

THE SABBATH RECORDER is devoted to the exposition and illustration of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote a vital piety and vigorous benevolent action...

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 849.

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

itself, it transuses its amarantine qualities to the objects around it. Every Christian is useful in his life, but the goodly cedars are the most useful afterward.

SPURGEON ON SMOKING. Mr. Spurgeon was invited by a wealthy gentleman in the country, some forty miles from London, to come to his place and preach.

LIBERTY AND UNION. The sublime and eloquent words of Daniel Webster, in his famous reply to Hayne, are not unfamiliar to most American readers.

THE CHARACTER OF LUTHER. Luther's soul was full of music and gladness, as he gazed upon the beauties of nature. He believed that the earth was the Lord's and the fullness thereof.

THE INDIAN'S CONSERVATION.—"I understand," said John Sunday, the converted Indian chief, to a congregation which he was called to address at Plymouth, England, in the year 1837.

A COUNTRYMAN AND AN INFIDEL.—Collins, the free-thinker, met a plain countryman going to church. He asked him where he was going.

LITTLE ACTS GREAT.—Little acts are the elements of true greatness. They raise life's value like the little figures over the larger ones in arithmetic, to its highest power.

THE ALPINE FIELD. BY JAMES T. FIELD. Brightened once where Alpine storms have buried hosts of martial forms, halting with feet, benumbed with cold.

VIEWS ON SLAVERY—NO. 4. When I commenced writing on this subject, it was not my intention to extend my observations through more than one or two papers.

THE CHARACTER OF LUTHER. Luther's soul was full of music and gladness, as he gazed upon the beauties of nature. He believed that the earth was the Lord's and the fullness thereof.

LITTLE ACTS GREAT.—Little acts are the elements of true greatness. They raise life's value like the little figures over the larger ones in arithmetic, to its highest power.

Mind us of those sterner times that tried men's souls. We ought to accept it joyfully, if it is granted us to bear some humble part in the great battle of truth against error.

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE REPORT NATURALLY divides into two parts—that relating to the doings of the Board, and that relating to the doings of Alfred University.

BOARD OF UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES. Rev. Nathan V. Hull, President, Alfred. Hon. Thomas B. Stillman, New York. Rev. Thomas B. Brown, Genesee.

seeking literary, civil, or political promotion and influence. Every one preparing for the higher duties of life, by appropriate culture, has a long and arduous road before him.

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THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In presenting the Fifth Annual Report of the Executive Board of this Society, permit us to preface it with a few thoughts on our denominational position, and some of its necessary consequences and duties.

THE SABBATH LAW IS OLD—its observance requires sacrifice—it is unpopular—three things decidedly unfavorable to its speedy and popular observance. Oldness of itself is sufficient to render a thing unpopular with many, while newness gives zest and interest to almost any principle or science.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 25, 1860.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

THE MINISTER AND THE PEOPLE.

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn."

To deal in Heaven's jurisdiction, is the highest office God has given to man. This is the work of the gospel minister. He should be honored for his work's sake.

Bit is he to do all this without the aid of the church? Has the church no other duty than to watch for the minister's errors? Is his voice alone to be heard in all her ordinances?

"Take up the mantle which the prophets wore, Warn with their warnings, show the Christ once more Bond, scourged, and crucified, in his blameless poor, And shake above our head, The unquenched bolts, that blazon Hisosiah's hand."

LETTERS TO MY SABBATH-SCHOOL.

The Sabbath in New York! There is ever in New York a Sabbath. In its regular weekly recurrence, the Sabbath of God's own choice and blessing is in New York as it is everywhere.

But there are other churches. Bound together by the love of some neglected truth, more precious than money, they meet in halls and less commodious rooms. Among them are found earnest men, whose religious life is sublime in the moral heroism and devotion

which nerves them. Each of them has some cherished idea, neglected by the rest, and it is their purpose to bring that idea into life and being among mankind. Some of these ideas are true; others false. Let them work as they will, truth will ultimately prevail.

God speed the Sabbath-school. It has for its trophies some of the best men, whose influence is a blessing to the world, whom it has taken from haunts of vice and woe, and who otherwise would have been a curse to themselves and mankind.

Yours truly, J. S.

NARRAGANSETT ASSOCIATION.

Delegates and brethren from about twenty churches, formerly connected with the Warren Baptist Association, convened with the Baptist Church in Locustville, R. I., October 2d, 1860, for the purpose of forming a new body, to be called the Narragansett Association.

Introductory discourse by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, of the "Central Newport," from Psalms xx. 5: "In the name of our God we will set up our banner." The minister referred to the interesting circumstances which called them together; that they had come to set up their banner in the name of the Lord; that those who trust in this name should be as Mount Zion. All other names perish, but the name of the Lord endureth forever.

The Decalogue of ancient time was the compendium of moral truth. The symbols pointed to Christ. 'It was animating to mark the piety of the ancient church, as they set up their banners in the name of the Lord; and though heathen philosophers boast, yet godly men were not found except under this banner. Christ is the rock upon which we plant our standard. It is with great pleasure that we compare the piety of the present dispensation with that of the ancient church. Truth is marching to victory. In view of this fact, we unfurl our banner with rejoicing. 1st. The church is a kingdom which Christ governs. 2d. The church is the field for the cultivation of our moral and religious natures. 3d. It is the depository of the Divine perfections. There is no way in which the devil can so effectually destroy us as to corrupt the church. We should rejoice that the foundation is laid, and there is room enough for all to work. The speaker referred to the worthy Backus, and spoke of the importance of harmonizing with the righteous dead. A Baptist church is a standing witness against formalism. Obedience to God and a living piety is inscribed on all of our banners. Baptism is emblematical of the resurrection. The Lord's Supper is emblematical of the death of Christ. Our banner is a distinct appeal to the conscience. We have no right to involve the conscience, either by laws, by creeds, or by tradition. Baptists have never lent their hand to persecute their brethren; but being republican in spirit, they have labored to enact laws against taxation and persecution. In conclusion, he said that God had set his seal of approbation upon these gatherings of Baptist churches. They had come together to honor God, to strengthen each other, and to unfurl their banner in the name of the Lord of hosts.

After the sermon, the Association was called to order, with a few appropriate remarks, by the Rev. S. Adlam, of the "First Newport." They then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election (the highest ballots only being announced) of Rev. A. G. Palmer, Moderator; and Rev. N. K. Bennett and D. M. C. Stedman, clerks.

The first business of the afternoon session was reading the letters from the churches. Communications were then called for, and a letter was read from the Six Principle Baptist Association. Delegates from this body were called up, and invited to a seat with the other denominations were invited to participate in their deliberations.

his idea under this head by many striking incidents of victories achieved by the power of the gospel. 2d. The cross was a fountain of sympathy. 3d. As we gaze upon the cross, we learn lessons of patience and endurance under trials. Our trials are not to be compared with those which our Saviour suffered for us. 4th. The weapons formed against religion are converted into instruments for its advancement. The Catholic said, "that when they found Adam's skull, there was between his teeth an apple seed; this seed was from an apple from the tree which bore the forbidden fruit; this seed was planted, and from it grew the tree from which the cross was made, upon which the Saviour was crucified." A tree was killed to make it, but from it came the tree of life. Saul of Tarsus was a great battering-ram, bent to destroy religion. He met Jesus, was conquered, and became a powerful advocate of that which he once destroyed. He gloried in the cross. It was the way of reconciliation. It is our watchword, to battle now, and to victory when we are dead.

The Rev. Dr. Benedict, author of the "History of the Baptists," whose locks were silvered by the frosts of eighty-one winters, led the conference exercise in the evening. He gave a brief outline of his labors as a historian. He supposed that the time had been when he knew more of the history of different Christian denominations than any other living man. As he turned to his conversion and his hope in the gospel, he was very successful in leading the congregation into a devotional spirit. A large number, after him, spoke of their conversion, of their love to the Saviour, and their desire for the salvation of sinners. These exhortations were interspersed with prayers and songs of praise. The spirit of the Lord seemed to rest upon the people, and all felt that it was an occasion of interest and real profit.

October 3d, there was a prayer meeting at seven o'clock in the morning. Business meeting at nine o'clock. Committees reported, delegates appointed to the Six Principle Baptists and Free Will Baptists. Delegates appointed to the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association were, Rev. A. G. Palmer and Rev. G. H. Clarke. The delegates were instructed to write, if they could not attend the meetings of the Association. At ten o'clock, listened to a sermon by Rev. M. Bell, of Wickford. Some items of business at the opening of the afternoon session; after which the Circular Letter was read by Eld. Palmer. He referred to the reasons which led to their organization, the labor before them, and the happy results anticipated. Dr. Benedict, in remarks approving of the sentiments of the letter, suggested that time be given to the writing of the circular letter; that it be a minute historical document, that could be referred to by the historian in after years. Others suggested that the letter be omitted altogether; that instead of it, each church in its turn give, as it sent up its yearly communication, an account of its origin, of its history, and its present condition. This subject was finally referred to the Business Committee. Preaching at three o'clock, and in the evening.

The business of the Association was conducted with the utmost harmony. The "Revival Melodies" were sung with Christian enthusiasm. Prayer and praise seemed to be the element in which they moved. They seemed to feel that they had set up their banner in the name of the Lord. The Association adjourned to meet with the church at Wickford, on the fourth Tuesday in June next. L. M. C.

