

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the indolent, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Department, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, publishers may continue to send them until full rates are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for the same.

A NEW COVENANT.

It is claimed, by some who oppose the Seventh-day Sabbath, that we are living under a new covenant, and that the old covenant has "vanished away." Heb. 8: 13. It is said that the term "covenant," in this chapter, is synonymous with the terms law, testimony, ten commandments, &c., in other parts of scripture, and this chapter (Heb. 8th) is confidently cited as proof that the instrument known by these several names, and written on tables of stone, is no longer binding.

THE SABBATH RECORDED.

Going West: 7:30 a. m. night Ex. 12:45 p. m. Mail. 8:37 p. m. Dunk' Ex. 12:40 p. m. Mail. 6:15 a. m. Way Fre' 5:42 a. m. night Ex. 1:22 p. m. Mail. 9:39 p. m. Dunk' Ex. 2:08 p. m. Mail. 10:53 p. m. Way Fre' OF NEW JERSEY - Connecting at Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, forming a direct line. Meeting Dec. 10, 1860. For Easton, Reading, Pottsville, &c. Meeting Dec. 10, 1860. For Easton, Reading, Pottsville, &c. Meeting Dec. 10, 1860.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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WHOLE NO. 858.

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

of the kingdom, under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints (a pious Republic) of the Most High, whose rulers is an everlasting kingdom, and all rulers shall serve and obey Him. I regard every legal step taken against slavery, oppression, intemperance, and war, as one step toward the true kingdom. The kingdom of God, which is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost," was to be "set up," not in one day, but in the days of those four universal Babylonian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman kingdoms. Dan. 2: 44. This "higher-law" kingdom, which is to grow "like a grain of mustard seed," or "like leaven hid in three measures of meal," began to show itself to the nations in the days of the Babylonian head of the great image, when some were cast into the fiery furnace for obeying the "higher law."

A PREDICTION.

[The following Prediction, by Moses Chase, an old gray-headed man, with a long beard, residing in the city of Baltimore, was sent us by an esteemed friend, who thinks it worth publication, and suggests that, as a curiosity, but without much hope of its doing good to any body.] The word of the Lord came unto the Patriarch Moses, an Israelite of the tribe of Joseph, and of the lineage of his son Ephraim, on the fourteenth day of the second month, called February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the time when James Buchanan was President of the United States of North America.

NATIVES OF AFRICA.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New York, have recently published a book by Richard F. Burton, entitled "The Lake Regions of Central Africa," which gives some striking illustrations of the life which the natives live. He says: The condition of the natives contrasts favorably with that of the European peasantry, and is incomparably superior to the wretchedness of the British India. When the sun has dashed the dew from the grass, the elder boys drive the herd to pasture, and do not return till sunset. The elders, even at this early hour, devote themselves to steady drinking. They talk, laugh, smoke, drink, gamble. Gambling is a passion. They will first sell their property, and then sell themselves. A negro will stake his aged mother against a cow, which appears to be the value attached to the old lady. At one o'clock dinner, the great event of negro life, comes off. The negro's whole soul is in his stomach. The meal is his meditation by day, and his dream by night. The human animal is ravenous after flesh. Any living thing, clean or unclean, will suit his palate. Fish is comparatively despised. Smoked zebra is a favorite dish, and Captain Burton speaks enthusiastically of the flavor. The negroes differ with Swift's islanders in refusing to crack the egg either at the little end or at the big end; this probably arises from a religious prejudice, whether indigenous or imported, it is impossible to say. They cluster like flies round sugar, and if any falls on the ground, they would rather eat an ounce of earth than lose a single grain. Of course, the East African eats himself into a state of torpidity. When he revives, he chats, plays, smokes, and chews, as before. In the cool sunset, the women fetch their water from the wells, and then gather together in little groups. As for morality, neither the word nor the thing exists among them; the idea of perfect bliss is total intoxication all day, and total insensibility at night. Their wants are few and simple; the fertility of the country has cursed them with exemption from labor. Music is their favorite amusement, but their music is at the lowest ebb. Good tunists and admirable minstrels, they are totally destitute of creative faculty, and are incapable of advancing a single point: their music always consists of the simplest and most monotonous combinations of sound. The banjo, drum, and sound-board, are of course their favorite instruments. But the great relief of life are the regular drinking bout and the occasional hunt. The elephant, haunting the low grounds of stagnant waters and dense vegetation, is a valuable and easy prey. The hunt is a most solemn occasion, and is inaugurated by a preliminary week of dancing and intoxication.

THE CHILD IN THE GRAVE.

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THE WAY OF TEMPTATION.

It is the way the tempted go, Opening gorgeous, fair and bright, But sure to end in death and woe. Though it seemeth safe and right. No ominous, fearful warning, No storm-threat'ning clouds lower, No echoes of dismal warnings, No terror-striking lion's roar, No lurid gleams of distant fire, No moaning sounds of direst grief, No sulphur-stench with fear inspiring, Those who tread this way to death. It seemeth right; why should it not? The flowers of heaven are there, And roses odorous embalm the spot, While balmy breezes fill the air. Beguiled, temptation with her charms, Makes us feel that 'all is well,' And woe us on, with open arms, Down to darkness, death, and hell. G. R. DARROW.

FAIRS AND BIBLES.

Amongst the religious activities of the present age are to be noted the novel plans now adopted for putting into circulation the Word of God in Europe. Traveling agents scatter "the seed of the kingdom" in all directions; whilst by means of salesmen employed for the purpose, and who exhibit the Scriptures on their stalls standing in fairs, and in other places where a large concourse of people is expected, thousands of copies of the best of books are got into the hands of the people, most of whom were previously without a Bible, and had no idea of the extremely small price for which it might be purchased. Already, even in Tuscany, Naples, and other parts of the Italian peninsula, large numbers have been sold in both the ways mentioned. We notice in the London Watchman an interesting example, which indicates the change of popular feeling:

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She dared, in her woe, to arraign the Most High; and then came dark thoughts, the thoughts of death—everlasting death—that human beings returned as earth to earth, and then all was over. Amidst thoughts morbid and impious as these, there came but no consolation here, and she sank into the darkest depth of despair. In these hours of deepest distress, she could not weep. She thought not of the young daughters who were left to her; her husband's tears fell on her brow; but she did not look up at him—her thoughts were with her dead child; her whole heart and soul were wrapped up in recalling every reminiscence of the lost one, every syllable of his infantile prattle. The day of the funeral came. She had not slept the night before, but toward morning, she was overcome by fatigue, and sank for a short time into repose. During that time the coffin was removed into another apartment, and the cover was screwed down with as little noise as possible. When she awoke she arose and wished to see her child. Then her husband, with tears in his eyes, told her, "We have closed the coffin; it had to be done!"

