snake was of the water species, and it is supposed the cow swallowed it when small, in drinking from a brook.

The general postoffice department has instructed a Virginia postmaster that he should not condemn and burn all the numbers of an abolition newspaper, but only such numbers as contain incendiary matter.

In the Supreme Court, at Lockport, N. Y., a verdict of \$3,500 was given against the New York Central Railroad, in favor of Mr. Jesse H. Warren, for the loss of an arm, owing to an accident on the road.

The farmers say the winter so far has been first rate for wheat. During the great part of the winter the ground has been frozen tight, and most of the time a blanket of snow has covered it, good as a thick spread of manure.

It is said that out of a German population of fifty thousand in the State of Wisconsin, there is not a single individual from the Federal confided in the Penitentiary of the State.

H. A. Mansfield, of Boston, skated fifteen miles in sixty-five minutes on the Nashua river, on Saturday of last week, thereby winning a prize of \$50, offered by citizens of Grotton.

A South Carolina paper notices the death of a mule, whose age was known to be 62 years at the time of his death. Such an instance of longevity is without a parallel.

The French Government is making experiments with the electric light for lighthouses, with so great success that it is hoped it may soon be put into service.

The new Republican Chief Justice of Iowa is a Spiritualist, and it is stated that he has "a castle at Keokuck for the reception of invisible ghosts."

The treasurer of the Pomerton Mill Corporation has advertised the whole of their property to be sold in one lot, at Lawrence, on the 23d inst.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher met with a serious accident on Wednesday last week, by being thrown out of a gig in Fulton street, Brooklyn, the horse having taken fright. She was accompanied by her little boy, aged a bout eight years, and a nurse, but neither of the latter was much hurt. Mr. B.'s injuries were chiefly about the head.

The Winstead Herald states that a citizen of that town invested several years since \$48 in the stock of the Hartford Insurance Company. The stock gradually advanced and dividends began to roll in. The fortunate purchaser has now received four thousand dollars in cash dividends upon the original purchase, while the stock itself is worth four thousand besides.

A brutal schoolmaster, at Boardman, Ohio, has been put on bond for beating a young lady of eighteen with an ox gad until her back was black and blue. The girl was good-looking, and had resisted the teacher's advances to courtship.

Judge Gould stated, on opening court, a few days since, in Troy, that he had that morning received six applications for divorce. At this rate the applications for divorce will soon exceed the marriages.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the last annual report, inform the stockholders and the public that there has not been a life lost upon their line, and this notwithstanding that in 1859 there were 1,459,110 passengers transported, and 52,839,691 miles traveled.

In St. Paul, Minn., there are in confinement two men for the brutal murder of their wives, and one woman soon to be executed for husband murder.

The artesian well in Columbus, Ohio, has reached a depth of two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight feet, and still no water. The boring is discontinued, as the funds are exhausted.

A female opium-eater, Julia Parson, died recently in Pittsburg jail. She had been for some years a confirmed vagrant.

A negro man was sold at public sale, in Thomaston, Ga., a few days since, for the sum of \$3,500. His purchaser was shortly afterwards offered four thousand for him.

The Countess of Newburgh is the oldest member of the titled British aristocracy, and has entered her 99th year, with sight and memory but slightly impaired.

SPECIAL NOTICES. QUARTERLY MEETING. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Scott, Preston, and Associates Church will be held, by Divine permission, with the Church in session, commencing on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. Introductory discourse by Bro. J. C. Clarke; Bro. J. R. Irish alternate. D. P. CURTIS, Clerk.