HOME NEWS.

MILROX, Oct. 10, 1860. Emigration westward is as natural for our people as for others; and during my eastern trip, last summer, my sympathies were deeply stirred in behalf of those churches which are so much weakened by that emigration. And yet I am quite certain that remonstrances against such changes will be useless. The financially feeble, and the young, will seek for homes in the cheap and fertile valleys of the West. To prevent such from scattering and being dissolved in the great sea of fashionable religion, locations are carefully sought in a sufficiently retired situation to give time for those wishing to avail themselves of such opportunity, before the great flood of emigration shall roll in upon them, and swallow up all the government lands.

Precisely such is the situation of our people in Minnesota, especially in Freeborn county; and these societies are destined to become strong in point of numbers and wealth. The graces of the Spirit, and the longevity of any church, depend entirely upon considerations of vastly another character. Minnesota lies directly in the vein of that rich and beautiful prairie country, that may be described as commencing in Vermillion or Cowles county, Illinois, and running in a north-westerly direction through Central Illinois, crossing the Mississippi into Iowa, encompassing Minnesota, and running on in the same direction (I am informed by those who have explored) for twelve hundred miles, until it reaches the Rocky Mountains, bearing the same general resemblance, both in beauty and fertility. From this heart of the prairie world, arms are running off in different directions, and we in Southern Wisconsin are on one of its outmost branches.

Among our friends in Minnesota, there are yet opportunities for making choice selections, and these opportunities, as the land is now soon coming into market, will rapidly diminish. If it is objected, that there are great inconveniences attending the settling of a new country, we reply, that is doubtless so, and gaunt waxy sometimes stares the adventurer in the face. But that day in that country is quite passed, as you would have admitted, had you been there to partake of that rich Minnesota dinner, the

other day, when, after the enjoyment of a long and interesting meeting, Bro. John W. Ayres invited some of his friends to call and take some of the dainties of his newly opened farm. But I believe only thirty-one accepted his hospitality. Soon we were seated by the long continental table, burdened with the rich products of the new world. Then the potatoes, beets, cabbages, turnips, tomatoes, all of such fine flavor; tomato pies, pumpkin pies; and then such bread, Jersey-made bread, and Jersey-made coffee too; Minnesota butter—quality unsurpassed in the world. And now the fine fat fowls, delicious as they were, might well have complained of having been slighted, while a fragment of that fine-flavored sand-hill crane, that the lad Casper captured the day previous, remained. Then talk of your down-east dishes. What of your clams, and oysters, and lobsters. Why, one could easily imagine himself highly elevated, while enjoying a feast, or even a smack, at such an elevated bird as this, rather than digging in the sandy beach for creeping things, and things that do not creep. But judging from the sentiments practically expressed, all felt to adopt the doctrine of Paul, in his declaration, that every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving. O. P. HULL.

MATTERS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16th, 1860. DEAR RECORDER: It is three weeks to-day since I left Adams. What was then transpiring there, I well remember; what has since taken place I would be glad to know. One week more, God willing, I will be home again. During my absence, preaching is supplied by Revs. A. Cleighorn, Wm. G. Quibell, W. L. Dix, and C. Wardner. The members of the Adams Church are principally farmers, only a few of them residing in the village where the church is located. The distances which the brethren have to come to attend meetings, vary from a few rods to five or six miles. This makes it always difficult to maintain permanently our social meetings. One prayer meeting weekly, is all that is regarded as fixed. Occasionally, for a season, an extra meeting will be started in a neighborhood; for a while it flourishes, but "because it had no depth of earth, and when the sun was up, it was scorched, and wanting root, it withered away."

Hitherto, the Sabbath-school has been too manifest an interest for the church to dispense with. Since its first organization, difficulties and distances have been made to bend to the purpose of the Sabbath-school, which usually numbers about eighty scholars. May the day be far distant when the church can even think of dispensing with her Sabbath-school. Elder Campbell is still preaching to the Independent Church. The "Jefferson county difficulties," which used to occupy so much attention, have had their day. Although there has been no formal settlement, yet it is manifest that their day has passed, and a better day, and a better spirit, prevail. More is thought of that "charity," which is greater than either faith or hope, which covers a multitude of sins, and is the fulfilling of the law. I cannot predict, but certainly hope, the time is not remote, when, though the past may not be forgotten, it will teach its lesson of forbearance and love.

About eight miles from Adams, in the village of Mansville, is a society of Adventists, who have been brought to see the claims of the Bible Sabbath. This society numbers about sixty, and has a pleasant house of worship. Between that society and our own, there has been a growing intimacy, pleasant in itself, and promising good results. These brethren have embraced the Sabbath under disadvantages, and maintained it at a cost, which should reprove many who have been educated in the truth, only to forsake it when business or profit demand. J. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ALLEGANY COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION held its third annual meeting at Angelica, on the 3d of October—J. Allen, President, in the chair. The number of town which reported the past year was 13; teachers, 543; scholars, 2,293; conversions, 9. The subjects discussed at the meeting of the Association are reported in the New Era, as follows:

"Have the interests of Sabbath-Schools been promoted by this Association? How can we increase the interests of this Association?" Can Catholic children be brought into our Sabbath Schools? What are our duties in reference to such families? Ought this Association to have Committees to visit all the Sabbath Schools in the county? How can children be retained in our schools, and their number increased? That we consider the thorough commitment of the lessons of great importance, and by all proper means to be encouraged. That all teachers in Sabbath Schools should be persons of piety. That a judicious system of rewards for punctual attendance and perfect lessons should be encouraged."

The next meeting of the Association is to be held with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, on the first Tuesday in February, 1861.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, sometimes called Timothy Titcomb, is to lecture before the Literary Societies of Alfred University, Oct. 30th, on "Self-Help."

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. SPRING.—On the evening of October 15th, a meeting was held in the Brick Church, in New York, for the purpose of presenting to the venerated Dr. Spring a service of silver plate, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his labor as a minister of the gospel in that church. After appropriate religious services, addresses were made by Shepherd Knapp, Daniel Lord, Jasper Corning, Dr. Spring,

and Rev. Drs. Krebs, Rogers, Humphreys, Murphy and Hoge. The service consisted of twelve goblets, two pitchers, and two twenty-five-inch salvers. On one of the salvers is an engraving of the Old Brick Church, and on the other an engraving of the new edifice. On each is the following inscription: "Presented to Rev. Gardner Spring, D.D., on the 50th anniversary of his pastorate over the Brick Church, August, 1860."

THE DAMASCUS MASSACRE.

Fuad Pasha has imposed a fine upon the Damascenes, of one million dollars, for the benefit of the Christians who have been driven out—about one-sixth to be paid by the Jews, who joined the Mussulmen in plundering the Christian quarters. Comorido, the great Jewish banker, is using his influence to get this part of the fine remitted, but probably will not succeed. The following, translated from *Le Levant*, of Brussels, is a very fair defense of Fuad Pasha's action in this matter:

"The Christian quarter of Damascus will be rebuilt at the expense of the city. In prescribing this measure, Fuad Pasha gives a guarantee for the future, and furnishes a remedy for the deplorable events of the past. It must not be forgotten that the punishment of like for like, blood for blood, eye for eye, has been from time immemorial a part of the custom of the Orientals, they have also always admitted 'composition,' or, in other words, a money compensation for a crime in place of punishment. In the East, one sees every day, in the very courts of justice themselves, the family of the victim withdrawing their complaint against a murderer in view of a compensation regulated by mutual agreement. It is very difficult for us in Europe to understand this traffic with justice, but it forms a part of the laws, religions, and customs of the East. So Fuad Pasha, in causing the Christian quarter of Damascus to be rebuilt at the expense of the city, well knows that he is opposing the most effectual obstacle to similar disasters. During many generations—for nothing is forgotten among the Orientals—they will recount in all the wealthy families of Damascus how, in such a year, our fathers were forced to sacrifice so many millions of piasters to reconstruct the houses of the Christians, which had been burned or pillaged by miserable wretches, who misconstrued the principles of Islamism. Let us take care, then, to prevent the return of these crimes, of which our fathers were innocent, but for which they were compelled to pay so dearly, the guilty ones having nothing to pay with."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—An act was passed last winter, by the Legislature of New York, which greatly modifies the old law in regard to the punishment of murder. The act authorizes juries to substitute imprisonment for life in the place of hanging for murder in the first degree. It also provides that murderers sentenced to death shall not be executed within a year from the day on which such sentence was passed; and even then, the execution cannot take place "until a warrant shall be issued by the Governor, under the great seal of the State." Finally, it makes the new law apply to persons convicted under the old. The provisions of the act are so absurd and conflicting, that some of the judges of the Supreme Court have refused to try murder cases under it.

PRESENT TO ABD-EL-KADER.—There is now on its way to Syria a magnificent present from the President of the United States to his Excellency Said Abd-el-Kader, of Damascus. It consists of two Colt's holster pistols, mounted with silver, and beautifully ornamented with arabesque work, in a rose-wood case, also silver mounted. It was designed by the government for some notable in Syria, as a token of their appreciation of the handsome treatment which our ambassador, Hon. James Williams, received in Syria last year. It goes now to Abd-el-Kader, as an expression of not only this feeling, but of gratitude for his having protected the Christians of Damascus, including the American consul, during the late riots there.

