

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 17, 1861.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

MODERATION AND ZEAL.

It was Goethe who said, "The spirit in which I act is the highest matter." Mendelssohn said, "Be earnest in your cause."

Vital interests may call for earnest and immediate action—for decision which knows neither doubt nor delay; and yet the moderation of man's profoundest wisdom may not depart from him.

The nation at the present hour needs men who possess all the moderation that Paul implied in his counsel to the Philippians, and at the same time, men who are willing to be "eaten up" in their zeal for the right, for truth, for humanity—men who have souls which, like the horn of the unicorn, will batter the edge of the sword.

The passage quoted from Philippians has no toleration of lukewarmness. It is in perfect keeping with the life of the Apostle, who warned "night and day, with tears"—with the lives of the martyrs—with the life of Luther, or of Wesley, who could devote the greater part of his life to missionary work, who could afford to almost live on the back of his pony, that he might win souls.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society held a meeting at De Ruyter, N. Y., on the 6th of Jan., 1861. Letters were read from W. B. Gillette and the General Agent.

A vote was passed approving the action of Geo. B. Utter in supplying several parcels of Tracts for gratuitous distribution since the anniversary of the Society, and requesting him to continue to serve as General Agent of the Board.

A vote was passed, authorizing the General Agent to furnish tracts for gratuitous distribution by persons offering to engage in that work, and likely to make a good use of the publications.

The President, Eld. J. R. Irish, was by vote requested to present the claims of the Tract Cause to the denomination through the Sabbath Recorder.

The next meeting of the Board is to be

held at the residence of Eld. Irish, in De Ruyter, on Fifth-day, February 21st, at 6 o'clock P. M.

"WHAT IS THE PROSPECT?"

This question is often asked us, by persons who understand, that the present managers of the Publishing Society are engaged in an experiment—are trying to continue our publications without running in debt, and to pay off the debts incurred since the 4th of June, 1857, by collecting what is due the Society.

It will be remembered, that at a meeting of the Board, held several months ago, the Treasurer and General Agent were instructed to use the available funds of the Society in paying—first, current expenses; second, debts incurred since the appointment of the new Board; and, third, debts incurred previous to the appointment of the new Board.

In carrying out this plan, the Treasurer's report to the Society, at its last anniversary, showed that from the time of his acceptance, May 10th, to the close of the financial year, May 31st, he received \$211 25, and paid out \$177 72, leaving a balance in his hands of \$33 53.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'To balance in hand June 1st', 'cash from Sabbath School Recorder', 'Sabbath School Visitor', etc.

From the foregoing it will be seen, that during the period covered by this account, the current expenses of the Society have been paid, and its indebtedness reduced by a little over one thousand dollars. The only old debt now standing against the Society, so far as we are informed, is a claim of the late Treasurer, amounting to about seven hundred dollars.

KANSAS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: Will you publish the following extract from a private letter received from W. B. Davis, of Fremont, Kansas? Knowing the writer to be reliable, I think the facts ought to be known.

You wished me to give you some account of starting Kansas. Therefore I feel it my duty to inform you, and your neighbors, of the actual state of affairs as they now exist, that you may act understandingly. Nothing has been raised this season. But that there has been, or is, any probability of any suffering in this county, is a mistake.

Now, in regard to our society, they all need money; they need it to buy rails, to buy cattle, to build better houses, to buy better plows, to make more substantial improvements generally; but that they need more to procure the necessities of life, I deny.

nevertheless, they are stubborn facts, which cannot be controverted. Now, if you or any of the brethren feel able and willing to assist those who are less fortunate, send it along; I would not stand in the way; God forbid. But I do protest against this incessant howl of starvation, which, like the late border war, exists only in newspapers.

SUNDAY LAWS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The following paragraphs are copied from the New York Mercury, because they contain interesting information and valuable suggestions. The position is undoubtedly correct, that no good comes from attempting to enforce a religious dogma by a State statute.

During the first week of the session, movements have been made, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, at Albany, for the repeal or modification of the Sunday Laws, which were hastily forced upon the city of New York at the last session of the Legislature.

It is our opinion that there is no more need of any Sunday Law in New York than there is of a law to compel the keeping of Christmas, New Years, Thanksgiving, or the Fourth of July.

The Sunday Laws can never be enforced, because they violate justice and interfere with the rights of every citizen; and for that reason they should be repealed. Under these laws, acts which are innocent and praiseworthy are five minutes before twelve, become crimes five minutes after. All such legislation is absurd, repugnant, and tyrannical; and should not disgrace the statute-books.