LETTERS. Jas. A. Begg, Wm. M. Jones, S. Davison, T. P. Merritt, E. R. Clarke, A. J. Throth, Truman Saunders, F. C. Davis, (goes from here regularly); E. Lyster, W. B. Gillette, W. F. Randolph, (the letter referred to was never received); D. P. Curtis, L. C. Rogers, John Davis, L. A. Davis, J. G. Green, Mrs. S. H. Goodrich, Thos. Fisher, H. W. Randolph, (received for N. L. B., June 12, '57, \$5, which he paid to the end of vol. 12, '58, since which time no money has been received for him); Erastus Clarke, David Coon, N. V. Hull, A. W. Coon.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Thos. P. Merritt, Editor, \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 52. Wm. Wightman, Niles, 2 00 14 52. Thos. Vars, Southampton, Ill., 4 00 16 52. Jared Stillman, Akron, Ill., 2 00 18 52. Samuel P. Griffin, Pardee, Kan., 3 00 17 52. Mrs. A. Butler, 1 00 17 52. H. B. Davis, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00 15 52. Orrin L. Bassett, Walworth, Wis., 2 00 16 52. Nat. Coon, 2 00 16 52. Wm. B. Maxson, 4 00 16 52. S. Munroe, Indian Creek, Mich., 2 00 16 25. Eben Clarke, 2 00 17 9. David Coon, Plainfield, 4 00 16 52. C. H. Stillman, DeRayton, N. J., 4 00 16 52. Esther Crandall, 2 00 16 52.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Truman Saunders, Southampton, Ill., \$3 00. Dennis Saunders

Miscellaneous.

Gone Home. To the Friends of the late Rev. Samuel Baker, who departed this life May 10, 1859.

'Tis done! his toil on earth is o'er; He'll join in life's great work no more; Now free, he roves the world of light, Where sorrow ends—beyond all night.

No iron creed could ever bind The power of his searching mind, For Truth to him did high appear, Above all else, the thing most dear.

His classic mind was richly fraught With treasures from the realm of thought, In which he delved until his brain Was by the effort almost slain.

This life, to him, was vast and grand; He saw his race exalted stand— God's noblest work, he sought to show, Could live sublime while here below.

When driven from his temple door, He'd break the Word upon the shore, To starting ones that felt their need, Of Him, who for their souls did bleed.

And often, too, the evening air Did bear above his fervent prayer; While kindly stars so warmly shed Approving light upon his head!

He now has reached his final home, Far, far beyond the azure dome, Beyond all care—above all strife, That ever cling to mortal life.

Oh, sweetly may his ashes rest, And green the turf lay on his breast, While richest odors lend perfume To render fresh the sacred tomb!

CONVERSE G. C. COLLINS.

Rockland, Maine, May 12, 1859.

American Machine-Made Watches.

The works of the American Watch Company at Waltham, near Boston, offered a striking proof of the beneficial application of mechanical ingenuity and skill in combination which characterizes our countrymen. Two ideas, fully embraced, have led to the complete success. First, the making of all the pieces by patterns, each adapted to all alike, so as to admit of large quantities being forwarded from hand to hand, instead of the European practice of making each piece for its particular place, fitted only for its particular watch.

Second, the application of most ingenious and perfect machinery to all parts of the work, in the production of pieces which, in Europe are fabricated solely by the sight of the eye and slight of the hand of each individual workman. Mr. A. L. Dennison, the original projector of the scheme, and now the manager of the works, a native of Maine, and bred to the watch business, believed that it was practicable to make watches in numbers, with all the pieces of uniform size, and formed by machinery, just in the way that muskets have long been manufactured at the Springfield Armory.

And after long study and many experiments, he has the satisfaction of seeing the scheme perfectly successful. Already thirty thousand watches have been made, of uniform construction and size, and put into circulation under an express warranty of their quality as time-keepers, and the most ample testimonials are given in their favor from numerous and competent persons who have given them a full trial.

A visit to the works at Waltham is exceedingly interesting and instructive in regard to the capability of machinery for the production of the finest mechanical processes. By the old method, the processes of boring holes and shaping wheels and pinions and bringing them to a size, were done by the drill-bow alone, a slow method, and depending wholly on the quick eye and steady hand of the workmen, who only acquired the requisite skill by long years of apprenticeship. At Waltham, all this is done by lathes connected with a steam-driven shaft, and the boring or cutting tools guided by machines of most ingenious contrivance, so as to make the pieces absolutely uniform in all their dimensions.