TESTIMONIAL TO A SHIPMASTER.—Captain Wilson, of the brig Minnie Shiffer, who behaved so nobly in rescuing the six hundred persons from the burning steamship *Connaught*, is likely to be rewarded for his deed. The New York agents of the *Connaught* have set on foot a subscription to get a testimonial for him. The passengers have already raised a sum sufficient to purchase a beautiful chronometer. The Bostonians have also a subscription under way to present him with a similar testimonial. In three days, the New York subscription exceeded five thousand dollars.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—John B. Gough is now engaged in delivering in New York a series of five Temperance Lectures, under the direction of a Committee appointed by the World's Temperance Convention, held in 1853. The following are the members of that committee: Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine; Hon. Malcolm Cameron, of Canada; Hon. Judge O'Neal, of North Carolina; General Casey, of Ohio; Christian Kenner, of Maryland; and Professor Amasa McCoy, of Albany, New York, Corresponding Secretary.

THE BALL given to the Prince of Wales, in New York, is estimated to have cost \$400,000. The following are among the items of expense: Decoration of the Hall, with music, supper, etc., \$40,000; carriage hire, \$4,000; dresses of 1,600 ladies, at \$200 each, \$320,000; dresses of 1,500 men, at \$50 each, \$225,000.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN HAYTI was the subject of discussion at a meeting held in New York, one evening last week. Resolutions were passed, recommending to the patronage of the churches a project of Rev. Mr. Bird, for the establishment in Hayti of an institution to promote female education.

SOUTH CAROLINA is putting forth indirect threats of dissolving the Union, in case of Lincoln's election. The Presidential Electors in that State are chosen by the Legislature. In calling together the Legislature for that purpose, the Governor's proclamation adds: "And also that they may, if advisable, take action for the safety and protection of the State."

NEWS FROM CHINA, to August 13th, was published in the New York papers on the 16th of October. It came by ship from Hong Kong to San Francisco, and thence by pony express. The allied fleet sailed from Peckee Gulf for the scene of action on the 26th of July, and it was expected that the attack upon the Takeo Fort would take place on the first of August.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND and Prince Albert were at last accounts visiting on the Continent, where accidents twice threatened them. In one case the Prince was run away with while driving four in hand. In the other, a special train in which the royal party were riding, came near colliding with a regular passenger train.

THE CARRIAGE in which the Prince of Wales rode through New York, was put up for sale at auction last week. It cost \$1000, and as only \$600 was bid for it, the owner bought it in, hoping that at a future day it will bring a larger price.

LAND WARRANTS are said to be scarce and high. There are no 40s or 80s in market, but 120s and 160s are in limited supply. The price of 120s is 90 cents, and 160s, 96 cents.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

At a meeting of the church of the Puritans in New York, held on Friday evening last, Deacon White presented and read a long letter from the ministers and lay delegates constituting the General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist connection in America, held at Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., addressed to the members of the church of the Puritans, urging them to remain steadfast to the ground of opposition they have assumed against slavery. The letter is signed by about sixty ministers, and almost as many lay delegates, representing churches in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

A few years ago, a converted Spanish monk, Rev. Ramon Monsalvate, came to this country, translated the first volume of Dr. Merle d'Aubigne's History of the Reformation into the Spanish language for the American Tract Society, and labored among the Spaniards in New York, and much more at San Antonio in Texas. Afterward he preached the gospel at Carthage, in New Granada, South America. He is now laboring at Oran, in Algeria.

At the last French Methodist Conference, the subject of itinerancy was discussed, and though all the brethren declared themselves in favor of the itinerating plan, it was argued that, in some cases, on missionary ground, an absolute rule for removing a man might prove quite disastrous, and an addition was made to the rule, so that exceptional cases are now admitted, to be determined by the Conference.

The success of German Methodist missions is surprising. They send forth many preachers, who traverse the country, proclaiming the gospel with unwonted zeal, and counting their converts by thousands.—The Baptists are not far behind them. According to Dr. Oncken, 1,058 have been added to their churches, while the spirit of evangelical Protestantism has been imparted to other branches of Zion.

A very learned Russian has gone to much trouble in "collecting information for the outer world of Europe concerning the various dissenting sects of the Greek religion. It is usual for us barbarians to suppose that there is but one Orthodox Greek church; this is however a mistake. The sects are as numerous as those of the Anglican church, and have arisen from singular local causes.

The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher has just passed into his 86th year. The burden of age begins at last to rest upon him heavily, though not until fourscore years did he begin perceptibly to lose his normal activity of body or mind. He still walks the streets, suffers no disease but the infirmities of age, and exhibits cheerful spirits, though at times a wandering mind.

REV. H. F. BUCKNER, a missionary under the patronage of the Domestic and Indian Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, has lately been in this city, printing an edition of a grammar of the language of the Creek Indians, and also a translation of the gospel according to John, in the same language.

There have been three additional midnight meetings held in London within a brief period—one at Crosby Hall in the city, a second at Euston Road, and a third at Myddleton Hall. More than 180 have been rescued by this instrumentality since February last.

The present year is the centenary of Methodism in the West Indies—Nathaniel Gilbert, Speaker of the House of Antigua, having begun his Wesleyan labors there in 1760. Nearly 5,000 Methodists now belong to the West Indian Missions.

The Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late session at Gallipolis, adopted a resolution that it would not hereafter receive any person into full connection who persists in the use of tobacco.

At the late session of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, in New Haven, a pen-and-ink drawing was exhibited, containing accurate likenesses of every living bishop of the church in the United States. A lithograph has been executed from it.

A sergeant in the British army writes home that, at Canton, a prayer meeting was started by him in his regiment; and in the space of five months, one hundred and fifty soldiers have been converted.

GEN... One of my... for his... named Geo... near Maria... ago, found a... which had b... The Shelby... An inque... revealed th... were the v... cold-blood... totally cons... the body of... large quant... which prote... from the fire... out, her chi... with a shar... broken in... handled bur... bodies, and i... struggle. A... portion of a... of which th... \$355, which... in the loft... in maird cov... perpetrators... people had m... the house o... the foul and... a German B... Bonaparte's... tal Ney, fou... versed the... Moscow as... about seven... but a few y... A princely... sion of the... to Boston;... the Western... probably the... furnished;... displayed in... be a valuable... credit of Spr... side of his... are costly so... which would... in the centre... beautifully... table is furn... consisting of... solid silver... pitcher, and... gold. The... one departm... nished wash... from an inv... arranged clo... office, furnis... terials. EARTHQUAK... last week, a... parts of N... Mass., it g... Republican... "The earl... northern par... Canada. At... to have been... N. H.; Al... Mr. there w... rocking of t... bulls." It g... the Connecti... field, Wood... At Barton... and the chur... field, a chur... propriety, a... Connecticut... do not men... in these plac... LATEST PRO... pondent of t... date of Sept... "Informati... fourteen o... have surren... ment, while... ance, are d... power to Chr... Guards." He... have been s... section of t... the fury of... the Druses... death, sang... between them... as the Arab... "Letters fr... trials are st... hung last w... deemed to de... Druse, who l... beya; and t... the Irish mig... A DESERT... the Petersbu... Gates, N. O... a most brut... "A man... neighbor Dav... hogs; and o... ing around... Davis' child... carried one... two other... their parent... ed, they ar... and kn... at Jackson's... ensued, in... children part... ammunition... with axes, a... the shooting... was killed b... also a lad... generously v... received f... fifty bucksk... fought each... mutual con... have been o... jail to wait... Horrari... cago Press... the wife and... W. Orendor... about six i... were horri... doct's hor... The crim... The heads... gled. All th... sacked, an... morning, a... before. A... man who... jumped, a... riding. A... ing a carb... he spok... but par... been... GEN...

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S OLD SOLDIERS MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.—The bodies of an old man named George Hank, and his wife, residing near Marion, Ind., were, a few mornings ago, found amid the ruins of their dwelling, which had been consumed during the night. The Shelbyville Banner says:

An inquest over the remains of the bodies revealed the horrible fact, that the old couple were the victims of a most diabolical and cold-blooded murder. The old man was totally consumed, but the upper portion of the body of his wife was covered with a large quantity of brick from the chimney, which protected that portion of her body from the fire. Her throat was found to be cut, her chest cloven open in two places with a sharp instrument, and her skull broken in. An ax and hatchet, with the handles burned off, were found near the bodies, and there were evidences of a severe struggle. They were known to be in possession of a considerable sum of money, all of which the assassins secured, except about \$35, which was concealed among the wheat in the loft, in a tin coffee-pot, which is recently committed suicide in a remarkable manner. He went to Cremorne Gardens, and spent the evening in the amusements of that celebrated place. Toward the close of the entertainment, he procured silver for a ten-pound note, and going to the front of the dancing platform, scattered it amongst the crowd. He then called for a glass of gin, and having emptied into it a phial of prussic acid, made a speech, proposed the health of the company, drank off his glass, and also fell dead in the midst of that scene of wild riot and confusion. He was a young man of great ability and promise, and very recently was presented with a gold watch by the Emperor of the French in acknowledgment of the value of an improvement he had made in printing.