We hope the liberal members of the Legislature will give this matter their attention, and second the efforts of Senator Lawrence. The fanatics who wish to govern this city by a religious despotism are not one-tenth of our population. Certainly, nineteen-twentieths of our citizens, and full three-fourths of our religious people, are opposed to the principle of enforcing religion by law; and if the truly intelligent and liberal portion of our citizens, who are opposed to the existing Sunday Laws, will take the proper measures for letting their views be understood at Albany, we cannot doubt that the Legislature will at once repeal all obnoxious laws, and leave us in freedom to deport ourselves on Sunday according to the dictates of our own consciences.

The proposition of Senator Lawrence should be sustained by every representative from the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The Sunday Laws have been productive of no good; but are tyrannical, unjust, and oppressive. Let us have an unconditional repeal of every section of them.

PEW-RENTING IN A POPULAR CHURCH.

The pews of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, (better known as Henry Ward Beecher's Church,) were one evening last week rented for the ensuing year. The plan upon which it is done, and the result, will interest our country readers, and we therefore copy from the Independent the following account of the matter:

"Each pew has a fixed valuation, which is marked on a printed diagram of the house, and the choice of pews is sold at auction to the highest bidder. For example, a certain pew is marked \$120; half a dozen people will take it in hand when destitution becomes a reality. I have frequently asked different individuals to point out to me a destitute family. 'Well, I can't do it just now; but you know there must be a great deal of suffering, for we read it in the newspapers.' A gentleman from Wisconsin, on a visit to this county last month, remarked, that all the destitution seemed to be just ahead; he could not find any. I have taken some trouble to learn the true condition of this township, numbering about two hundred and fifty inhabitants; and I find but two families in destitute circumstances.

This sum, notwithstanding the severity of the times, is about \$400 greater than last year's total. An additional yearly revenue is derived from renting the house for lectures and concerts, making the entire receipts for a year considerably over \$30,000.

UNIVERSALISM IN NEW ENGLAND.—The N. Y. Evangelist says that Universalist churches are dying out all over New England. 'We do not say that Universalist principles are becoming extinct, for there is too much evidence of their prevalence; but the church organizations are gradually disappearing.

Dr. RAPHAEL, the Jewish Rabbi who delivered a discourse in New York, on Fast day, approving of slavery, has been requested by a number of distinguished citizens to repeat it in a larger Hall, where all can have a chance to hear.

CONTROVERTED TOPICS.

The Chronicle, a Baptist journal of this city, is responsible for the following:

"The rule of the Union Prayer-meetings which forbids the introducing of controverted subjects into prayers or exhortations, not only interferes with the devotions of some brethren of strong denominational convictions, but sometimes gives rise to amusing incidents. At the Union Prayer-meeting in Philadelphia, a few days ago, a German brother, in the course of an earnest prayer, prayed, 'O Lord, forgive us our great national sin'—ding, ding, went the leader's bell. The Teutonic brother did not understand the meaning of the interruption, and so reiterated his petition, 'O Lord, forgive us our great national sin.' Ding, ding, went the bell again, and this time the speaker forthwith sat down in astonishment. At the close of the hour, he made his way up to the leader's desk, and thus accosted that individual: 'Why did you stop my prayer?'

"German Brother—Did I pray upon a controverted subject?"

"Leader—Yes, you know slavery is a subject about which there is great difference of opinion, and it would cause ill feeling to have it mentioned in these meetings."

"German Brother—Slavery? I said nothing about slavery. I was about to ask forgiveness for our national sin of swearing!"

"Leader—Ah, was it so, indeed? It was all a mistake, then. But, you know, that by our great national sin, slavery is generally understood. I'm very sorry."

NEW BOOK ON SUNDAY.—Some of our religious exchanges comment severely upon the fact that a volume of Bampton Lectures has been published under the title of Sunday: its Origin, History, and Present Obligation, by J. A. HESSY, D.D.; in which it is asserted, that the Sunday, or Lord's Day, is not a transferal from the Sabbath, but had its origin in apostolic practice, and is much on a par with confirmation. This they regard as new and very dangerous doctrine. But if they will take the trouble to read almost any of the treatises on the subject written in the seventeenth century, they will find that this doctrine is not new—that, in fact, it is much older and more in harmony with scripture than the doctrine which they are accustomed to teach. The notion that the Lord's Day comes in place of the Sabbath, is comparatively modern, dating less than three hundred years back. Those who indulge in comments upon it, would do themselves more credit if they were to study thoroughly the history of the subject.

SERMONS FOR SLAVES.—The following remarks are extracted from the North Carolina Presbyterian, where they appear as the report of a portion of an address made by Rev. W. E. SCHENCK, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Publication, to the Synod of North Carolina, at its late meeting: "During the last year over 200 colporters were in the field, traversing 34 States, Territories, and British provinces. They sold about 125,000 volumes, gave away 15,000 volumes, distributed over 2,000,000 pages of tracts; and as nearly as we can calculate, carried a message of salvation to over 1,000,000 souls. The 'Plantation Sermons' continue to be more and more widely used throughout the South, for the instruction of the blacks upon the plantations; and a second volume has just been published by the Board."