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truman as he passed; 'No!' was the gruff reply. 'Buy a Bible!' cried the active salesman, who stood next; 'Ah! that's worth having,' said the other; and the man paid down ten pence and carried away his Bible! A Roman Catholic gentleman, an M. P., came up, and looking earnestly at the book for a minute or two, said, 'You don't sell any, I suppose—the ideal Bibles and Testaments in a fair!' On being told by the stall-keeper that he had sold three dozen that day, he was much surprised, and replied, 'Then the fair's going down!' and when a shilling Bible was shown to him, he admitted that it was wonderfully cheap. 'A Bible for eight pence, ma'am,' cried the seller, to a woman as she passed; she looked, and walked on, but returning in a minute or two, she purchased a copy for half-a-crown. A farmer, evidently much struck with the novelty of the sight, stood gazing for a while in mute wonder, then, after sundry questions, took first one Bible and one Testament; but soon coming back again, he bought two Bibles and three Testaments more. A mother and her little girl were also attracted by the sight of the books, when the latter was very anxious to have a fourpenny Testament. 'Well,' said the mother, 'if you spend it here you'll have no money to spend in the fair.' The little girl, notwithstanding, pressed her request; the mother consented; and gladly sacrificing the cakes, the little girl paid her four-pence and carried away the Testament in triumph. Many other interesting cases might be mentioned; but the above are sufficient to show that the experiment was successful, and that the books proffered for sale were generally acceptable to the public. The stall was set out only for three days, but during that time, one hundred and twelve Bibles and Testaments were disposed of. Many more Testaments might have been sold, but unfortunately the stock at the depot was exhausted.

ALONE WITH GOD.

Alone with God! day's craven cares Have crowded onward unawares; The soul is left to breathe her prayers. Alone with God! I bare my breast, Come, come in, O holy guest, Give rest—thy rest, rest the best. Alone with God! how pure a calm Steals o'er me, sweet as music's balm, When seraphs sing a seraph's psalm. Alone with God! no human eye Is here, with eager look to pry Into the meaning of each sigh. Alone with God! no jealous glare Nowings me with its torturing stare; No human malice says—'be ware!' Alone with God! from earth's rude crowd, With jostling steps and laughter loud, My better soul I need not shroud. Alone with God! He only knows If sorrow's ocean overflows The silent spring from music's rose. Alone with God! He mercy lends; Life's fading hope, life's meagre ends, Life's a warding pain, he comprehends. Alone with God! He leathen well The soul's pent life that will overflow, The life that yearns to be set free! Alone with God! I'll never bend; O, tender Father, condescend, In this my need, to be my friend. Alone with God! with suppliant mien, Upon thy pitying breast I lean, Nor less because thou art unseen. Alone with God! safe in thine arms, Oh, shield me from life's wild alarms, Oh, save me from life's fearful harms. Alone with God! My Father, bless, With thy celestial promises, The soul that needs thy tend-means. Alone with God! Oh, sweet to me, This covert to whose shade I flee, To breathe repose in thee! —M. M. C. A.

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"Wouldst thou descend to thy child?" said a voice close by. It sounded so clear, so deep, its tones went to her heart. She looked up, and near her stood a man wrapped in a large mourning cloak, with a hood drawn over the head; but she could see the countenance; under this. It was severe, and yet encouraging; his eyes were bright as those of youth. "Descend to my child!" she repeated; and there was the agony of despair in her voice. "Darest thou follow me?" asked the figure. "I am death!" She bowed her assent. Then it seemed all at once as if every star in the heavens above shone with the light of the moon. She saw the many-colored flowers on the surface of the grave move like a fluttering garment. She sank, and the figure threw his dark cloak around her. It became night—the night of death. She sank, deeper than the spade could reach. The churchyard lay like a roof above her head. The cloak that had enveloped her glided to one side. She stood in an immense hall, whose extremities were lost in the distance. It was dusk around her; but before her stood, and in one moment was clasped to her heart, her child, who smiled on her in beauty far surpassing what he had possessed before. She uttered a cry, though it was scarcely audible, for close by, and then far away, and afterward near again, came delightful music. Never before had such glorious, such blessed sounds, reached her ears. They rang from the other side of the thick curtain—black as night—that separated the hall from the boundless space of eternity. "My sweet mother! my own mother!" she heard her child exclaim. It was his well-known, most beloved voice; and kiss followed kiss in rapturous joy. At length the child pointed to the sable curtain.

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"Punish the Christians!" coolly replied the late Governor-General. "Punish the Christians! For what? I am not aware that you had any orders to punish the Christians. Let me see them." "The Christians had conspired against the Government of the Sultan, and I wished to punish them for treachery." "Show me your evidence of this conspiracy," said Fuad Pasha. "Here it is; read it, and see that I have been faithful to my master," and Ahmet Pasha drew forth a long document, signed by the seals of about fifty of the principal citizens of Damascus, containing a plot against the Turkish Government. "Send for the persons whose names are appended to this document, and confront them with these signatures." They were brought, and examined, and cross questioned, but no light could be gained. They denied all knowledge of such a document, but acknowledged the resemblance of the signatures and seals to their own. Their astonishment seemed so natural, that Fuad Pasha was for a moment puzzled to know whether the Pasha was deceiving him, or whether the Christians were really conspirators, or the victims of some hellish fraud. A few moments' reflection suggested an expedient which solved the difficulty. The seal-makers of all Eastern cities are limited in number and are licensed by the Government; and as every man's signature is thus in their hands for Oriental, instead of signing their names, use a small copper or brass seal—they are placed under bonds to prevent them from committing forgery. An order was given for the arrest of the six seal-makers of Damascus, and they were brought into court. Being duly questioned as to the number of seals made by them during the year, they gave no indications of bad faith, when Fuad Pasha announced the discovery of forgery of fifty Christian names, and told them, as they hoped for pardon, to confess fully their guilt. Greatly terrified, two seal-makers came forward and threw themselves at his feet. They testified that they had been taken secretly to the house of a Turkish effendi, and were forced, by threats of violence, to make duplicates of fifty Christian seals in their possession, but that they were entirely ignorant of the use made of them, as they were sent away by the effendi with a reward after having given a solemn promise never to make the matter public.