Take, for instance, a pinion, which is made out of the solid steel wire drawn for the purpose. Some of this is drawn plain and some with grooves for the teeth. In either case, the arbor or axle is turned to the exact size and taper, the ends drilled to receive the pivot-jaws, and the teeth cut to their shape and distance, all by various machinery, and with such absolute uniformity that any one piece will fit its place in any other watch of the same pattern. In like manner, the stones for pivots are first cut, and then rounded and brought to a size, polished, and fitted for use by machines, tended by young women who acquire the requisite skill by a few weeks' practice. Little screws, so minute that it takes one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand to weigh a pound, are cut from the wire with surpassing rapidity, threaded, and the heads finished with complete accuracy.

Every step of every process with every piece is measured and recorded, with an accuracy extending to the 2,500th part of an inch, so that, in the few cases in which the slightest differences are admissible, any piece can be replaced, if required, at any distance of place or time, by merely sending the number of the watch.

The tools and mechanical movements by which all these results are so completely accomplished, are nearly all of original contrivance, and if fully and scientifically described, would excite general admiration for their ingenuity. But it is not the wish of the proprietors, nor have we room or time, to publish such a description. No patent rights have been secured, as priority of use is deemed more beneficial than a patent.

both male and female, appear intelligent and respectable; and the work is not found to be detrimental either to general health or to eyesight. In the light of political economy it is stated that already the importation of English watches of the class sold at moderate prices, is greatly diminished. The cheap Swiss qualities are not affected by the American make. As a commentary on the theories of the Protective system, it may be observed that this success has been achieved by American skill and perseverance, aided by a protective duty of four per cent. on parts of watches, and eight per cent. on watches complete.

There is only one remark that needs to be made in addition, which is, that such a triumph of mechanism may be considered final, and that if watches can be made by machinery, there is hardly any product of human labor which cannot be made by machinery, with the supervision of intelligent operatives.

An Exile from Alabama.

Every day fresh instances of banishment are occurring in all parts of the South. Northern men are coming away in armies—driven out of sixteen States, and made exiles in their own country. A purser on one of the Southern steamers which arrived a few days ago in this city said: "We are having crowds of passengers, for we are bringing home all the abolitionists." The men who are driven away are not generally abolitionists until they become so after their expulsion. A peaceable workman in South Carolina, who never has had a thought about slavery until a mob tar and feathers him, and sends him to New York, becomes very naturally a strong abolitionist by the time he reaches Sandy Hook. In this way, South Carolina is now doing more to make genuine anti-slavery men than all the North together.

Since our last issue we have been called upon at our office by a fresh exile, who was recently driven away, in a very elegant and polite style, from a very aristocratic circle of society in Alabama. The manner of the expulsion was so dainty and chivalrous that we cannot forbear to narrate the circumstances.

Dr. Meigs Case, an intelligent and educated gentleman, formerly of Otsego county, in this State, went to Salem, Alabama, in September last, to take charge of the Alabama Female College. This institution, which had formerly been prosperous, had for some years past been running down under the inefficient management of Southern teachers. Dr. Case, on arriving at Salem, found himself welcomed by the most intelligent part of the community, who said to him, "We have to look to the North for teachers, for we never yet have found a Southern man who was not too lazy to teach a school." Dr. C. found that the old "field-school," or the "ten-hour" system was in vogue in that town, as in many other parts of the State. According to this system, the scholars and teachers go to school at daylight, and stay all day in or around the school-buildings. Each scholar recites, not in a class with others, but by himself. After his lesson is over, he roams about the grounds and indulges himself in a pleasing variety of idle amusements. This constitutes, in Alabama, "a day's schooling."