THE HARD TIMES.—In spite of what is said about hard times, the Savings Banks of New York show an unusually large deposit of surplus earnings. From the annual reports which these institutions have just made to the Bank Department at Albany, it appears that the total amount of deposits in the four larger Savings Banks in this city, on Jan. 1, 1861, was \$32,294,995, while the aggregate of deposits in the smaller institutions is from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. From this official statement, it will be seen that the laboring classes of New York city have in bank, subject to their order, in hard cash, not less than \$40,000,000.

THE BIBLE HOUSE.—One of the most interesting buildings in this city is that of the American Bible Society, on Fourth Avenue. It is seven stories high, occupies one whole block of ground, and cost \$310,000. It employs three hundred persons, and pays out four hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. In one year it issued eight hundred and fifteen thousand Bibles and Testaments, in every variety of style and binding, from thirty cents for a complete Bible, up to \$30. The paper is received on the pavement, and is delivered in the seventh story a complete Bible.

MEXICO IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE REACHED THE END OF ITS TROUBLES—at least, for the present. The liberal forces for some time past converging on the capital, encountered and routed the army of Miramon on the 22d ult., and the defeated chief was obliged forthwith to evacuate the city, which was entered without resistance by the Liberals on Christmas day. The triumph was believed to be complete, and Juarez, the Constitutional President, was to leave Vera Cruz for the capital on the 3d inst.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated this year with unusual eclat. It is hard to tell whether General Jackson or Major Anderson occupied most of the people's thoughts; for the firing of guns appears to have been in honor of both. At Chicago, 33 guns were fired at sunrise for the Union, 56 at noon in honor of Major Anderson, and 78 at sunset for General Jackson.

GENERAL JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION against Nullification was read in both branches of the New York Legislature on the 8th of January, and resolutions were passed expressing approval of the course of Major Anderson.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMTER.—The Baltimore American gives an incident connected with taking possession of Fort Sumter, which is worthy of being recorded:

It is well known, that the American flag brought away from Fort Moultrie, was raised at Fort Sumter precisely at noon on the 27th ult., but the incidents of that 'flag raising' have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon, Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the foot of the flag-staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding the end of the lines in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers and men clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy, as one would make who felt that 'man's extremity is God's opportunity.' As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded Amen, with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the 'Star Spangled Banner' up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of 'Hail Columbia,' and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers and workmen. 'Hail, said the narrator, 'South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it, about defending that flag.'

THE CHINESE TREATY.—The treaty between the Allies and the Chinese has been ratified, and the armies were to leave Peking on the 8th of November. The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese was fixed at 8,000,000 taels, besides which the sum of £500,000 was exacted for the families of the British officers murdered. The following is a summary of the convention:

Art. I. the emperor regrets the misunderstanding at the Taku forts last year. Art. II. stipulates that a British minister shall reside at Peking. Art. III. arranges the payment of the indemnity by installments. Art. IV. opens the port of Tien-tsin to trade. Art. V. removes the interdiction on emigration. Art. VI. cedes Kowloon to the British crown. Art. VII. provides for the immediate operation of the treaty of Tien-tsin. Art. VIII. orders the promulgation of the treaty throughout China. Art. IX. stipulates the evacuation of Chusan by the British forces.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—A Senator for Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Bigler, was elected last week, of whom one of the daily papers says:

"Edgar Cowan, newly-elected Senator from Pennsylvania, was born in Westmoreland County in 1815, and is consequently in his forty-sixth year. His parents were poor, but managed to give him a collegiate education at Canonsburg, and he has since kept up his knowledge then acquired, and increased the store, so that he is a thorough Latin, French, Greek, and German scholar. He is a great student, acquainting himself with nearly all the modern sciences, and is possessed of one of the finest private geological, botanical, and zoological cabinets in western Pennsylvania. As a lawyer, Mr. Cowan stands in the very first rank of his profession, and as an orator he has few equals in the State. This is the first political office he has ever held."

NEW ROUTE FOR COTTON.—Since the secession of South Carolina, ships will not go to Charleston for freight, nor will they go to the ports of other seceding States, from which they can get no valid clearances. The consequence is, that cotton has to seek a new route to market. A large quantity is now on its way to New York via railroad, making very good business for northern railroads and northern shipping merchants.

THE ACADEMY at Milton has commenced its Winter Term with 200 scholars—a larger number than was expected. A letter from one of the teachers, says: "It would do you good to look upon the students in chapel exercises. The chapel is full, and you can discover among them many fine faces, indicative of strong wills, superior intellectual powers, and capacities for hard work."