DEATH OF A TENNESSEE HERMIT.—The *Monteville News* announces the death, on the 23d ult., of Daniel West, the well-known hermit of the mountains, at the age of seventy-eight. He had lived for a number of years in the hollow of a large American poplar tree, in the opening of which he had fitted a rude door. In the center of this hollow he would build his fire in winter and for cooking his plain meals. This hollow also served as his sleeping apartment, and it is said he slept in a sitting posture, reclining against the wall of his house. Adjoining or near to this tree he had a rude shed, which he used as a workshop, where he manufactured chairs, boxes, cider mills, etc. He was a North Carolinian by birth, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was at the Mobile station when the battle of New Orleans was fought, and heard the booming of the guns when his old general was whipping the British.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—The son of Mr. Bradbury, of the eminent firm of Bradbury, of London, printers, and proprietors of *Punch*, and other well-known publications, has recently committed suicide in a remarkable manner. He went to Cremorne Gardens, and spent the evening in the amusements of that celebrated place. Toward the close of the entertainment, he procured silver for a ten-pound note, and going to the front of the dancing platform, scattered it amongst the crowd. He then called for a glass of gin, and having emptied into it a phial of prussic acid, made a speech, proposed the health of the company, drank off his glass, and also fell dead in the midst of that scene of wild riot and confusion. He was a young man of great ability and promise, and very recently was presented with a gold watch by the Emperor of the French in acknowledgment of the value of an improvement he had made in printing.

THE POVERTY OF THE TURK.—Nothing is so significant of the decline of the Turkish empire, as its poverty. The fact stated by a correspondent at Constantinople, in reference to the indemnity to be paid for the plunder of the American missionaries at Jaffa, speaks volumes. The ports stipulated for ten monthly installments, in which to pay £500—about \$250 per month. When we remember that the Turkish government is paying 30 per cent per annum for money, and that more than half of its custom-house dues for the ensuing year are pledged as security for money borrowed at such a rate, it requires no great financial acuteness to prophecy that the end is not far distant. Bankruptcy, in such a national condition as that of Turkey, is extinction and death; and bankruptcy is certainly at hand.—*The World.*

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ENGLAND.—One day last week, an earthquake was felt in various parts of New England. At Springfield, Mass., it gave five shocks. The Springfield Republican says:

The earthquake extended over all the northern part of New England and through Canada. At Boston and vicinity, it seems to have been lighter than here; at Manchester, N. H., about the same; while at Saco, Me., there was a loud report, a perceptible rocking of buildings, with the ringing of bells. It grew in severity as it extended up the Connecticut Valley; we hear of it through Vermont, at Barton, St. Johnsbury, Northfield, Woodstock, Windsor, and Littleton. At Barton, instead of doors unlocked, and the church bells rung by it, and at Northfield, a church spire was shaken out of its propriety, and left standing obliquely. The Connecticut, Albany, and New York papers do not mention the phenomenon as observed in those places.

LATEST FROM SYRIA.—The Beyrout correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* writes under date of September 23d:

"Information has just been received that fourteen out of the thirty-seven Druse chiefs have surrendered themselves to the government, while the others, determined on resistance, are doing all the mischief in their power to Christian property."

"Guards from the American Consulate have been sent to the mountains for the protection of such Americans as are exposed to the fury of the rebellious fugitives; and, as the Druses are determined to fight to the death, sanguinary conflicts may be expected between them and the French army, as well as the Arabs and the government troops."

"Letters from Damascus state that the trials are still going on. The Moslems were hung last week, and others have been condemned to death. One of their number was a Druse, who had been at the massacre of Hasebiya; another was the actual murderer of the Irish missionary, Mr. Graham."

A DESPERATE FIGHT.—A correspondent of the *Petersburg (Va.) Express*, writing from Gates, N. C., gives the following account of a most brutal and desperate fight:

"A man named Jackson accused his neighbor Davis of having stolen some of his hogs; and on last Friday evening, in walking around his farm, he discovered three of Davis' children on his land, whereupon he carried one of them home with him. The two other children returned home and told their parents what had happened. Infuriated, they armed themselves with guns, axes, and knives, and soon presented themselves at Jackson's house, where a general fight ensued, in which both men, women and children participated. They shot until their ammunition gave out, and then closed in with axes, knives and gunbarrels. During the shooting a son of Jackson, a mere boy, was killed by (it is thought) a son of Davis. Also a lad. Seven of the party were dangerously wounded—one of the women having received a broken arm, and it is said, 'I've buckshot!' From all accounts, they fought as long as they could, and quit with mutual consent. The surviving parties have been arrested and placed in the county jail to await trial."

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Press states that, on the 10th instant, the wife and two little daughters of George W. Orendorf, who live on Delavan Prairie, about six miles from the town of Delavan, were horribly butchered, during Mr. Orendorf's absence, by some unknown person. The crimes were committed with an axe. The heads of the three were horribly mangled, and about \$40 taken. The next morning, all the neighbors were summoned before a jury. Among them was a young man who, after being summoned, suddenly jumped from a wagon in which he was riding, and ran off at full speed. After gaining a corn field, he took off his boots, that he might run faster, which were found to be spotted with blood. The neighbors were in hot pursuit, and undoubtedly ere this he has been arrested.

From Havana, we learn that the slave steamer City of Norfolk landed eight hundred Africans. She was then headed seaward and abandoned, with full steam on, the valves were cut and feed pipes left open, with the expectation that she would founder, but the current set ashore near Seira Morena, where a Spanish war vessel discovered her, and also five hundred negroes and the crew. The remainder had been disposed of. The American officer and crew were sent to Key West by the American Consul on the *Crusader*.

SUMMARY.

An outrageous case of kidnapping occurred in Galena, Ill., in the latter part of September. A negro named Jerry Boyd, forty-five years of age, his wife, a mulatto, thirty-five years, and daughter, fourteen, were induced to go to Iowa to work on a farm. On the 8th of October the man was found near Iowa City, murdered. It is supposed, though becoming suspicious, he was killed by the kidnappers, that they might retain possession of the women. The citizens of Galena have offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the kidnappers.

The Mississippi papers have accounts of the discovery of new negro plots in Winston county, which have been revealed by a negro girl. Thirty or forty negroes have been arrested in the county, who, on being examined, told substantially the same story—that they had been instigated by whites to poison their white masters and mistresses, and on election day burn the dwellings, take possession of all the fire-arms they could secure, and organize for a war of extermination against the whites.

A United States Marshal seized six runaway negroes, who were living near Sandusky, Ohio, a few days ago, and succeeded in getting to Cincinnati with them, where the negroes acknowledged that they were slaves, and were accordingly remanded to the custody of their Kentucky owners by the Commissioner. The Marshal and his aids had to take to the cornfields and woods to elude the pursuit of the friends of the negroes, on their way to the railroad.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the affairs of Syria have entered on a new phase. Military action will now be exercised by our troops. Some other chiefs have been arrested and tried at Beirut. The Caimakan of the Druses is now among the prisoners. These measures have produced a kind of panic among the Druses of the mountains, and their attitude is more undecided. Measures have been taken for the protection of the French manufacturers.

Another of the naval veterans of 1812 is dead. Com. Charles M. Skinner, who died nearly half a century in the Navy, died on Monday at Richmond, Va. He entered the service as a midshipman in 1809, and performed altogether fourteen years and seven months sea duty. He was on shore nineteen years and eleven months, and spent seventeen years unemployed. Few flag officers have done less squadron duty than Com. Skinner.

The Ojibwa princess, Nah-nee-bah-qua, who, inspired by affection for her tribe, crossed the Atlantic to plead their rights and interests at the court of Queen Victoria, is sojourning at the residence of her hospitable host, Dr. Mark Stephenson, in New York, where she holds informal lectures, narrating her experiences in England, and accepting such assistance as the sympathy of her visitors offers.

A young woman was arrested in Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, for stealing dry-goods, and excused herself on the ground that she was to be married in a hurry, and had no money to buy her wedding garments. The bridegroom was sent for, the marriage ceremony was performed at the station-house, and then, as neither party could raise the funds to pay her fine, the bride was removed to pass her honeymoon in jail.

Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, just returned from Kansas, has had a conversation with the President and the Secretary of the Interior with a view to procure the postponement of the land sales in Kansas. This subject will receive an early executive consideration. The reasons for the application is the extreme and wide spread suffering from the failure of the crops in that Territory.

After a regimental muster which was held at Van Buren, Ark., Oct. 15th, three persons, named Rufus and Jackson Covington, brothers, and Richard, a son of the latter, were killed by two brothers named Stiles and Benjamin Edwards, and several others were badly cut and otherwise injured on both sides. An old feud had existed between the parties.

The Caloric Engine of Ericsson is rapidly introducing itself into printing offices and machine shops of Germany. A manufactory of these engines on a large scale has been established at Bochum, near Magdeburg, by the Hamburg-Magdeburg Engine Company, and placed under the charge of a machinist who was sent to America on purpose to study their construction.

Henry Plumer, who has worked for the Amoskeag company, Manchester, N. H., for the last six months, as a yard hand, was drowned on Saturday week, in the Merrimack river, about five miles from Manchester, by being precipitated from a boat. The next day, while firing a cannon to raise the body, John Haddo lost an arm by its premature discharge.

It is announced that the heroic Garibaldi, having invited the Sardinian monarch to come and complete the work he has so gloriously begun and carried nearly to its consummation, now proposes to lay down all the power which he has acquired, retiring to his simple and unpretending farm on the island of Sardinia.

There has just appeared one of the best executed counterfeit two's on the Pocasset Bank of Rhode Island, that has as yet appeared. The public had better refuse all two's on this bank that have for vignette an Indian propelling a raft, on lower left corner.