GOOD TESTIMONIES.

A California preacher, describing a Conference love-feast on the coast, says: "One of the old men arose, a peculiar man, with long, yellow beard, a deep blue eye, usually flashing with the fires of thought and passion, but now suffused with tears, as with trembling voice he said, 'I have no will but God's.' If he were to offer me the privilege of choosing my own destiny in this life, with the certainty of eternal life afterwards, I would not wish to choose. I would refer it back to Him, saying, 'Not my will, but Thine, O my Father, be done; choose Thou for me.' My soul rests in God. For Christ's sake, I am ready to go anywhere, to undertake any duty, and to bear any cross that may be laid upon me.' "The next was a preacher, whose wasted form, pale face, and feeble voice, told of disease, and warned of approaching departure. When he arose, a perceptible thrill ran through the house, as he stood and tearfully gazed around. He said, 'This is the ninth session of the Pacific Conference that I have attended. It may be the last. I have thought it would be. My work seems to be almost done. I shall not probably ever meet you in another Annual Conference. If I fall, it will be at my post; and, brethren, tell my boy that it is my desire that he may be a Methodist preacher.' As he sat down, a brother struck up—

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Unitarians of Transylvania, who number about 40,000 souls, and are one of the four "established churches" of that province, have recently entered into closer connection with the English Unitarians.

The Rhenish Missionary Society has resolved not at present to revive the Mission in South America which was extinguished by the massacres in May last year.

The Theological Seminary of the Dutch Church at New Brunswick, N. J., recently celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary.

Bishops Clark of Rhode Island, Brownell of Connecticut, McVain of Ohio, and several other Bishops of the Episcopal Church, have published patriotic prayers to be used by the clergy and people of their several dioceses.

The recent effort to raise \$75,000 for the Congregational Theological Seminary, at Bangor, Me., has thus far been quite successful.

The English correspondent of the Morning Star writes: "The Baptists of Scotland are largely participating in the revival. Although of recent origin in Scotland, they are every year gaining a firmer foothold."

A recent number of the Religious Telescope contains a table of the Brethren Church, from which we learn, that the membership in about a score of Conferences is 90,589, being an increase during the past year of 8,828.

The foreign news reports the death of Bunsen, the diplomatist and Bible scholar. He was born in Corbach, in the principality of Waldeck, in 1791, and was, therefore, nearly seventy years old at his decease.

A bright little girl fell and struck her head, at Manchester, Mass., on Friday, John L. Fitch, Esq., her father, had died on Monday. Awaking from a stupor, only to die, she put her arms round a lady's neck, and exclaiming, "My father is dead and gone to heaven, and I am glad of it; I want to go too," fell back dead.

Bishop Meade of Virginia has issued a letter to the clergy and congregations of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, appointing the first Friday in January of the coming year, as a day of fasting and prayer.

At Father Chiniquy's colony of St. Anne, in Kankakee, Ill., a small Baptist and a Protestant Episcopal congregation have been formed. The Roman Catholic Bishop has been lately on an Episcopal visit in the colony, and confirmed 386 persons.

Elder H. F. Buckner announces the recent baptism of John Jumper, the principal chief of the Seminoles, who has been a Presbyterian for several years.

Richard Weaver recently preached twice in an open air, in front of Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, the audience numbering from eight to ten thousand.

There was found amid the collections taken up at Dr. Adams' church, in New York, on Thanksgiving day, a diamond cross, worth at least \$700.

A young Methodist minister in England is preparing to start for Italy soon, to open a Methodist church there.

Lord Brougham being without children, his patent of peerage has been transferred to his brother.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SECOND-DAY, Dec. 17th. In the Senate, a resolution, calling on the President for information relative to Fort Moultrie and the arsenal at Charleston, was presented and laid over.

The House was occupied all day in considering the condition of the country, and how to save the Union. When States were called for resolutions, Mr. Adrian presented one substantially reaffirming the obligations of the Constitution, to which Mr. Cochran offered an amendment for the repeal of laws known as "Personal Liberty Bills," which conflicted therewith.

THIRD-DAY, Dec. 18th. In the Senate, Mr. Powell's resolution to appoint a Committee on the state of the country, was adopted, and the Vice-Pres. was authorized to appoint the Committee.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a series of Union-saving resolutions, which were laid over. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presented his plan for pacifying the country, which was remarked upon by several Senators, and ordered printed.

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives, the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Convention of three-fourths of the people of the States:

First, In all the Territories, now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory south of that latitude Slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance.

Second, Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States permitting Slavery.

Third, Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland; or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, from bringing slaves there, and holding them as such.

Fourth, Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or sea.

Fifth, Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner, who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave, in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue, made after arrest. In all such cases, the owner shall have power to sue the county in which the violence or rescue was made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong, in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth, No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves; and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to impair their efficiency. All laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law, it shall not be deemed improper for Congress to ask the repeal of. The Fugitive Slave Law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal, whether he decides for or against the claimant; and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a posse comitatus to be so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African slave trade ought to be effectually executed.

The House considered and laid upon the table the resolution offered by Mr. Crawford of Georgia, declaring that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and approving the opinions of the judges in the Dred Scott case as authoritative and binding expressions of the law. It then proceeded to consider the Pacific Railroad bill, and the bill granting lands to Nebraska for railroad purposes, but without coming to any conclusion.

FOURTH-DAY, Dec. 19th. In the Senate, some time was spent in talking about the misrepresentations of the reporters for the associated press. A bill was passed making appropriations for the year ending June, 1862; also, the bill

making appropriations for the support of the military academy. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee resumed his speech upon the question of secession, denying, in the most emphatic terms, that the right of secession exists in any State. An attempt to do so by force of arms he denounced as treason, and any infringement of Federal law he declared it to be the right and the duty of the Federal Government to meet in the most prompt and effectual manner.

The House tabled a resolution to adjourn over to January 1th. The Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire whether any offices connected with the Surveyor-General's office can be dispensed with. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, and a long discussion was had about the expense of suppressing the slave trade.