WHO HAS LOST AN OVERCOAT?—In September last, an overcoat was left at the store of Messrs. J. D. Titsworth & Brothers, in this city. As that was about the time of our anniversary at Westley, it is thought that some one of the delegates may have left it for safe-keeping, and forgotten where. A description of the coat, sent to them or to this office, will receive attention.

THE METHODISTS—of the excellence of which as a religious newspaper we spoke a couple of weeks ago—was considerably enlarged last week, and commences the new volume for 1861 with eight large and well filled pages. In the style of its printing, the catholicity of its spirit, and the raciness and ability of its editorials, it does credit to the religious press.

THE INDEPENDENT has recently added largely to its subscription list, and is investing a portion of its surplus money in original articles by some of the best writers of the day. In this respect it is showing that "wisdom" is coming to be an attribute of "the children of light."

A SAD CASE.—The Syracuse Journal tells of the death in that city, and burial at public expense, of a woman named May Ann German, widow of Obadiah German, who formerly resided at Norwich, Chenango County, and represented New York in the United States Senate from 1809 to 1815.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church raised last year for the missionary cause \$40,637 50. Its membership is 74,459, including white and colored.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A committee of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church, appointed to obtain information as to the number of Scotchmen in the north of Russia, and the provision for them as to religious ordinances, have reported that the accounts they had received as to the number of their countrymen in Russia were much exaggerated. The gross number of the Scotch population in St. Petersburg amounted to from 350 to 450, while the gross British population had been variously stated at from 3000 to 5000.

The Old School Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches, which, by their policy upon the slavery question in their ecclesiastical legislation, have hitherto been able to embrace in a national organization, the churches in every State of the Union, and discussing the question whether the ecclesiastical union should be dissolved. The Southern portions of both these churches seem to entertain the hope that this is possible.

Buddhism is most manifestly spreading away in Siam. It seems quite evident, latterly, that the king of Siam has but little respect for the system. He feels under political obligations to do something that shall have the appearance, at least, that he is a defender of that faith, as he has pledged himself to do so. But he is at the same time doing much to diminish the number of the priesthood. He is obliging the priests to work, as no other Siamese king has done.

In reply to a petition of two hundred and fifty Hebrew congregations, a declaration has been published by the Prussian Government, intimating their intention, for the future, to avail themselves of the services of Jews in the various departments of the State. This is carrying out the spirit of the law enacted in 1843, but which hitherto had been almost a dead letter.

A Baptist missionary writes from Rangoon, that on a recent Sunday, six candidates were baptized at Kemeudine, two adults and four young persons, the fruits of the preaching of native assistants. Seven Karens were shortly afterwards baptized. At the baptism several hundreds were present.

The Territorial Enterprise says a contract for a Catholic Church at Genoa, Utah Territory, has been awarded by Rev. Father Gallagher to Carey & Thomas. The size of the church will be twenty by forty feet—to be completed in sixty days.

A Madrid paper asserts that thirty thousand tracts and other works defending Protestant doctrines had been printed at London, in the Spanish language, and that sixty smugglers had undertaken to introduce them into Spain.

The acts and proceedings of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North America, held in Philadelphia, in June last, show that the Church now numbers 31 classes, 370 churches, 387 ministers, and 50,427 communicants.

A correspondent to the Boston Trumpet writes that a Universalist Society has been formed in Washington with favorable prospects of success. Mr. T. Fiske has hired the First Congregational Church (old Trinity) for six months, on his own responsibility.

According to the Catholic Almanac for 1861, the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and of Newark, each, according to their several reports for 1860 and for 1861, has suffered a serious diminution in the number of churches. According to a list published by the Congregationalist, thirty-eight new Congregational Churches were formed from Jan. 1850, to August last; among them three German.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The Governor of Kansas recently sent to the Legislature a Message, mainly devoted to local affairs, which is thus epitomized by the telegraph:

The financial condition of the Territory is discouraging, owing in part to the disastrous effects of the drought. The total number of acres subject to taxation, 3,900,000, the total number of town lots, 135,325, valued at \$5,640,000, total amount of taxable property in the Territory, \$22,000,000. The total amount of taxes levied in 1859 and 1860 is \$81,000; about \$23,000 levied prior to 1859 remain unpaid. He recommends township, county and municipal organizations for the mineral regions of Western Kansas. In relation to the late disturbances in Linn and Bourbon counties, he urges that steps be taken for the enforcement of the laws and vindication of the Government. He recommends an expression of gratitude by the Legislature to the charitable who gave relief to the sufferers from the drought. He urges the repeal of the act of the last session prohibiting slavery, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. In regard to national affairs, he thinks the present distracted state of the country is owing to the aggressive policy of the Republicans. He urges conciliation and union; but if dissolution takes place, he trusts Kansas will decline identifying herself with either branch of the Union, but establish a separate and independent Government.