Four men, under arrest for horse-stealing, and confined at Council Bluffs, were taken from the jail, and one of them, named McGuire, was found suspended from the limb of a tree, near the town, next morning, quite dead. The others are supposed to have met the same fate.

The taxes of the city of New York have risen at last to the sum of \$9,578,507.86. No city in Europe—no city in the world, in proportion to its size and population, was ever burthened with such a weight of taxation.

A staff of surveyors have been making preparations in London for laying down rails for an experimental line of horse-railway in London on the plan of Mr. George Francis Train, who has successfully introduced a horse-railway into Birkenhead.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company has obtained the signature of the governor of Iowa for 384,000 acres of land, and will be entitled to 120 sections more as soon as the sixteen miles now graded shall have been completed.

Baronet Menteth strongly recommends the steeping of timber in lime-water, in order to preserve it from rotting, either on land or sea. Ship timber, he thinks, should be steeped at least a fortnight.

Five persons were killed by a boiler explosion at Collinsville, Indiana, on the 11th instant.

Edward Moncane, the excited English sailor, who attempted to assault Lord Renfrew, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the morning after his reception, died on Tuesday, Saturday in a state of gross intoxication, and was committed to the hospital, where delirium tremens set in, which resulted fatally.

The Humane Society has awarded a medal of the highest class to Captain Wilson, of the Minnie Schiffer, and a silver medal to Thomas H. Conantman, mate, with \$10 to each of the crew. A resolution, expressing the gratitude of all the friends of humanity for the noble conduct of the captains, Leitch and Wilson, was also adopted.

Boston was the theatre of a grand Wide-awake demonstration on Tuesday night of last week, which all the Boston papers join in pronouncing "a magnificent success." The procession numbered 8,500 torches, with bands of music interspersed; and, what is to the credit of Boston, not an unpleasant incident occurred.

A patrol has been appointed in each election district of St. Mary's county, Md., whose duty it is to "vigilantly watch all negro meetings and disperse the same, and to arrest and bring to justice all abolitionists and other persons who may be found violating the laws of the State on the subject of slavery."

Three negro men, two of them slaves to Mr. M. L. Spencer, and the other owned by Mr. John A. Johns, were convicted at Lunenburg, Va., of an attempt to poison the family of Mr. Spencer, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th day of November.

The Postmaster-General has extended the contract from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City with the present contractors, the Central Overland Mail Company, W. H. Russell, president. This insures the continuance of the pony express.

The New York canal tolls for the second week in October, were \$125,589; in 1859 they were \$64,364. The tolls from the opening to Oct. 15th, are \$2,382,085; ditto for same time last year, \$1,277,912.

Among the instructive facts which will be disclosed by the statistics of the present census, is a great decrease in the number of our colored population throughout all the Free States.

The fig harvest at Smyrna this year is much better in quality and quantity than for several years. The usual number of American vessels are waiting there for cargoes.

The whole country, fifty miles north of our latitude, from Maine to Buffalo, was visited by a fall of snow on the night of the 14th inst. In Burlington, Vt., it fell to the depth of five inches.

The walls of the Asylum for inebriates, at Binghamton, N. Y., are about half completed, and the work is proceeding rapidly. There are nearly 4,000 applicants for admission, mainly from the better classes.

The fig harvest at Smyrna, this year, is much better in quality and quantity than for several years. The usual number of American vessels are waiting there for cargoes.

Mr. Sumers, U. S. Marshal for Iowa, reports that the population of the State is about 600,000, a gain of over 46,000 since last year.

A Washington dispatch announces the order of Rev. Morris Bangs, missionary to the Crow Indians, by a band of Sioux.

NEW YORK MARKETS—OCT. 23, 1860.

Ashes—Pots and Pearls, \$5 25.
Flour and Meal—Flour, \$5 50 to 5 45 for superfine Syc and Western, 5 25 to 5 15 for shipping brands of round-head Ohio, 6 00 to 7 25 for trade brands and St. Louis extras. Rye Flour, 3 50 to 4 50. Corn Meal, 3 50 for Jersey, 3 90 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat has declined in. Red Western, and 2c. on Spring; it is selling at 1 21 (21) 27 for 600 lbs. Spring, 1 20 (21) 28 for Milwaukee Club, 1 20 (21) for Red and Amber Western, 1 42 (44) 48 for white Ohio, 1 51 for prime white Canadian, Rye, 80 to 81c. Barley, 70 to 78c. for State, 82 to 84c. for Canada and Western. Oats, 33 to 40c. Corn, 70 to 71c. for Western mixed, 73 to 74c. for Western yellow.

Provisions—Pork, \$14 38 to 14 56 for prime, 18 75 for old mess, 19 00 for new. Beef, 4 50 to 25 for country mess, 1 00 to 95 for packed Western, 10 00 to 11 25 for extra mess. Butter, 11 (11c) 15c. for Ohio, 14 to 20c. for State, Cheese, 81 to 81c.

Seeds—Clover, 9 10 to 10c. Timothy, 2 75 to 3 bushel. Rough Flaxseed, 1 60 to 1 65 to 6 bushel. Tallow—10 1/2c. for prime.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New York.

THIRTY-FOUR years of prosperity, such as has been vouchsafed to this nation, should make us grateful beyond all the people of the earth, and especially should we render our thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings which, as a State, we have hitherto enjoyed during the year which now approaches its close.

The public health has been preserved in an unusual degree; the earth with unwonted energy has brought forth her fruit in rare profusion, and commerce and the mechanic arts have contributed liberally to the common prosperity. Secure in person and property, and in the enjoyment of the highest civil and religious liberty, all classes and professions have pursued their several vocations undisturbed.

While bright has fallen and diminished the products of labor lands, the labors of our husbandmen are rewarded with abundant returns. While the passing year has witnessed the countries of the Old World convulsed with revolutions, or trembling on the verge of war, our own happy land has enjoyed a calm repose, and the popular voice speaks expression only of our thanksgiving and praise to God for the wisdom of our fathers. Still, in the maze of events which crowd the present hour, we are made to feel that He whom we should bless for our happiness and marvelous prosperity is also working out a brighter destiny for other nations.

In humble acknowledgment of these and other mercies, infinite in number as they are altogether unmerited, we should reverently bow our spirits before the throne of the Great Ruler of the universe.

I do therefore appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of Fasting, Thanksgiving, and Prayer to Almighty God, and I recommend that the people of this State, do on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and assembling in their places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to the Great Author of every temporal and spiritual blessing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, [L. S.] at the city of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

By the Governor, EDWIN D. MORGAN.
GEORGE BLISS, Private Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.—A sovereign remedy for inflamed eyes (commonly called sore eyes), it acts like a charm in relieving all irritation, and usually affords complete relief after a few applications. Many persons who have been long afflicted with unsightly rawness of the eyelids, write to express their grateful thanks for the speedy relief it has afforded them.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York, or by any of the wholesale grocers JAMES T. FLETCHER'S DISPENSARY, which is as harmless as sugar, and makes biscuits and cakes delightfully light and rich. The name of JAMES FLETCHER is always on the genuine package.

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR HEALTH.—To have good health eat good food. No food is good when made of unhealthy ingredients. Intelligent persons will especially avoid the use of impure saleratus, which like the Boston Upan, poisons everything it touches. All saleratus means a desire for health, will get from their grocers JAMES T. FLETCHER'S DISPENSARY, which is as harmless as sugar, and makes biscuits and cakes delightfully light and rich. The name of JAMES FLETCHER is always on the genuine package.

MARRIED.

HAWKINS—MOSHER.—At the Christian Church of Clove, N. Y., Oct. 14th, 1860, by Eld. Richard Mosher, Mr. Joseph B. Hawkins and Miss Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Dea. Pookham Mosher, both of New York City.

GREENMAN—DAVEY.—In Berlin, N. Y., Oct. 13th, 1860, by Eld. A. W. Coon, Mr. Thomas Greenman and Miss Jennie Davey.

SATTERLEE—DAVEY.—On the 14th of October, 1860, by Rev. Wm. H. Satterlee and Miss Uretta Davis, all of Berlin.

SANDRETS—STILLMAN.—In Westbury, R. L., Oct. 14th, 1860, by Eld. J. Clarke, Mr. E. C. Sandrets and Miss Mary S. Stillman, both of the above place.

DIED.

CRANDALL.—In Cortes, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1860, after a lengthy, and by spells a very distressing illness, of over two years duration, Mrs. Prudence Crandall, wife of Capt. Matthew M. Crandall, and daughter of J. B. Zachary, aged 75 years and 11 months, died on the 10th inst. She was in Christ about forty years ago, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Delkuyter, N. Y. When the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Truxton, N. Y., was organized, she became a member of it. She in 1831 removed to Geneseo, N. Y., and settled in this place. At the organization of the 23d S. D. B. Church in Geneseo, in 1834, she united with it. She has ever been a faithful and consistent member, until called to join the church triumphant. Her prayers and exhortations will not soon be forgotten. The day before she died she called her family around her, to sing and pray, in which she took part. She bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude, and died in the confident assurance of a blessed immortality. In her death, the Church has lost one of its valuable members. Her deeds of benevolence and kindness were prominent in the community where she lived. The poor always shared her bounty. The sick and distressed found in her a willing helper and comforter. She leaves an afflicted family, a large family of children and relatives, to mourn her departure.