FIFTH-DAY, Dec. 20th. In the Senate, the whole day was spent in talking about the proposed call on the President for information about the condition of Fort Moultrie, and the subject of secession.

In the House, a proposition to call for information from the President was discussed for a while; after which the Pacific Railroad Bill was taken up and passed. This bill provides for a road starting from the western border of Missouri, and the western border of Iowa, with two converging lines westward, uniting within two hundred miles of Missouri river; thence proceeding by a single trunk line by the nearest and best route via the vicinity of Salt Lake to San Francisco, or to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. It also provides for a road from the western border of the southwestern states, starting from two points, namely, Fort Smith and the western border of Louisiana, and two converging lines bearing westward, uniting with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company chartered by Texas. The House adjourned till Grand-day.

SIXTH-DAY, Dec. 21st. In the Senate, the Vice-President announced the Special Committee on the condition of the country, as follows: Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Toombs, Douglas, Collier, Davis, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle, and Grimes. A bill was passed to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the Potomac at Long Bridge. The Pacific Railroad bill was received from the House, and made the special order for Jan. 2d. Adjourned till Second-day.

SUMMARY. Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess County, is now in Europe, selecting Southdown sheep for his splendid flock. The first importation of this season has reached New York. It comprises one buck and ten ewes, the aggregate value of which is large. They are all selected from Jonas Webb's breeding flock, and are probably the most expensive and superior lot ever brought to this country. The buck was the first prize winner at the Royal Canterbury Show this year, which is equivalent to saying he is the best yearling buck in England. He cost Mr. Thorne \$1,250 on Webb's farm.

A wealthy Company have invested \$100,000 in an excellent tract of land in Missouri, on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, forty-five miles east of the latter city, and have laid out a town named Kidder, where they have built a hotel and other buildings convenient. A Congregational minister is secured, who will soon be on the ground to organize a church; and they will set up schools and other appendages of Christian society. The agent of the company is George S. Harris, Esq., of Boston.

A letter from New Orleans, dated Dec. 8, says: "Commission houses here have stopped making advances on negroes. There is an average decline of four hundred dollars in the value of negroes, compared with last season, and trade is dull." Robert White, special Commissioner at Romney, Virginia, sold on Thursday a negro male, aged about 35 years, and a good blacksmith, for \$800. Two months ago he would have brought \$1,500. A negro boy, aged about 9 years, brought \$400.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, says: "The statement which has been going the rounds of society to the effect that Mr. A. T. Stewart, who is worth \$20,000,000, and who dines from solid gold vessels, was the wealthiest man in the city, has occasioned a little jealousy among the friends of Mr. Wm. B. Astor, and they are out with a statement that Mr. Astor is worth \$40,000,000, and that his increase is at least \$8,000,000 per annum.

Late's National Bank Note Reporter cautions the public against new counterfeit five on the Merchants' Bank, St. Louis, having a vignette of negroes rolling a hoghead in the lower right corner, and a girl's head in the lower left corner. The genuine five have the same vignette on the upper left corner, and a boy's portrait on the right end. The plate is altered from counterfeit tens on the same bank recently issued.

A shocking accident befell a seminary at Bedonia, Italy, on the 15th ult.; a dormitory in which fifteen pupils slept, being damped from being newly whitewashed, a stove was lighted in it to dry the walls. During the night, the carbonic acid gas from the stove filled the room, and all the pupils were found the next morning, suffocated by the vapor.

The Church of Naseby, Northamptonshire, England, has lately been repaired, and in the crypt beneath the tower were found thirty-four skeletons, the remains, no doubt, of men who fell in the great battle of Naseby, between the royalists and the parliamentarians under Cromwell. Around these skeletons were musket balls and other warlike relics.

A fire at Adams, N.Y., Dec. 20th, destroyed nearly one half of the business portion of the town. Twelve buildings were burned, and property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars destroyed, of which about twenty-five thousand is covered by insurance. The fire originated in Stearns and Webster's dry goods store, from a chimney that had burnt out during the evening.

Mr. James G. Arnold, of Worcester, England, has invented a machine which performs all of the operations of making envelopes at once, taking sheets of paper of proper shape, and turning out complete envelopes in packages of twenty-five, all ready to be put in bands and boxes!

The general land office has issued a patent to the authorities of the city of Portland, Oregon, under the town site law of 1844, for 320 acres, and providing for conflicting claims of other parties. This subject has been in controversy for the last ten years, and has enlisted some of the most eminent counsel of the country.

Chicot county, Arkansas, is reputed to be the wealthiest county, in proportion to its population, of any in the country. Its taxable property amounts to \$10,000,000, while its population is only 1,700. This gives not less than \$5,882 35 to each man, woman and child in the county, equally divided.

The fearful colliery explosion at Ricca, England, is shown to have been caused by a reckless pitman taking the key of a safety lamp down so as to light his pipe. 170 lives have been sacrificed; 30 colliers only having escaped out of 200 at work in the pit.

A Massachusetts paper is credited with the following: A fellow in Barre hired a horse and wagon to go a short journey. The owner of the animal provided a supply of oats for the trip, which the fellow bartered for rum, and the horse died of starvation.

Great preparations are being made at Washington to accommodate the crowds who are expected to visit the city on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. A Presbyterian Church has been annexed to a hotel, to afford lodgings for the patriots.

On the farm of a Mr. Button, near Rochester, a single tree yielded the last season 44 bushels of apples, and five other trees in the same row yielded 23 1/2 bushels, or an average yield of above 46 bushels for each tree!

At Boothstown, Ohio, a Mr. Jerome lately poisoned a large wolf by dropping strychnine on the carcass of a sheep which the wolf had killed and returned for. The county paid Mr. J. a premium of \$4 25 for this useful act of destruction.

A man at Rio Vista, California, bet that his friend could not hit him at seventy-five yards with a shot gun. He was mistaken; he received five shots on his person, causing severe wounds. The bet was for four drinks.

An immense peak of Alum Stone, from which the purest alum is obtained by a very simple and cheap process, is discovered in Amador County, California. It is expected that large fortunes will be made by those who embark in this enterprise.

A gang of rowdies burst into Milham & Simmons' restaurant, at Albany, on Sunday night, emptied the decanters, turned the faucets of the kegs, broke up all the cigars, emptied the champagne bottles, and then broke up the furniture.