NEW YORK CITY BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—An important branch of the business of the Legislature of New York is to regulate the affairs of this city. There is now before it a bill to amend the charter. The bill appoints the Councilmen, and provides for a Board of Sixteen Aldermen, elected for four years, half each second year, after the plan of the Supervisor's election; the Mayor to preside over the Board of Aldermen, and to have a casting vote, and a full vote on all appointments; the Heads of the Departments to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen; Messrs. Haws and Bronson to remain in office till their term expires, but all others to go out when their successors are appointed; the city election to be held on the second Tuesday in April, and the first election to take place under the law next April, when Mr. Wood will be legislated out of office.

THE FIRST BLOOD shed in "the noble contest" of South Carolina independence—was quoted from the Charleston Mercury—was shed in this way: As one of the sentinels at Castle Pinckney was going his rounds, he was approached by a person at the time unknown. The sentinel presented his musket in the act of challenging him, when the piece unfortunately went off, and the stranger immediately fell. On examination, it proved to be Private R. L. Holmes, of the Carolina Light Infantry. The ball had taken effect in the left side under the shoulder, traversing both lungs, and inflicting a wound; from the effects of which he survived only twenty minutes.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SECOND-DAY, Jan. 7th.

In the Senate, the resignation of Mr. Handlin, Vice-President elect, was read. Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, presented a petition of citizens of New Jersey, requesting Congress to pass an act to authorize the people to elect delegates, on the 22d of February, to a convention to be held at Philadelphia, on the 4th of March next, to consider the welfare of the nation. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, presented 34 memorials asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people of the country. The resolution of Mr. Crittenden, in favor of submitting to the people the question of running a compromise line through the territories, was taken up, and speeches were made by Messrs. Crittenden and Toombs. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Second-day.

In the House, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, took up considerable time in a "personal explanation," which some of his hearers thought was a political speech. The Naval Appropriation Bill was presented. Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, submitted a proposition for the amendment of the Constitution. The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, was then taken up and passed, including an appropriation of \$20,000, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture, for refurnishing the President's House; also, an amendment appropriating \$135,000 for the purchase of a government printing office. The following resolution, presented by Mr. Adrian, of New-Jersey, was passed by a vote of 124 to 56:

"Resolved, That we fully approve the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and the determination of the President to maintain that fearless officer in his present condition, and will support the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union."

Adjourned over to Fourth-day, on account of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

FOURTH-DAY, Jan. 9th.

In the Senate, Mr. Brown, of Miss., offered a petition in favor of a Convention to form a new Constitution for the United States. Mr. Seward presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking the establishment of steam postal service between San Francisco and China. Mr. Clarke, of New Hampshire, presented a resolution to the effect that "the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and our extrication from our present difficulties is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve and protect the public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises or concessions to unreasonable demands." A message from the President, in relation to South Carolina affairs, was then read; after which, at the request of Jefferson Davis, the letter of the South Carolina Commissioners to the President, was also read. Several other matters were talked about, but nothing done.

In the House, little else was done than to hear the Message of the President, and adopt, by a vote of 133 to 62, a resolution presented by Mr. Howard of Michigan, for the appointment of a Committee with instructions to inquire whether any Executive officers of the United States have been or are now treating or holding communication with any person or persons for the transfer of forts and other property; whether any demand for their surrender has been made, and by whom, and what answer has been given; whether any officer or officers have entered into any pledge not to send reinforcements of troops to the harbor of Charleston, and if so, when, where, by whom, and on what considerations; whether the Custom-house, Post-office, and Arsenal at Charleston have been seized, and by whom held in possession; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made to recover it. The Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time such facts as may be required by the national honor.

FIFTH-DAY, Jan. 10th.

In the Senate, numerous petitions relative to the disturbed state of the country were presented. One of them, presented by Chas. Sumner, was from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, now holding at Allegheny City, Penn., asking Congress that provisions be made for the express acknowledgment of the being and authority of a God; secondly, for an acknowledgment of the authority of God and Christ; third, for the recognition of the firm obligation to obey God's law; fourth, that the principles of God's law are clearly adverse to slavery. Jefferson Davis made a long speech, quite severe on the Republicans, which is spoken of in some of the papers as his farewell to the Senate.

In the House, a communication was received from the Postmaster-General, recommending a reduction of existing mail contracts. Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, made a long personal explanation. Several memorials, suggesting different plans to save the Union, were presented. Some time was spent on District of Columbia business, and on the Pacific railroad bill; but nothing was done.

SIXTH-DAY, Jan. 11th.

In the Senate, the usual number of petitions were presented; after which, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, made a lengthy speech about secession. He proposed a dissolution and reconstruction of the Union, on Mr. Calhoun's plan of a dual executive.