SAUNDERS.—In Westbury, R. L., Oct. 10th, 1860, Mrs. Sally Saunders, wife of Capt. Clarke Saunders, aged 55 years and 7 months. Sister Elizabeth, 44 years of age, and united with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, in September, after her marriage, March 6th, 1798, and remained a worthy member until her death; making the term of her marriage and church relations each over sixty-two years. She was a devoted wife and mother, cheerful and kind in her relations with her dear friends, and in doing good to all within her reach. Indeed, her life was a rare exemplification of those graces that adorn the wife, mother, and disciple of the humble Jesus. She died as she lived, in hope of a glorious immortality.

PHILLIPS.—In Lewiston township, near Cuba, within the limits of the 14th Ward, in the Parish of St. Andrew, of the Parish of St. Andrew, in the City of New York, a young lady, Miss Mary Phillips, aged 21 years and 20 days.

BARBER.—The following tribute of respect is due to the memory of Dea. Weeden Barber, of Hopkinton, R. I., whose death, on the 30th of August, 1860, was announced in the *Sabbath Recorder*, of Sept. 20th: Dea. Weeden Barber was born in Hopkinton, Dec. 11th, 1777. He embraced religion in early life. For more than sixty years, he was a consistent member of the First Principle Baptist Church in Richmond. For half a century he sustained the office of deacon in said church, and until last, he was a member of it. He was a devoted minister of the gospel, and in doing good to all within his reach. Indeed, his life was a rare exemplification of those graces that adorn the wife, mother, and disciple of the humble Jesus. She died as she lived, in hope of a glorious immortality.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Register, in the place of William Miner;
A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell;
A Recorder, in the place of James B. Barnard;
A Surrogate, in the place of Edwin G. Wright;
A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 349 of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to the duties under said act, entitled, "AN ACT to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color." Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the legislature, with the year and day on which the same was adopted, to wit: On the 13th day of April, 1860, at New York, at the annual session of the legislature, and the same was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, This said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the said branches of the legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; and said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

SECTION 1. Article two, of the Constitution of this State, is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate in lands of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State—*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do hereby amend the Constitution of this State in relation to suffrage, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of all citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage;" or "against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be endorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and expose the endorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of assembly, in their respective districts, and all the citizens of this State entitled to the said proposed amendment during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

Sec. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors shall count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and the certified copies thereof shall be made, certified, and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for governor.

Sec. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the board of county canvassers, and statements thereon shall be made, certified, signed, and recorded, in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the county clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law for the canvass of votes given for members of assembly, in like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.

LETTERS.

Weeden Barber, George Clarke, D. E. Lewis, Jeremiah Phillips, A. W. Coon, C. M. Spencer, (deceased), O. H. Hull, T. P. Merritt, V. G. Chapman, I. A. Orway, J. R. Titworth, E. R. Clarke, A. C. Burdick, A. R. Cornwall.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the RECORDER. If subscribers' money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

C. H. Chipman, Wyoming, R. I., \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 52
S. F. Randolph, New Market, N. J., 2 00 16 52
D. C. Babcock, Milton, Wis., 5 00 17 13
A. M. Burdick, West Milton, Wis., 2 00 17 52
Olive Champlin, Berlin, N. Y., 6 00 18 12
J. C. Barlow, Fond du Lac, 2 00 18 52
Philip Clarke, N. York, 2 00 18 10
Thomas P. Merritt, Canaan, 2 00 17 52
Samuel Orlando, West Edmeston, 2 00 17 52
Orlando Holcomb, Oxford, 2 00 16 52
CLARKE ROGERS, Treasurer.

HENRY ZOLLVER, (late No. 4 Fullton Street), Dining Saloon, No. 433 Broome Street, near Broadway, New York.

STODART PIANOS.

STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers, New York.
Waterworks, 506 Broadway.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grand Square and Fifteenth. Promoted by Professor Adams, and over 15,000 families who have them in use, to be the best piano manufactured. Every instrument warranted perfect, and offered at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms. If

THE GROVER & BAKER
NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

is rapidly superseding all others for family use. The DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH formed by this Machine is found to be the only one which survives the wash-tub on bias seams, and is the only one permanently valuable for Family Sewing.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

The undersigned, CLOTHIERS of the BAPTIST CHURCH, having purchased and used in our families, "GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and durability which unite to render it a machine unsurpassed in any market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it.

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The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the AMERICAN BAPTIST, to the fact that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of

FAMILIES,
DRESS MAKERS,
SKIRT MAKERS,
COSET MAKERS,
GALTER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
WEST MAKERS, Or
TAILORS GENERALLY.

The LOCK STITCH made by these machines is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved of by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use, or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.

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33rd Street and 7th Street—Open daily for the reception and payment of deposits from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on the Deposits at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent on sums over \$500. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Pres't.
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The JENKS PATENT FLY-TRAP catches an everlasting quantity of Flies, and kills them in the Trap. A quart per hour is a common "catch." They are for sale by WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane. BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 65 Maiden-lane. BERRIANS, No. 601 Broadway; at 494 Broadway; and No. 513 Broadway.
S. W. SMITH, No. 43 Centre-st. aug-58

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are now preparing to supply the wants of those who are purchasing their FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, FOR MEN AND BOYS. Their increased facilities in light and space will be found very advantageous to buyers. Men's Clothing, Ladies' Dress, Hosiery, &c. for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood. As usual we have also a large assortment of Piece Goods in the custom department.
No deviation from the marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 507 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel).

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 6, 1860.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SIR,—Notice is hereby given, that at the general election, to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jay;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States;

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh and Eighth Wards, in the City of New York and the Thirtieth, Thirtieth, Thirtieth, and Thirtieth Wards of Brooklyn;

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards, in the City of New York;

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, in the City of New York.

SEVEN MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY;
A REGISTER, in the place of William Miner;
A CITY JUDGE, in the place of Abraham D. Russell;
A RECORDER, in the place of James B. Barnard;
A SURROGATE, in the place of Edwin G. Wright;
A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney;
TWO SUPERVISORS, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 349 of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to the duties under said act, entitled, "AN ACT to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color." Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the legislature, with the year and day on which the same was adopted, to wit: On the 13th day of April, 1860, at New York, at the annual session of the legislature, and the same was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, This said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the said branches of the legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; and said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

SECTION 1. Article two, of the Constitution of this State, is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election, shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate in lands of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State—*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do hereby amend the Constitution of this State in relation to suffrage, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and wards

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL.

Often as we have set forth the importance of these cellars, or pits, for the manufacture and preservation of manure, we feel that the half has not been told. Our own successful use of such a cistern induces us to speak of it now.

Our readers are, perhaps, somewhat familiar with the different methods of making these cellars. We will, however, briefly say, that they may be dug out of the ground four to six feet deep, and as wide as may be wanted.

The providing of good absorbers for use in these cellars is a very important matter. If one has access to a peat-bog, he is well off.

So that nine periods are exactly equivalent to a century. Mr. Wolf had also found that in each century the years 0.00, 11.11, 22.22, 33.33, 44.44, 55.55, 66.66, 77.77, 88.88 correspond to the minimum of sun spots.

But all heavy loams lying flat, and clays, are greatly benefited by Fall plowing. The teams are generally in the best condition for plowing at this season.

In the Fall, the lands that are most benefited by plowing, are generally in the best condition for the operation. In the spring, they are often so wet that they cannot be plowed until May or June.

By plowing now, they are prepared to receive the full benefit of the action of frost, rain, and snow, through the winter.

USE THE FANNING MILL THOROUGHLY. It will pay to clean grain thoroughly before offering it for sale. A careless or dishonest man has little reason to congratulate himself upon having sold a quantity of chaff, cockle seed, and other foul stuff.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES IN GUNNERY.—Experiments were tried recently by a party from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for the purpose of ascertaining the resistance of different materials to Minie rifle bullets.

and fired at. Every ball perforated it without leaving any sign of exhaustion in its track. A bag of oakum, the compressed fibres of which are supposed to possess considerable resisting strength, was then suspended from a triangular frame 500 yards off.

A SERIES OF SEVERE WINTERS PREDICTED. The last number of the North British Review has an article on the "Recent Theories in Meteorology," in which are noticed some of the speculations or theories connected with meteorology which have lately attracted attention.

In continuing the study of these phenomena, M. Wolf has collected from nearly 400 volumes, all the observations on solar spots from the time of Fabricius, Galileo, Scheiner, to Schwabe; and he has found, by means of the sixteen different epochs established by the minimum and the maximum of the solar spots, that the mean duration of these spots is—

11.111 — 0.988 years; so that nine periods are exactly equivalent to a century. Mr. Wolf had also found that in each century the years 0.00, 11.11, 22.22, 33.33, 44.44, 55.56, 66.67, 77.78, 88.89 correspond to the minimum of sun spots.

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M. Wolf has studied the connection between the weather and the spots on the sun, and declares the result to be in accordance with the opinion of Sir William Herschell: "That the years in which the spots are more numerous, are also drier and more fertile than others; the years with few spots being more moist and stormy."

The recent and important attempt, however, to establish a meteorological law on the authority of historical facts and direct observations, by M. Renou, in the memoir, "On the Periodicity of Severe Winters," has been made the principal subject of the article in the review.