William Phillips, who formerly worked side by side in a printing office with Chief Justice Lewis, and Governor Paucker, of Pennsylvania, went to a police station in Philadelphia, the other night, to beg a lodging.

The London Times publishes full details of the expedition of the Bulldog and Fox for ascertaining the feasibility of the projected North Atlantic Telegraph. The results are pronounced highly satisfactory and encouraging.

A student at Northampton, Mass., broke through the ice while skating, but held on to the edges of the ice till a plank was secured; this he was too chilled to seize hold of, and he was only saved by putting it under him, and lifting him out of the water.

Two drunken "gentlemen" hired a team at Troy, on Sunday, for a sleigh ride; dissatisfied with the monotony, they requested the driver to give them an upset; the driver complied, dislocated his hip, the team ran away, and the "gentlemen" were unhurt.

The Prince of Wales completed his nineteenth year on the 9th. He was born at Buckingham palace on the 9th of November, 1841, and was created by patent Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on the 4th of December in the same year.

A snow plow, propelled by two locomotives, engaged in cleaning the track of the Watertown and Rome Railroad of snow, ran off the track near Adams, Dec. 20, smashing the plow into fragments and severely injuring five or six persons employed thereon.

At New Haven, Ct., Dec. 21st, a fire occurred in a tenement house owned by John A. Davenport, and occupied by twenty-six families. An entire family, consisting of Michael Colbert, his wife and four children, were burned to death.

A tramping Boston printer, being arrested at Hartford, Ct., on Sunday night, while robbing clothes lines, remarked, that he did not intend to freeze when he could steal, and so got a good warm cell in the jail.

A Virginian, ignorant of the use of gas, went to bed at Washington, and blew it out; he was found in the morning in a wretched state, and the doctors had hard work to resuscitate him.

Henry Otis King, a fine looking young man, whose canal-boat is frozen up at Scheuchter, asked Justice Parsons on Saturday to send him to the Albany Penitentiary till navigation opens.

NEW YORK MARKETS-DEC. 24, 1860.

Flour-Pots, \$4 62@4 75; Pearls, 4 87@5 00. Wheat and Meal-Flour has advanced from 5 to 10c. 100 lb. in consequence of favorable news from England, selling at 75c@85 for superfine State and Western, 5 20c@25 for choice State, 5 15c@20 for Western extra, 5 45c@65 for shipping round-hoop Ohio, 5 00@70 for extra. Rye Flour, 3 30@4 15. Corn Meal, 3 15 for Jersey, 3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour, 2 00@2 25 @ 100 lbs.

Grain-Wheat, \$1 10@1 15 for Chicago Spring, 1 20@1 22 for Chicago Club and Red Western, 1 40 @1 45 for white Michigan. Barley, 70@78c. Malt, 82@86c. Oats, 37@39c. for Western and State, 62@64c. for Western mixed, 70c. for Jersey yellow.

Provisions-Pork, \$10 12 for old prime, 15 50 for old mess, 17 00 for prime mess for export. Beef, 9 25 @10 00 for packed mess. Butter, 11@12c. for Western, 12@13c. for State. Cheese, 9@12c. Potatoes-\$1 00@1 50 for 50 lb. Long Island Jersey Potatoes, 2 12@2 50 for a Long Island and Jersey Mercers.

Tallow-91c. SPECIAL NOTICES. WINTER CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES.-In consideration of the times, and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

As our prices is always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY BOARD.-The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will hold its regular quarterly meeting, on the first Fourth-day in January, 1861, (the second day of the month), in the office of Messrs. Potter & Champlin, in Pawcutter, N. J., at 9 o'clock A. M.

QUARTERLY MEETING.-The next Quarterly Meeting of the Scotch and Associate churches, will be held, by leave of Providence, with the Scotch Church, commencing on Sixth-day the 28th Dec., at 1 o'clock P. M. Introductory discourse by Bro. Halsey Stillman, of Oselcie. DAVID P. CURTIS, Clerk.

TRACT SOCIETY BOARD MEETING.-The Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society will hold a meeting for business in the DeWey Institute, in Dr. Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on First-day, Jan. 6th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following are the names of the persons who constitute that Board: James B. Irish, Jonathan Allen, Thomas E. Babcock, John Maxson, D. DeWitt Wells, Charles M. Lewis, Thomas B. Stillman, Jason B. Wells, Darwin E. Maxson, Arza Muncy, J. Clarke Grandall, Barton G. Stillman.

Come, brethren, and let us unite our efforts to keep in motion this engine for good. B. G. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec. DEWETTER, Dec. 10th, 1860.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holmes, pastor of the Pigeon-point Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, N. O., and speaks in terms in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug-we have tried it, and know it to be ALL IT CLAIMS. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babes can't do better than to lay in a supply."

THE GREAT REMEDY.-The best remedy for a disordered stomach, deranged system, and general debility, is to prevent the same by avoiding the use of the many poisonous compounds and nauseous mixtures for sale in the community as Salaratus, being often little better than common Soda, and not half so good as the pure article. It is a deadly and dangerous medicine, and is the only pure and healthy article that can be relied on. Depot, No. 345 Washington St., New York.

SANSAPARILLA-has long been endorsed by the medical faculty as a mild, safe, and effective aperient and cathartic. To extend its usefulness, all the scientific and modern chemistry have been put in requisition by Messrs. SANS, to obtain a pure extract of its medicinal properties. Combining therewith vegetable products, they are enabled with confidence to offer to the public a sure and certain remedy for all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, or derangement of the biliary functions.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York. For sale also by Druggists generally. MARRIED.

BABCOCK-CROSS-In Westbury, R. I., Dec. 18th, 1860, by Rev. John P. Hubbard, Horace Babcock, Esq., and Miss Harriet B. Cross. DIED.

ROGERS-In Milton, Wis., Oct. 7th, 1860, of typhoid fever, James Morton, son of James and Clarinda Rogers, aged 7 years, 11 months, and 14 days. STRILLMAN-In Richburg, N. Y., Nov. 30th, 1860, of diphtheria, Nina Estella, daughter of Wm. H. and Susan J. Stillman, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Another little form asleep, And a little spirit gone; Another little voice is hushed, And a little angel born. To the home beyond the sky, And our hearts are like the void that comes When a strain of music dies. A pair of little baby shoes, And a lock of golden hair; The toy our little darling loved, And the dress she used to wear; The little grave in the shady nook, Where the flowers love to grow; And there are all of the little hope That came four years ago.