In the House, a memorial was presented for a line of steamers between San Francisco

and Shanghai. A resolution was read, advising the President to confer on General Scott the power of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and charge him that the Republic receives no detriment. A bill for the support of light-houses, the establishment of marine hospitals, etc., was considered and passed.

SABBATH-DAY, Jan. 12th.

In the Senate, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed, and a resolution was offered enabling Commodore Paulding to accept of a sword and a tract of land given to him by the government of Nicaragua, in acknowledgment of his services in suppressing the Walker filibuster invasion. But the principal business of the day was to hear a speech from Mr. Seward on the President's Message. The position of Mr. S., as the probable premier of Mr. Lincoln's administration, gives special importance to his views, and we therefore copy from one of the daily papers the following abstract:

The burden of this speech is the blessings and the necessity of the Union on the one hand to both sections, and on the other the ruinous encumbrances and calamities of dissolution to all parties concerned, but especially to the slave States. In the civil wars resulting from dissolution, they are to suffer the additional horrors of servile insurrections. Upon these advantages and blessings of union, and these calamities of disunion, Mr. Seward mainly relies for the maintenance and complete restoration of the Union. Conceding, however, the necessity of some repairs of the federal government machinery, he recognizes the propriety of, and proposes, First—A faithful observance of the Fugitive Slave Law, with such modifications of the law as will not oblige private persons to assist in its execution, and as will protect free men from being carried off into slavery. In this proposition is embraced the repeal of all laws of the States, whether free States or slave States, which relate to this class of persons, (negroes,) contravening the Constitution of the United States or the laws of Congress. [This work of repeal includes Northern Personal Liberty bills and Southern police regulations in reference to Northern citizens of color, and Southern State Laws, present or prospective, conniving at the African slave trade.]

Second—A constitutional amendment, forever denying to Congress the power to interfere with slavery in any State.

Third—While he never will, directly or indirectly, give his vote to establish or sanction slavery in any of the Territories, Mr. Seward, after admitting Kansas with her anti-slavery constitution, would be ready to jump and admit all the remaining Territories in two other States, if the thing were practicable and could be done constitutionally.

Fourth—If these measures were practicable, he would prefer a different course, to wit: "When these eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended," and "calmness shall have once more resumed its sway over the public mind, then, and not until then—one, two, or three years hence"—he says, "I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any, and what, amendments of the organic national law ought to be made."

Fifth—He is in favor of two Pacific railroads, (as a lobby compromise,) "one of which shall connect the ports around the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the lakes, with the harbors on our Western coast."

Having thrown out these propositions, Mr. Seward is ready to support the government in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the public peace, and to maintain and preserve the Union—advising only that it practice, as far as possible, the utmost moderation, forbearance, and conciliation.

In the House, a resolution was offered calling for information respecting the reported occupation of the federal offices at St. Louis by United States troops, but it was not entertained. A communication was received from the Mississippi delegation, announcing the secession of that State from the Union, and their withdrawal from Congress. The Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up. Mr. Pryor announced the intention of the minority to oppose all appropriations for the army and navy, in view of the probability of their being employed to coerce seceding States. Debate upon the subject ensued. It was finally agreed that no debate should take place on the Navy bill, but that when the Army Appropriation bill is taken up, it shall be open to discussion. The Navy Appropriation bill was accordingly passed.

MARYLAND is considered by the Disunionists as an important State for them, and they are making the most vigorous efforts to secure its action in their favor. But thus far their efforts have been unavailing, as appears from the following paragraphs:

Sixteen of the twenty-two Maryland Senators have united in an address to the Governor of the State, urging him at the earliest practicable time to convene the Legislature of the State, in order that they may take such steps as shall to them seem most conducive to the interest of the people of Maryland, and promotive of harmony between the two sections of the country.

Henry Winter Davis has issued an address to his constituents. Its main feature is a powerful appeal against convening the Maryland Legislature. He also says that Maryland has everything to lose and nothing to gain by joining a Southern confederacy.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has issued another address, in which he persistently refuses to convene the Legislature of that State, for the reasons before given, and for various others in addition. He declines temporarily to commit any act looking in the remotest degree to a disruption of the Confederacy, believing that such an event would inevitably produce civil war. Gov. Hicks intimates that he is in full possession of all the plans of the disunionists in the State, and gives them plainly to understand that they can never be carried out with his consent.

An ultra secession meeting was held at Waverly, Mo., Jan. 11th. Resolutions were passed, strongly denouncing the St. Louis Democrat, and forbidding its circulation. Abraham Lincoln was burned in effigy amid the firing of cannon, cheering, torchlights, music, etc.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The terrorism which prevails at Charleston has driven away some of the most substantial people who transact business there. Two recent instances are known of large money contributions being demanded, with strong intimations that if not answered, they would be compelled. The assessments were paid, and the parties removed their families. Provisions are scarce and high, and two thousand soldiers thrown into the city, with Northern communication cut off, as it now is, would make a famine in thirty days, so short is the supply.