By uniting these groups, he discovered the law of their distribution, namely, that they were reproduced after an interval of little more than forty-one years. Occasionally, however, the period is effaced, or rather masked, the cold distributing itself over a great number of short, less rigorous, and more separated winters; but, on the average, the great winters occupy a space of 20 or 21 years, leaving another equal interval without remarkable winters.

We cannot, in this abstract, follow the calculations of M. Renou with any particularity, his results being the object we have in view. The year 1830 was, in his observation, a central winter. The period which ought to follow is that of 1871. In 1859-'60 we reached the first winter of this group; and the cold," says M. Renou, "of the 19th and 20th of December falls too completely under my prediction to make me delay the publication of this note. I shall not be surprised if, at the next return of cold, the thermometer at the observatory descends lower than in December. We shall have, after this winter, one, or probably two, rigorous winters, increasing in severity to a central winter, which will be toward 1871, then a decreasing series, even to 1881.

Rigorous winters, according to M. Renou, may extend themselves indefinitely towards the pole, but they do not affect the equatorial regions, excepting, perhaps, in modifying in a small degree the temperature of some months, and in producing more copious rains and stronger winds. Their influence seems to stop at the thirtieth degree of latitude—a remarkable limit, which is nearly the limit of winters properly so called, and which divides each hemisphere into two equivalent parts. "It is probable," says M. Renou, "that in the half that has winters, each country will be visited in its turn with a rigorous winter; and as in this case the earth ought to be thus visited in 41 years, the winter ought to extend itself each time over the eighty-second part of the globe, or a surface equal to twelve times that of France. This, indeed, is nearly the extent which great winters seem to embrace. They appear to occupy a space a little elongated, from the northeast to the southwest; and

am led to believe that they propagate themselves from the east to the west, so as to run through the northern hemisphere in 20 or 21 years, and then through the southern hemisphere in the same time, and while we have only ordinary winters. The essentially maritime character, however, of the southern hemisphere ought to render its severe winters less distinctly marked than they are with us.—Boston Courier.

PRESERVING FRUITS. Great improvements have of late been made in the art of preserving fruits for family use, by the introduction of jars which can be hermetically sealed. The process of preserving is so simple that every house-keeper can accomplish it, the only secret of success being that the fruit should be put up and sealed when hot, the jars being filled to the brim.

The following directions for preserving in hermetically sealed jars, will be interesting to housekeepers at the present time: "Select only good fresh fruits or vegetables. Stale and fermented articles can never be preserved nor the decay already commenced arrested. Be particular and know to a certainty that your articles are fresh. No vegetables except tomatoes can be procured in the markets of large cities fresh enough for preserving."

Blackberries, Raspberries and Strawberries.—Use from a quarter to a half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Sugar the strawberries and let them stand for half an hour, then put the sirup (which will be formed by the juice and sugar) into a preserving kettle, and boil it as long as any scum arises, and then put in the strawberries, and boil until they are thoroughly heated through. Fill the jars, after first warming them in some way, and close immediately while the contents are hot.

Cherries and Blackberries.—Stew with or without sugar, ten minutes, and seal up boiling hot. Gooseberries.—These can be kept by putting them into jars as they come from the bushes and sealing up. Wash and pick them when wanted for use. Currants.—Heat to boiling point, with sugar, and seal up boiling hot. Plums.—Make a sirup, using about half a pound of sugar for a pound of fruit. Boil the plums in this sirup until the fruit is tender; then fill the jars and close up white hot.

Peaches.—Pare and cut the peaches. Make a sirup, using from a quarter to a half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the sirup five or ten minutes; then put in the peaches and boil until they are thoroughly heated through; be sure that the fruit is all well heated, and then fill the jars and close up immediately. Quinces.—Peel and quarter them, and boil in water until tender, then do them in the same way as peaches. They will require rather more sugar than peaches. Pears.—Same as quinces, except that they will require less sugar.

APPLIES.—Pare, quarter, and boil until tender, but not long enough to break in pieces; then add as much sugar as will sweeten to the taste, and let the whole boil two or three minutes. While hot, pour into the jars and close up.

Tomatoes.—Take off the skin and boil them one hour, or enough to cook them sufficiently for the table. Season to the taste, and fill the jars and close up boiling hot. These being a very juicy article, require much longer boiling than other things, to boil the water away.

If the above proportion of sugar makes the fruit sweeter than is desirable, it can be kept with rather less, but green fruit requires more than ripe. THE GEOGRAPHY OF CONSUMPTION. The following valuable information is copied from the manuscript of a forthcoming work entitled, "Influence of Climate in North America," to be published by Mr. J. Disternell. "Consumption originates in all latitudes, from the equator, where the mean temperature is eighty degrees of Fahrenheit, with slight variations, to the higher position of the temperate zone, where the mean temperature is forty degrees, with sudden and violent changes. The opinion long entertained, that it is peculiar to cold and humid climates, is founded in error. Far from this being the case, the tables of mortality warrant the conclusion, that consumption is sometimes more prevalent in tropical than in temperate countries. Consumption is rare in the Arctic regions, in Siberia, Iceland, the Orkneys and Hebrides; also in the north-western portion of the United States.

In North America, the diseases of the respiratory organs, of which consumption is the chief, having their maximum in New England, in latitude about 42 degrees, and diminish in all directions from this point inland. The diminution is quite as rapid westward as southward, and a large district near the 40th parallels is quite uniform at 12 to 15 per cent. of deaths from consumption, while Massachusetts varies from 20 to 25. At the border of the dry climate of the plains of Minnesota, a minimum is attained as low as that occurring in Florida, and not exceeding 5 per cent. of the entire mortality. It is still lower in Texas, and the absolute minimum for the continent in temperate latitudes is in Southern California. The upper peninsula of Michigan, embracing the whole of the Lake Superior region, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Washington Territory, are all alike exempt, in a remarkable degree, from the above fatal disease. Invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints and throat diseases are almost uniformly benefited by the climate of the above northern region, having a mean annual temperature of from 40 degrees to 45 degrees Fahrenheit." THE LOST SEA.—Upon the Atchison and Topeka road, about midway from Grasshopper Falls to Mount Florence, the diversities take a sudden rise from an elevation of fifty to about six hundred feet. At the base of the prairie mountain stretches forth a basin of land, and which resembles in form the bottom of a lake. Upon the top of the mountain is a fertile soil, evidently for a long time exposed to the atmosphere, while fifty feet below is a shelf abounding in curious stones, and shells. About fifty feet still lower a similar shell is formed, which more plentifully abounds in shells, with now and then portions of petrified fish; still lower the shelf is formed, and upon this are traces of the gradual decrease of waters and of a long continued beating of waves. It is supposed

that the waters once covered the whole country embraced in a basin of from fifteen to twenty miles square, and that an outlet having been formed, the liquid passed out to the first, and the second, and third shelves of this mountain, and that by evaporation the basin was finally relieved of its watery burden. No geologist could view this scene without conviction that Kansas has at one time been the bottom of an extensive sea.—Cor. New York World.

RESPECT FOR AGE IN FRANCE.—Notwithstanding the disregard of the religious training and ties of home which prevails in France, it would be unjust to omit one of every pleasing feature that marks almost universally its population—their extraordinary respect for old age. It is the paradise of grandmothers. For her, or her aged partner, the warmest seat in the chimney-corner, the best dish at the table, are conceded with spontaneous warmth; and when the saint's day comes round whose name they bear, poor indeed is the relative of the family who does not appear with kind wishes, and a flower or a little present. In the anniversaries of those whose names give them a very numerous spiritual offspring, it is said that in Paris alone £20,000 are often expended on flowers; and as a pleasing indication that this respect for the aged does not evaporate in mere sentiment, there are few, able to provide for their own sustenance, who would not consider the asking of public relief for their superannuated or helpless parents an inexcusable and indelible disgrace.

In so far as the female portion of the population is concerned, their devoted industry, while they are able to exercise it, well entitles them to kindness when age and poverty conspire to demand its aid.

APPLIES.—There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally loved than the apple. Every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every family lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinary arts. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half; while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert which can be placed on the table, is a baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions, more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute the apple, sound, ripe, and luscious, for the pies, cakes, candies, and other sweetmeats, with which their children are too often indelicately stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctors' bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use.—Dr. Hall.

NEWSPAPERS.—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after a day's toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining newspaper. It relieves his home of its dullness or sameness, which, in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the ale-house, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a gay and lively, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the moment fully as much as if he were so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with his money in his pocket, or, at least, laid out in real necessities and comforts for himself and family, without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every-day operation—something he can enjoy while absent.

PROMISING BOY.—The brightest boy of the class just examined for admission to the Annapolis Naval Academy was a little fellow from Texas, about fifteen years of age, who had been three years setting type in a newspaper office, and had studied mathematics and arithmetic with a dip candle in the garret of a log cabin at night. He was poorly clad when he reached Annapolis, and on being asked how he obtained the means to reach Annapolis, replied that he worked for it, and that his money falling short on the route, he had got some small job at type-setting at New Orleans and other points of his journey. If he should not be admitted he expected to work his way home again. He is now to be seen on board the Constitution, in his naval uniform, with his gilt buttons and anchors looking as bright and hopeful as if he anticipated becoming a commodore.