LETTERS. S. S. Griswold, E. R. Maxson, Ethan Lanphear, J. C. Rogers, A. M. West, Nathan Gardner, Ephraim Maxson, B. W. Millard, G. G. Hamilton, Charles Card, W. H. Webb, N. V. Hull, C. A. Osgood (paid to end vol. 18), D. P. Curtis, Erastus Clarke, A. B. Crandall, D. M. Stillman, Artemas Coon, T. B. Brown, Leman Andrews. RECEIPTS.

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

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WILLCOX & GIBBS' \$30 \$30 SEWING MACHINES. Remarkable for its simplicity. JAMES WILLCOX, Manufacturer.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS. The XXth Volume of THIS WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Political matters, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussion almost entirely, for months, if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding interest. Among these we mean to pay especial attention to-

EDUCATION.-The whole subject of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of The Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861. III.-AGRICULTURE.-We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and still endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Invaluable discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labors devoted to cultivation more or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

IV.-MANUFACTURES, &c.-We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to, and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ample, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The Progress of Mining, Iron-making, Steel-making, Cloth-weaving, &c., &c., in our country, and the world, shall be most ably reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV.-FOREIGN AFFAIRS.-We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but constantly proceeding. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our news from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V.-HOME NEWS.-We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Islands of Darien, in the Republics of Central America, and wherever else they seem requisite. In the most interesting portions of our country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letter of intelligent friends. We aim to print the clearest and most accurate intelligence, that is most authentic and interesting, with the least delay anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit and shall labor to deserve a continuance of public favor.

TERMS. DAILY TRIBUNE... \$11.00 per annum, \$6.00 SEMI-WEEKLY... 104 " " " 3.00 WEEKLY... 52 " " " 2.00 TO CLUBS.-SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies for \$5, five for \$11; ten copies for one address for \$20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent, for a club of forty, two extra copies will be sent, and so on. We will send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year to any individual who sends us the name of one hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis one year.

Payment always in advance. Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New York.

DR. DARIUS HAMS' AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nauseousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Loss of Spirit, Delirium, &c.

IT STIMULATES, EXHILARATES, INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT INTRICATE OR STUPIFY. As a medicine, it is quick and effectual, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in a speedy manner. It will instantly revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor. Persons who, from the injudicious use of Liquors, have become debilitated, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrid disease to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and healthy invigorating spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO. Dose.-One wine glass full as often as necessary. One dose will remove all flatulencies. One dose will cure Heart-Burn. Three doses will cure indigestion. One dose will give you a good Appetite. One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia. One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulencies in the Stomach, and restore the Invigorating Spirit, the missing load and all painful feelings will be removed. One dose will remove the most distressing pains of Colic, either in the stomach or bowels. One dose will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs. Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney Complaints are assured speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles. Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and feel the evil effects of late hours, in violent headache, sickness at stomach, weakness, dizziness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day; it will make them strong, healthy, and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face. During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach.

All the proprietor asks, is a trial, and to induce this, he has put up the INVIGORATING SPIRIT in pint bottles, at 60 cts. per quart \$1. General Depot, 48 Water Street, New York. Sold by country merchants everywhere.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing their inflammation-will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine-never as it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve the infant from all the distressing symptoms of colic, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face. During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe that it is the best remedy in the world, in all cases of dyspepsia, colic, and indigestion, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudice of others, stand between you and the use of this medicine, and you will find relief that will be sure-yes, it will be sure to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout all parts of the world. Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, New York. Prices only 25 cents per bottle.

HENRY ZOLLNER, (late No. 43 N. 4th Street,) ZOLLNER, Station, No. 43 N. 4th Street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS' BOYS.

The following article, which we find in the Valley Farmer, a Western agricultural periodical, we commend to the attention of every farmer's boy:

"In the wide world there is no more important thing than farmers' boys. They are not so important for what they are as for what they will be. At present they are of little consequence to us. But farmers' boys always have been, and we presume always will be, the material out of which the noblest men are made. They have health and strength; they have bone and muscle; they have heart and will; they have nerve and patience; and these are the materials that make men. Not buckrams and broadcloth, and patent leather and beaver fur, and kid gloves and watch seals, are the materials of which men are made. It takes better stuff to make a man. It is not fat and flesh, and swaggers and self-conceit; nor yet smartness, nor flippancy, nor foppishness, nor fastness. These make fools, not men; not men such as the world wants, nor such as will honor and bless. Not long hair, nor much beard, nor a cane, nor a pipe, nor a cigar, nor a quid of tobacco, nor an oath, nor a glass of beer or brandy, nor a dog or gun, nor a pack of cards, nor a novel, nor a vulgar book of love and murder, nor a tale of adventures, that makes a man, or has anything to do with making a man. Farmers' boys ought to keep clear of all these idle, foolish things. They should be employed with nobler objects. They have yet to be men of the clear grit, honest, intelligent, industrious, ambitious men—who shall love their country and their kind. With the means they possess, how easy for them to be in fact first class men. They have land, and stock, and tools; they have health, and time, and mind; they have schools, and churches, and papers; they have books, and perseverance, and the heart and hand for work. More than this they need not. Let them awake and work, and read and study. It is not all work, nor yet all study, that will make them men of the right stamp. They must work intelligently, and study with an earnest purpose of being benefited, and then they will become what they ought to be, the real men of the world."

THE USE OF RAWHIDE.

How few persons know the value of rawhide! It seems almost strange to see them sell all their "deacon" skins for the small sum of thirty or forty cents. Take a strip of well-tanned rawhide, an inch wide, and a horse can hardly break it by pulling back—two of them he cannot break any way. Cut into narrow strips, and shave the hair off with a sharp knife, to use for bag-strings; the strings will outlast two sets of bags. Farmers know how perplexing it is to lend bags and have them returned minus strings. It will outlast iron (common) in any shape, and is stronger. It is good to wrap around a broken hitch—better than iron. Two sets of rawhide halters will last a man's life-time, (if he don't live too long.) In some places the Spaniards use rawhide log-chains to work cattle with, cut into narrow strips, and twisted together, hawser fashion. It is good to tie in for a broken link in a trace chain. It can be tanned so it will be soft and pliable like harness leather. Save a cow and "deacon's pelt," and try it.—Country Gentleman.