The important post of Pensacola, Florida, is now well guarded. There is one company of infantry, with two vessels of war, at that station. Key West, also another highly important station, with one of the finest harbors in the world, and holding the key of the Gulf of Mexico, is occupied by a sufficient force to protect it against any attack the revolutionists can make upon it. Hampton Roads, the other naval station in the South, is likewise in a secure position.

Com. Paulding is to receive from the Republic of Nicaragua a public vote of thanks, a sword of honor, and twenty caballeros of the national land, to be settled at his option, as tokens of the high regard felt for him personally, and in acknowledgment of the important service rendered that country, while, like an upright citizen and faithful servant, he performed his whole duty to his own, by his noble conduct at Punta de Castilla and San Juan del Norte, on the 8th day of December, 1857.

The President has discarded the *Constitution* newspaper, the organ of the secessionists, and will refuse it patronage hereafter. State secrets leaking out to the benefit of the secessionists, has led him to order that no persons shall be admitted to the department earlier than 9 a. m., and special watchmen are to see that the offices are vacated by 3 p. m. He has also ordered the dismissal of every clerk who is a secessionist.

The Governor of Wisconsin in his Message recommends the Legislature to prepare the State for military assistance to the General Government, in order to maintain the integrity of the Union. He recommends the firm maintenance of the Personal Liberty Law of the State as essential to the protection of the people against kidnapping. Every human being, he remarks, has a right to a legal test, to determine whether he is a free man or a slave.

Mr. Toombs and General Scott accidentally met one day last week, and, after some informal words, the conversation turned upon the exciting state of affairs. Toombs said he wished the Star of the West had been riddled with balls, and sunk, with every man on board who sent her there. Gen. Scott retorted in the same style, and high words followed. Friends interfered and prevented a collision.

A small detachment of troops was ordered to the custody of the public buildings in St. Louis, because the Sub-Treasurer became alarmed from revelations which had been made to him for the safety of \$400,000 in his office, and communicated his apprehension officially at Washington.

The committee of thirty-three has agreed to the proposition to admit New Mexico, and to amend the Constitution so that Congress cannot meddle with slavery in the States. They will report soon.

The almost nightly occurrence of incendiary fires, and fears of disorder and violence, have constrained the citizens of Washington to resolve themselves into a special police force for the protection of property.

In Virginia, the question of Secession is to be submitted to a vote of the people, to be given at the time the delegates to the State Convention are elected.

Gov. Pickens has ordered Mr. Pressly, Sub-Treasurer at Charleston, to retain the Government money in his hands, subject to the State authority.

The troops of Alabama and Florida seized Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard at Pensacola, on Saturday.

On the 12th inst., Gen. John A. Dix was appointed and confirmed Secretary of the Treasury.

Alabama and Florida have each passed ordinances of secession.

Mr. Toombs has left Washington, and gone home to Georgia.

APPEARS AT THE SOUTH.—A gentleman recently from Charleston, and who has resided there for several years, says the people at the North can form no idea of the excitement which exists in that city. He believes that the people are as much insane as most of those who are in our mad-houses, and nothing but a sound drubbing will dispel their illusions. They have the most exaggerated notions of their own strength and importance, and the most ridiculous ideas of Northern dependence upon their countenance and favor. They acknowledge the business stagnation in their own city, but seem to take a patriotic pride in their pecuniary sufferings, believing that the distress and destitution at the North is ten-fold greater. It is the universal belief, that the danger of bread riots in the large cities of the North is imminent—that the operatives are starving. They express a great deal of sympathy for our poor, but say they have no doubt to blame but themselves for their abject condition. They laugh to scorn the idea of coercion on the part of the general government, and say the first blow struck will be the signal for a civil war at the North, in which the Democratic and Bell-Everett parties will throttle the Republicans, and insist that the independence of the slave States shall be acknowledged.

A CASE OF DESTINY.—A shocking case of destitution recently came to light in New York. A police officer found in the tenement house No. 32 Madison-street, in the upper part of the building, the lifeless body of a man named John Williams, about 33 years of age, stretched upon the floor. From his appearance he had probably had the consumption, and being unable to procure the necessaries of life, had lain down and died from starvation and neglect. In one corner of the room, which was in the most wretched condition imaginable, lay the emaciated form of the wife of the deceased, on a mattress of straw. Near by her, on some old blankets, were three small children, with small-pox in its worst stages. They presented a most sickening sight. The poor woman had attended to them as long as she could stand upon her feet, when she herself sickened, and was compelled to lie down by them, and see them starve, without being able to help them. The other occupants of the house shunned the apartments, fearful that they should contract the loathsome disease; and thus the unfortunate sufferers were entirely deserted, no one to help them, and unable to help themselves.