EXPERIMENT WITH AN IDIOT.—Dr. Madio relates that an idiot at Salzburg, appearing to be singularly insusceptible of fear, an experiment of an appalling character and appalling consequences was made upon him as a means of putting his susceptibility to a test. It was proposed to produce in him the impression that he was with a dead man come to life. A person, accordingly, had himself laid out as a corpse, and enveloped in a shroud, and the idiot was ordered to watch over the dead. The idiot perceiving some motion in the corpse, desired it to lie still; but the pretended corpse, raising itself in spite of this admonition, the idiot seized a hatchet, which unluckily was within his reach, and cut off first one of the feet of the unfortunate counterfeit, and then, unmoved by his cries, cut off his head. He then calmly resumed his station by the real corpse.

COFFEE.—The virtues of the wonderful coffee-plant have been the theme of many in every land. The drink made from the berry of the coffee tree by decoction was first introduced into England by a Greek seaman called Pasqua. It was introduced into France by Thevenot, (the traveler,) and the French are the most extravagant admirers of this beverage. Perhaps they have brought its preparation to perfection. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, they understand the importance of preserving the aroma. Among the majority of coffee-makers in this country, the true browning process is little understood, and the flavor of the coffee is destroyed by burning. In the most of our hotels the guest is treated to a decoction which looks more like having been prepared from burnt charcoal than coffee, and it is quite as palatable, if not as wholesome, as that article.

MOURNING CUSTOMS IN RIO JANEIRO.—When a person dies in Rio Janeiro, the front entrance of the house is closed—the only occasion when such a thing happens. The law requires the body to be buried in twenty-four hours. If the deceased was married, a

festoon of black cloth and gold is hung over the street door; for unmarried, lilac and black; for children, white, or blue, or gold. Coffins for the married are also black, but for young persons they are red, scarlet, or blue. Mourning is a long affair, and widows never lay aside their weeds unless they marry; yet clusters of a small purple flower are known as "widow's tears." They bloom but once a year, and soon dry up.

ODDS AND ENDS. There are in the patronage of Queen Victoria, that is, virtually, of her majesty's ministers, about 200 dignities, such as archbishops, bishops, deaneries, &c., and 290 livings, of the annual value of \$1,776,000. The Lord Renrew has the disposal of 29 church livings, worth \$35,520. The Lord Chancellor disposes of 773 dignities and livings, of the value of \$888,000. The total number, therefore, of England and Ireland, is 15,000, realizing an aggregate income of more than \$17,000,000.

It is stated that 4,366 men had been weighed at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston, and that their average weight was 146 lbs. 13 ounces. The mean weight of men in Belgium (Brussels and its environs) is 149 pounds. In France (Paris and the neighborhood) the mean weight is 136.89 pounds. In England (taken at Cambridge, between the ages of 18 and 28), the mean weight was found to be 150.98 pounds.

Denmark has forty five horses to every hundred inhabitants, which is more than any other European country. Great Britain and Ireland have 2,500,000 horses; France, 3,000,000; Austria Empire, exclusively of Italy, 2,600,000; Russia, 3,500,000. The United States have 5,000,000 horses, which is more than any European country. The horses of the whole world are estimated at 75,420,000.

The British census develops the curious fact, that there are more Scotch descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. There are also in the same metropolis no less than 60,000 Germans, 36,000 French, 6,000 Italians; a very large number of Asiatics, from all parts of the East, and many who still worship their idols.

A female pickpocket was arrested in a church in Seville for robbing a lady who was praying beside her. The lady at first could not believe her guilty, for her hands were crossed in devotion all the time, but the police discovered that the pickpocket had a pair of false arms crossed on her breast, while the real members were used for "explorations" in neighboring pockets.

It has been well said, that a single year's crop of corn is worth more than all the gold of California. In addition to its other use, it is now found that it produces a clear fluid, that burns without odor, without smoke, and is inexpensive, affording a clear light in an ordinary kerosene lamp for half a cent an hour. The corp oil is as clear and colorless as water.

Among the wines of Switzerland bordering on those of Germany, which are noted as of moment, is the "Wine of Blood," or "Sang des Suisses," so called because the vineyards occupy the ground on which the Swiss defeated the Dauphin of France, at the head of 30,000 men, in 1444, the Swiss being only 1600 men, 16 of whom alone survived!

Professor Purgang, of Germantown, has just constructed a curious and novel machine, which plays upon the piano or organ from any set composition, no matter how complicated. The machine is so arranged that the largest combination of sounds can be produced with precision, velocity and power, excelling that of the greatest masters of keyed instruments.

An elderly lady, who, with her daughter, had just returned from rather a rapid journey through England, France, part of Germany, and Italy, was asked, the other day, if she had visited Rome, and she replied in the negative. "La! ma, yes we did," said her daughter; "that was the place where we bought the bad stockings."

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Poland—Abel Stillman. Alfred—C. D. Langworthy. Preston—J. C. Maxson. Alfred—C. B. Willard. Peterburg—J. B. Clarke. B. W. Hull. Richardson—J. B. Cottrell. Akron—A. A. Lewis. Broodfield—E. R. Stillman. Scott—J. B. Clarke. Berlin—J. B. Whitford. Ceres—Geo. S. Crandall. Seignett—J. B. Maxson. Scott's Harbor—E. Frink. DeLaguerre—B. G. Stillman. Scott—J. B. Clarke. Goussard—W. P. Langworthy. So. Brookfield—H. A. Hull. Grosse—J. P. Avermore. West Troy—E. J. Maxson. Indianapolis—A. M. West. Wilkesville—J. R. Babcock. Nile—E. R. Clarke. Wagon—D. P. Maxson. Fortville—A. B. Crandall. West Edmond—J. B. Maxson.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR, published monthly, by the Seventh-day Publishing Society, on the following terms, invariably in advance: One copy, \$25; Five copies to one address, 1 00; Twelve copies to one address, 2 00; Twenty copies to one address, 3 00; Twenty-eight copies to one address, 4 00; Forty copies to one address, 5 00. Orders should be addressed to the General Agent, Geo. B. UTTER, No. 5 Chatham Square, New York.

THE CAROL: A Collection of original and selected Music and Hymns, for the use of Sabbath-Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. Compiled by Lucius Crandall, 128 pp. oct. Price, 35 cents per copy.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which for sale at its Depository, No. 5 Chatham Square, N. Y. viz:

- No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public; 28 pp.
No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp.
No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath; 28 pp.
No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: a history of their observance in the Christian Church; 52 pp.
No. 5.—A Christian Caveat; 4 pp.
No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh-Day, instead of the First-Day; 4 pp.
No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; a Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin; 8 pp.
No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy; the True Issue; 4 pp.
No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment, False Expositor; 4 pp.
No. 10.—The Sabbath Embraced and Observed; 16 pp. (In English, French and German.)
No. 11.—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislation; Enactments; 16 pp.
No. 12.—Misuse of the term "Sabbath"; 8 pp.
No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath; 24 pp.
No. 14.—Delaying Obedience; 4 pp.
No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference; 40 pp.
The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited:
A Defence of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Colver. First printed in London in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, in 1802; now reprinted in a revised form; 168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for, By Edward Stennet. First printed in London in 1655; 11 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath. By J. Marton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 per hundred.

NEW YORK AND BIRMINGHAM RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. MAIL at 9 a. m., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. WAY at 4 p. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and in intermediate Stations. NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Super. Trains leave the following stations at the times indicated: Going East: 2.00 a. m. Cincinnati Expr. 6.49 a. m. night Ex. 8.00 " New York Expr. 11.33 " Mail. 2.79 p. m. Accommodation. 1.18 p. m. Way. 9.30 " Night Express. 7.45 " Dunk'k Ex. 8.48 a. m. Way Freight. 11.59 a. m. Mail. 1.46 p. m. Accommodation. 4.30 p. m. Way Fre+ 1.10 a. m. Cincinnati Expr. 7.57 a. m. night Ex. 7.20 " N. Y. Express. 12.47 p. m. Mail. 12.47 p. m. Accommodation. 6.13 " Way. 8.37 " Night Express. 8.42 " Dunk'k Ex. 11.43 a. m. Accommodation. 1.28 p. m. Mail. 5.50 p. m. Way Freight. 7.22 " New York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Cortland-st., Connecting at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 28, 1860, Leave New York as follows: Harry's Express at 4 a. m., for Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, &c. Mail Train at 8 a. m., for Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, &c. 12 M. Through Train for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c. 4 P. M. Through Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c. 6 P. M. Way Train for Somerville and intermediate stations. Leave New York from Pier 2 West River at 7 30 and 11 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations, and at 5 30 P. M. for Somerville and intermediate stations. JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY AND TROY, connecting with routes NORTH AND WEST. From Monday, April 30th, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, at 11 a. m., and 5 p. m. Albany Mail, at 6 a. m., Sleeping Car Train, at 9 p. m. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9 45 a. m. and 4 15 and 7 p. m., for Poughkeepsie, 1 15 and 3 20 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 3 35 and 10 45 p. m.; for Peekskill, 5 30 p. m. From 31st-st., Buffalo and Northern Lightening New Train, at 8 a. m., and 8 p. m. Albany Mail, at 6 a. m. Sleeping Car Train, at 9 p. m. (Sundays included); Way Trains for New York leave Troy at 4 45 (Sundays included), and 8 45 and 10 10 a. m., and 3 45 and 6 05 (Sundays included), and 8 38 p. m., and Albany about half an hour later. A. B. SMITH, Superintendent.