SAVING HORSES FROM BURNING STABLES.

A correspondent suggests the following plan for constructing stables so that horses could be easily induced to go out in case of fire. He says: "Let the sides or walls of the ground floor of stables, of whatever shape they may be built, consist entirely of doors on rollers, on an iron track; the upper floor, or hay loft, being supported on brick, stone, or iron pillars. Let movable mangers be attached to those pillars. In this way the horses' heads would be toward the doors. If a fire happened, the doors could be rolled aside, the mangers lifted up, or knocked down, and the horses liberated in a few minutes. Farmers, livery stable and omnibus men, would find such a mode of building their stables as cheap as any other. Besides, while such a plan would tend to save life, it would permit a more thorough ventilation and cleansing than can be given to stables built in the present style."

HOW TO CURE BACON.

In answer to the question, "how to cure bacon by the mild process," a late number of the Irish Gazette gives the following directions: "Singe off the hair, and scrape thoroughly clean; when cut up, rub the flesh side well with common salt, and pack the pieces on top of each other on a tray with a gutter round it to catch the brine; once every four or five days the salt should be changed, and the fetiches moved, placing those on the top at bottom; five or six weeks of this treatment will suffice to cure the bacon, when they may be hung up to dry, first rubbing them over with coarse bran, or any sort of sawdust except deal; if smoking be preferred, hang in a chimney; if not, in a dry, airy part of the kitchen not too near the fire. We are not acquainted with the Limerick mercantile process; the Wicklow is similar to that given above, and practiced by farmers there."

BRIEF HINTS FOR DECEMBER.

The Annual Register of Rural Affairs makes the following suggestions for this month: Prepare ample shelter for animals. Protect them against beating winds; keep them dry and well littered. Avoid the exposure of wet, avoid the discomfort of dirt. See that hay is not wasted under foot. Thrift and filth are eternal opponents. Let stock be regularly salted. Give sheep good shelter, hay, and roots. Balance accounts for the season. Calculate the amount of fodder needed. Lay plans for the future. Arrange the farm for regular rotation. Arrange a plan of systematic labor. Study the success of other farmers by taking the best agricultural paper. Provide good fuel for the kitchen, remembering that the fruits of bad fires are a smoky kitchen, a gloomy face, eyes red, work deranged, meals delayed, and sour bread.

PROTECTING GRAPE VINES.

A great variety of methods are employed in protecting grape vines in winter. The easiest and best way is to trim them in the fall, tie them up in convenient clusters, place them on the ground, and cover them with two boards, nailed together in the form of a gutter. A little dirt may be thrown on the boards, particularly along the under edge, to keep out the water, and if vines are in a cold, exposed position, the boards should be covered entirely with earth, but not enough to keep them so warm as to stimulate their growth. They should be kept as cool as possible without freezing and thawing. It is hazardous to put anything on the vines which would invite the mice.

A WOMAN AMONG THE LAWYERS.

A remarkable suit is on trial before the London Court of Divorce, in which a young lady is allowed to conduct the case for her father. Mr. William Sheddin, a native of New York, of Scotch descent, seeks to prove his own legitimacy, and thus to obtain his rights in certain estates of his paternal grandfather. He had engaged eminent counsel, but when the case was called, the counsel asked for delay, because they had not prepared themselves. The judge decided that the case could not be postponed, and the lawyers, after earnest expostulation, indignantly left the court. The judge was about to proceed to the trial, with this disadvantage against the plaintiff, when the daughter of the plaintiff stepped from the audience down among the lawyers, and modestly asked the permission of the court to appear in behalf of her father. The judge was struck with astonishment and admiration, but assented to the novel request, and the young lady, who had made herself fami-

liar with the case in all its legal bearings, proceeded to state it with a clearness and power, and a modest self reliance, that put the professional attorneys to the blush. She occupied the whole day in the opening plea, and made a decided impression, and in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses on the subsequent days, she proved herself fully competent to the task she had undertaken.

Miss Sheddin had the warm sympathies of the court and of the British public, and was likely to get her case. [Later accounts state that she lost her case.]

The example of Miss Sheddin in appearing before a London court, in behalf of her father, has been imitated by a Miss Ryves, who has appeared before the same court in her own case to establish her legitimacy. Neither the judge nor lawyers made any objection, and now the English women may claim that their right to appear at the bar is established by precedent.—Springfield Republican.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

In referring to what is called mind or instinct of dogs and other animals, full justice, we think, has never been rendered to the Simi, or monkey tribe. Their tricks and dexterity have been amusing; but their extraordinary talent, sagacity, and intuitive perception have been, in a measure, slighted by naturalists generally. A monkey or half baboon, belonging to one of our national vessels, was a remarkable instance of this kind of quickness of perception. Being a favorite, a number was assigned to him to take his grog with the seamen; thus when the hands were called to receive their liquor they came up by number; the monkey had number four, but in Indian file, the sailors frequently shoved him out of the rank, and the sutler would call number three and then number five. After all had drunk their liquor, and some four or five hundred had departed, he would sing out the missing four, when down came the monkey from the rigging, the moment his number was called, to get his share of the grog, which he would drink out of a teacup, take a piece of tobacco from any one offering to put it in his mouth, and ascend the shrouds.