Dr. C., after receiving assurance of aid from the chief citizens of the place, agreed to undertake the management of the institution. He immediately began making arrangements for the thorough reorganization of the establishment. His design was to begin the first term with the beginning of the New Year. To this end, he wrote to the North, and engaged the services of assistant teachers, ordered from Northern publishers the necessary school-books, and sent for other members of his family. But while the teachers, the books, and the family were just on the point of starting for the South, he was waited on by a "Committee on the safety of the Union," who politely informed him that public opinion, during the last few months, had undergone such remarkable changes, that it was now no longer expedient to permit the residence of a Northern man in a Southern community. The time had come, they said, when Southern men must be watchful of their institutions, and must rid themselves promptly of all persons whose influence was likely to be cast, in however faint a degree, against the system of slavery. Dr. C. had never made any expression of views on either side of the question; but the fact that he was a Northern man was a sufficient pretext for his banishment. The gentlemen who had given him the most cordial welcome to the place were the most active in procuring his summary dismissal. They stated, with true chivalric politeness, that they regretted to compel him to leave, but apologized by adding that the state of the times demanded prompt expulsion. They concluded their interview by urging him to quit the place at once, intimating that they could not be responsible for his safety if he remained longer than twenty-four hours. A leading physician in the town, who had professed great friendship for Dr. Case, said to him, in parting, "If you had been introduced to our citizens by the Governor of the State, and were as staunch a Democrat as any in Alabama, you still could not be sustained amid the excitement that now pervades all classes of the community."

At this time a bill was before the lower house of the Legislature entailing a fine of \$500 on any school commissioner who should give a certificate of qualification to any Northern man who had not resided ten years within the State, and who was, moreover, an owner of slave property. Dr. Case, perceiving that to attempt to carry out his projected enterprise would not only be useless but hazardous, determined to take the most prudent course, which was to leave the State within the required time. He is now in this city, where he is in negotiation with several institutions of learning from which he has had application since his return.

If Southern men shall succeed in banishing all Northern teachers, the next generation of the chivalry will scarcely know how to read and write. [Independent, Jan. 9.]

THE POWER OF MUSIC.—The following anecdote from the Memoirs of Dr. Armstrong, late Bishop of Grahamstown, illustrates the influence of music upon savages: "While we were conferring with Umballa, my wife, surrounded by Kaffir women and children, went into the chapel; and bidding them sit down quietly, she played solemn tunes on the harmonium we had brought with us, they sitting like things entranced, with earnest faces and motionless limbs, evidently showing that sacred music might become a powerful instrument in influencing and softening them. I heard afterwards that one Kaffir said, that where there was music, there could be no war; and another, listening on Sunday outside the chapel, thought that 'heaven must be there'; and another, a very bad fellow, said that 'he could have almost cried.'"

DR. HAWKES ON TOBACCO.—In Hartford, Conn., Jan. 20th, Dr. Hawkes preached a forcible sermon on the use of Tobacco. "A large audience listened to it, and I understand its repetition is to be formally requested by a number of young men connected with the various religious congregations in the city. It is not time for benevolent and Christian men, especially ministers of the Gospel, to turn their attention more to this great evil! Surely, if fully and candidly considered, it cannot but be so regarded; as most prejudicial to health, cleanliness, good manners, and morals, tending

Drunkard's Land.

The far-famed and very populous country of the Drunkard's Land, was discovered at a very early period. Noah visited it soon after the flood, since which time the tide of emigration to that place has been perpetual, notwithstanding there have been many evil reports respecting the country; and the propriety of emigrating thither has been much doubted. Drunkard's Land is situated directly opposite the beautiful continent of Sobriety. It is bounded on the north by the Moderate Ocean; on the east by Irregularity; on the west by Brutality; on the south by Bottomless Pit. The capital of the country is a large and populous city called Brandy-wine, situated at the head of the country, and regarded as its principal stronghold.

The inhabitants differ much in form and stature, though they all resemble each other in some particulars. Their eyes are almost uniformly red or of an inflamed appearance, and sometimes their noses partake of the same hue. Their gait is more apt to be zig zag than straight forward. They are very social among themselves, but are quite exclusive of all others—or at least they very much prefer "birds of their own feather."

You arrive at Drunkard's Land by embarking at Natural Appetite, a thriving town on the coast of Health. You will doubtless take one of the steamers of Bacchus's Line. (Now, Bacchus is Emperor of Drunkard's Land.) After embarking, you cross the Moderate Ocean, sail around Tipping Point, pass Cape Decency, sail through Riot Bay, and you are there in sight of your destination.