A singular circumstance occurred, which strongly marked all the characteristics of human sagacity and passion. The boys, as was the custom, were "piped to mischief," for play and skylarking, and while amusing themselves, some twenty in a ring, the monkey sprang from the rattling in the midst of them. He passed round the ring, looking intently on the face of every boy; at length, he stopped before one, and springing at him, bit him severely in each cheek, his fine teeth passing through the flesh, bringing with it a stream of blood, and then ran up the shrouds. The Doctor was immediately sent for, and after applying proper remedies to the wounds, the Captain asked the boy what he had done to the monkey. After some hesitation, he admitted that a few weeks before, while swabbing the decks, he had thrown a pail of water over the monkey, who, it seems, postponed his revenge until he could recognize the boy distinctly among all his messmates. This clearly is mind—call it sagacity, or what you please.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Some of the letters from the Southern States, representing their present condition, confirm the strongest statements ever made as to the dangers which attend the "peculiar institution." The following extracts from a letter written by a lady in South Carolina to her uncle in New York, and published in the Tribune, will serve as a sample: "I shudder for the wives and mothers, sisters and babes, of South Carolina, as I contemplate the immediate future of the State. You need not be surprised at any time to see me and the children in your midst, for no argument could induce me to remain here an hour longer than I should be compelled to, if the worst should come to the worst. "You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, that you never can realize it in its fullness. Already we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, a negro insurrection. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters but others, you would not for a moment envy us our possessions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who, in ordinary times, we would trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask, 'Why is this?' But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indiscreetly held in their presence. They have already heard of Lincoln's election, and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty, and you may imagine the result. "You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their masters' families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefers slavery to freedom—that they would not be free if they could, etc., etc. That is, but the poetry of the case, the reality consists in sleeping upon our arms at night—in double-bolting and barring our doors—in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—in buying watch-dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the vengeance of the same 'loving servants'—a vengeance which, though now smoldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flags or State precautions. "You at the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation in their property. Already negroes are not worth half price. No one dares to buy a servant, fearing least he, in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one tainted with the idea of freedom. "My husband has but a few servants—I believe, but thirty-one, all told—still I feel (and so does he) that they are thirty-one too many in such times as these. He would sell them immediately, if it were possible, but the truth is, he could realize nothing for them at present, or at most, not over half their real value. Slaves are a drug in the market, my husband says, and you know it.

him well enough to judge of his judgment in such matters. "Now, one word as to the military force of the State, to protect us against an insurrection. I presume, with the exception of Charleston, and perhaps a few large towns, that the remainder of the State is situated very much as we are here; and I will give you an idea of how well prepared we are to resist a mob. Upon our place of about 1,200 acres, we have: Of whites, males, husband, two overseers, and my son of eighteen years—total, four; females, self and cousin, little Lucy, and one of the overseers' wives—four; of whom, only four, at the most, are capable of bearing arms—to offset which, we have about seventeen field hands, sturdy young negroes, besides the female servants; and this is a fair representation of the force upon our plantation. Considering such a state of facts, do you blame me for desiring to absent myself, my husband and children, from the State?"

UNSEEN LABOR.—"Caustic," the able correspondent of the London Weekly Dispatch, has the following pithy paragraph in one of his letters: "The unseen labor of London is worth a hundred fold of that which is seen. That unseen labor becomes visible enough in its fruits, though those are rarely traced to their origin. Mental labor feeds London bodily. Take away the earners by the brain from this metropolis, and the earners by the hand would soon see how much less they might find to do. Two-thirds of their bread would be wanting to them. The brain-work helps mightily to create the demand, as well as to supply the means. It was calculated that by merely writing his novels, Walter Scott found employment and pay for what would be a town of thirty or forty thousand inhabitants; and those directly benefited, the suppliers and the professional dependent on the workers, were not, I believe included. I take this as the most familiar instance. Dickens, no doubt, contributes as much, or more, to the public prosperity. Take a newspaper like the one whose editor I am addressing; its brain work is the life of hundreds of industrial families."

A FAITHFUL WATCHMAN.—Erastus Corning, Esq., President of the New York Central Railroad, was on a visit to Buffalo, lately, and during the time, he had occasion to look at the track of the road. On one of these occasions, says the Buffalo Republic, he went along the track alone, and while looking around in the vicinity of the flagman's station, out came Patrick, flag in hand, singing out, "Halloo there, you mister, you lame man, be getting off that track wid yourself. Did ye think we're after paying for the likes of all such as yees that get across our track to be killed?" Mr. Corning was fairly convulsed with laughter at the manner of the man, and he was also gratified to see that such careful men were stationed to watch the interests of the road.

MONKEYS AS FOOD.—Mr. Edwards, in his "Voyage up the Amazon," has some curious comments on the varieties in the diet of his party. He says monkeys are eaten in the region, and are esteemed beyond the wild game. When cooked, they make a most delicious dish, though the rules by which they are served up are not to be found in any of the numerous cook books. One of Mr. Edwards' party shot a sloth, and had the animal skinned, with the intention of preserving the body for an anatomical friend. But the cook was too alert, and had the sloth in the stew-pan before an explanation was made. The hunters did their best to look with favor upon the dish, but the lean and tough flesh could not be compared to the delicate flavor of monkey.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals. No one who has the power of granting it can refuse it without guilt.

Beranger contrived to live, and to be generous, upon a hourly salary of 700 francs. Arsene Houssaye, one of the "poets" of Parisian salons, has just received for his house in the Rue de Balzac—appropriated by the municipality, which is running a new boulevard across its site—the sum of 600,000 francs.

The effect of climate on the human system is shown in a striking manner by the inhabitants of Australia, who, in the course of two or three generations, lose the corpulence characteristic of Englishmen, and become a tall, gaunt, raw-boned race, like the inhabitants of our Southern States.

Flame is one of the most beautiful things in the world. Not a sunset sky in summer, not a full-blown tropic flower, is more brilliant than flame; flame is the flower of fire. The ivy has no splendor like the mantling flame; it reddens like the thyrsus of the gods.

We were to ask a hundred men who from small beginning have attained a condition of respectability and influence, to what they imputed their success in life, the general answer would be, "It was from being early compelled to think for and depend on ourselves."

In Norway, eagles destroy oxen by the following contrivance: They dive into the sea, and then roll themselves in the sand, and, afterward, by flapping their wings and shaking their feathers into the eyes of an ox, they blind it and overcome it.

A clear stream reflects all objects that are upon its shore, but is unsullied by them; so it should be with our hearts—they should show the effect of all objects, and yet remain unharmed by any.

A sheriff's sale took place in Philadelphia a few days since, of watches from the seized stock of a "gift enterprise" concern, bringing only \$30 per dozen, "gold watches!"

Some sensible chaps say, truly, that a person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might just as well sit down on a wheel-barrow, and undertake to wheel himself.

The Rev. Robert Hall, on being asked if Dr. Kippis was not a clever man, said: "He might be a very clever man by nature, for I know; but he laid so many books upon his head that his brain could not move."

Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.

A wife's farewell to her husband every morning—buy, buy.

It is easier to praise poverty than to bear it.

STAR OF THE PRESS.

1861.

"GREAT IN MONTHS OF WISEST CENSURE."

THE NEW YORK MERCURY FOR THE NEW YEAR.

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