The first land that meets your view is the Convivial Mountain, at the base of which is Brandy-wine, the capital, where you embark. Here it is expected that you will refresh yourself—indeed, it could be hardly possible for you not to do so, for as you enter the port your ears are saluted with most enchanting music, and as you proceed through the town you see most beautiful provisions for your comfort. You are conducted by persons stationed for the purpose, through the principal street to a stately edifice, gorgeously decorated, where a banqueting hall is amply furnished with all that could please the eye or gratify the taste, and servants are in waiting to receive and welcome the expected passengers of His Majesty's ships. You find the proprietor of the house a jolly, good natured fellow, willing to contribute to your comfort at almost any expense. Being, as of course you would be, hungry, thirsty and weary, you regale yourself even to satiety. All is mirth and hilarity, and ere you are aware you become enchanted with the gorgeousness of your surroundings—you partake of the same mirthful spirit as that of your companions—you join the giddy whirl and soon become entranced into a state of phrenzied obliviousness. After a season you awake as from a dream, to realize that you are in Bacchus' dominions, on the borders of Drunkard's Land.

ON BEAUTY IN LEGS.—Old Lady Chestersfield thus gives a woman's view of this matter, in talking to her niece: As a rule, good men have good legs. Crooked leg, crooked mind; that is one of my mottoes, and one which I have very seldom found to be in fault. Your dear papa had a prejudice against tall men. I am more tolerant; and yet I can't help thinking that they get morally warped from twisting their legs beneath them, as they are in the habit of doing. What dreadful legs some of our most atrocious criminals have had. The infamous Burke, my dear, who pitch-plastered people to death before you were born, and sold their bodies to the surgeons, had the very worst pair of bow-legs that ever was seen. Look what spoiling their legs by sitting tailor-fashion has brought the Turks to. In my young days, a tight leg was a pretty accurate sign of a gentleman; in your young days, the loose, or peg-top leg is fashionable. People who wear tight trousers now-a-days are either dancing masters, waiters, actors, or sporting characters and prize fighters, ostlers, and omnibus conductors. But, ah! what exquisite turned legs and feet I have seen in the days when the aristocracy wore white kerseymeres, silk stockings, and pumps. * * * I do not object to your studying the extremities of the opposite sex with sufficient assiduity; for next to a man's heart and morals, you should institute a rigid inquiry into the condition of his legs. A man may gain great victories, or suffer shameful defeat, through his legs. Never mind the ridiculous American purists who are too modest to call a spade a spade, and a leg a leg, and nicknaming them "supporters," go straightway to devise the absurd and immodest Bloomer costume, giving rise, as it does, to ribald comments from men on a part of lady's dress to which they have no business, and ought to know nothing about. But you are a brave English girl, and as you see hundreds of men's legs every day, you have a right to study, to observe, and to form your opinions on them. [Home Journal.]

A BIT OF ROMANCE.—The visit of the Patnam Phalanx from Hartford to our city last summer, resulted in the capture of the gallant commander of that splendid corps by a lady of this city. A son of Connecticut, who emigrated to Boston from Hartford, and has pursued a profitable business here, resolved to entertain the phalanx at one of the principal hotels on an evening. He mentioned his intention to his landlady, the proprietress of one of our most fashionable boarding houses, and she immediately proposed that the entertainment should be gotten up at her own house. Her proposal was accepted. An evening party was given at her mansion, and the members of the phalanx enjoyed the hospitalities there dispensed, very much to their satisfaction. The commander of the company became enamored of the lady of the establishment to that degree, that before he returned home, he asked her to continue the acquaintance so pleasantly begun. A correspondence ensued, and the gallant commander soon surrendered at discretion, and the parties are to be united in wedlock within a few days. "Peace hath her conquests" etc. [Boston Herald.]

DR. HAWKES ON TOBACCO.—In Hartford, Conn., Jan. 20th, Dr. Hawkes preached a forcible sermon on the use of Tobacco. "A large audience listened to it, and I understand its repetition is to be formally requested by a number of young men connected with the various religious congregations in the city. It is not time for benevolent and Christian men, especially ministers of the Gospel, to turn their attention more to this great evil! Surely, if fully and candidly considered, it cannot but be so regarded; as most prejudicial to health, cleanliness, good manners, and morals, tending

to induce dyspepsia, nervous disorders of all kinds, debility, sleeplessness, inertia of mind and body, leanness, prodigality, foulness of breath and presence, intolerable vulgarities and impositions upon the comforts of others, stimulating a thirst for intoxicating drinks and other sensual indulgences, debasing thus the whole nature, and rendering every one who uses it more or less a nuisance to others. It is here not reason for the fear expressed by Dr. Hawkes, that the general prevalence of this habit will, in the course of one or two generations more, show a manifest effect in the deterioration of the race physically, as well as morally? [Cor. of the Independent.]

TOO SERIOUS A MATTER TO BE MADE A JOKE OR.—A board, on which was written, "To the memory of the Commissioner of Highways," was placed in a heap of mud, in Eighth street, near Chesnut. A store-keeper in the neighborhood, wishing to direct public attention to the monument and inscription, made a finger board, and directed his boy to place it in such a position that it would attract the attention of passers by. While the lad was thus engaged, a policeman arrested him, as was alleged, at the instance of a Supervisor of streets, and took him before Alderman Beiler. The store-keeper followed, and at the Alderman's office stated that the boy was acting under his orders, and that he was alone responsible, if there had been a violation of law. Upon this statement, the magistrate gravely decided to hold him to keep the peace, on the ground that the act was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and to hold up the Commissioner of Highways to ridicule and contempt. [Phila. Ledger.]

WOMAN'S WAGES IN CALIFORNIA.—Work is paid in this State by the job or by the day, without reference to the sex of the party that performs it. A washer-woman gets three dollars a day in the country; a carpenter gets no more. A lady teacher gets the same wages that a gentleman would, teaching the same class. If males have ever predominated among the teachers, it was because the supply of teaching material was mostly of the masculine gender. But it does not predominate now, whatever it might once have done. Of the seventy-five teachers recently appointed by the Board of Education to take charge of the city schools, thirteen were males and sixty-two females.

A BOY FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—A death of a most extraordinary character took place at Ottawa, Canada, recently. Some men were about to slaughter an ox, and attached one end of a rope to the horns, and passed the other through the door, into the slaughter house, and were driving the animal in. When the beast was driven in, it made a sudden movement towards the corner where the boy Simon O'Donnell was, and was instantly seized by the nose by one of the butcher's dogs, when it roared out loudly, and the boy dropped to the ground in an instant, perfectly dead.

DR. BAAKEE. 704 TREATS ALL DISEASES. SPECIAL attention given to all chronic diseases—Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, all diseases of the Lungs, MOUTH, THROAT, and LINGS; all cases of every description cured successfully.—LUMBAGO, LUMBAR ACHNESSES, SCROTAL RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, OR CONVULSIONS, DYSPEPSIA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA; The very worst cases of Piles cured in a short time; also diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. There are many diseases incidental to women and children which are treated with distinguished success. All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores, or Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Fistula of every description, Scald Head, Wens, Polypus of the Nose, or in any other part of the body; Tumors and Swellings of every description, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instruments. These last-named diseases cannot be cured by correspondence; therefore all such patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision. Dr. Baakee has made a new discovery of a "Fluid," that will produce absorption of the "Catarrh," and restore permanent vision to the Eye, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the EYES AND EARS are successfully treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Baakee has constantly on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL EYES AND TYMPANUMS, or EAR-DRUMS; which are suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Ear-Trumpets of every description; also every variety of artificial articles known in the world—a large assortment of beautiful and durable ARTIFICIAL HANDS, with the Arm and Elbow attachment; Artificial feet, with the Ankle, Leg, and Knee-Joint attachment. These articles are perfectly natural, and adapted for either sex, and can be sent by express to any part of the world. All kinds of Trusses for Hernia or Rupture of every description for either sex, and Trusses particularly adapted for females in a weak condition; also for those with Protruding Uteri. Doctor Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful physiologists and surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the world. All letters directed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents to pay postage and incidental expenses. All chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, which will require his personal supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. DOCTOR BAAKEE, 604 Broadway, a few doors above Fourth-st., dec15-174 New York City.

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