THE BEE ANNOYANCE IN CALIFORNIA.—Since the extensive importation and production of bees in California, they have become, in many respects, a source of great annoyance. The housekeeper, in cooking, the grocer and fruit dealer, all have them swarming by hundreds, and perhaps thousands, around their premises, rivaling the house-fly in troublesome propensities. A Sacramento coal-dealer recently obtained a quantity of coal which had a cask of molasses broken over it. When the coal was brought into the yard, the bees collected in such quantities that he spent half a day with a hose in washing off the coal in order to remove the temptation. They have partially destroyed the produce of several vineyards near Sacramento; when the grapes were gathered it was found that the little thieves had extracted the juice. As a matter of course, a large number of bees are necessarily destroyed while poaching on forbidden ground.

ACCIDENT AT A ROMISH INAUGURATION.—A serious accident has just occurred at Vienna on the Rhone, in France, on the occasion of the inauguration of a new statue of the Virgin. A platform, about twenty feet high, gave way as the Bishop of Grenoble was proceeding with the ceremony of benediction, and upwards of forty persons were seriously injured. Almost every one was more or less injured, their flesh torn by the nails, and their limbs smashed or terribly bruised. One ecclesiastic had both legs broken, and the bones protruded through the flesh; another had a compound fracture of the wrist; the Mayor of Vienna was seriously injured; the Bishop of Viviers had a fractured leg; the Bishop of Valence was comparatively fortunate in escaping with considerable external injury to his legs; and the Marquis de Castellane had one of his knees severely injured by falling on the blade of his sword. It is remarked, that the Archbishop of Turin had a similar mishap three years ago at Montluel, when he and Bishop Chalandon fell to the ground.

FROM SYRIA.—A letter dated at Beirut, Dec. 3, 1860, says that the French have sent a body of troops to Gebul to repair the old castle there, and they are repairing at Baalbek also, probably for the accommodation of the troops for the winter.

The infamous Governor of Dier el Komr during the massacre, died at the barracks on the 27th November, it is said of jaundice, but it is whispered about that he was poisoned, in order to prevent the disgrace of a public execution.

The authorities of Damascus are obliging the Mohammedan population of the city to cleanse and clear the Christian quarter, bury the dead, and mend the water courses, preparatory to building, and have compelled one thousand Moslems, with two hundred animals, to work daily without pay, in bringing to the city one hundred and fifty thousand poplar trees, said to be felled for this purpose.

S U M M A R Y .

One of the horses attached to stage No. 401 of the Knickerbocker Line, having been overworked, was seized with the blind staggers on Saturday night, in Blecker street, New York, and rushing violently across the sidewalk, fell through the large plate glass window of Camp & Co.'s drug store, No. 217 Blecker street. He was speedily rescued from his unpleasant position, but not until about \$200 worth of property had been demolished.

At Robinson's Springs, in Atanga County, Alabama, a man named Jack Stoneker, while intoxicated, attempted to take the life of his wife by shooting at her. Failing to hit her with the shot, he drew his knife, and was in the act of cutting her throat, when his son, a lad about 14 or 15 years old, picked up his gun and fired at his degraded father, killing him instantly, the ball taking effect in the head.

Diphtheria is raging in some parts of Maine, as well as other portions of the country. At Solon, Maine, there have been in all some thirty cases, and three deaths. The disease also rages at Farmington, and Phillips, Me., and it is said that cases have occurred of persons losing their sight and speech in consequence of the violent remedies applied by physicians to save their lives.

At Troy, N. Y., on the evening of Jan. 11th, the new volunteer company, the Freeman cadets, Capt. J. W. Armitage, had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Mansion house. The hotel was crowded to the utmost capacity. This company are subject to the orders of the administration, and expect to see active service, for which they are preparing.

It is said of the Duke of Wellington, that he had every variety of garments, but that his servant dare not bring any one of them to him until he had gone himself to the window, hoisted it, and by the protrusion of his immense long nose out into the atmosphere, had calculated with this new feeler the state of the weather, and the coat adapted to it.

Estimating New York to contain a million of people, and London two millions and a half, five hundred and fifty dying on an average every week in New York, and twelve hundred and twenty-five in London, the ratio of mortality in the two great commercial centres of the old and new world, is just the same.

A number of years ago, Mr. Webster was asked, at a dinner table, his opinion of Mr. Buchanan, and replied, that "he was a politician, but no statesman." It is curious that a short time after, Mr. Buchanan was asked his opinion of Mr. Webster, and replied, that "he was a statesman, but no politician."

The bank superintendent of New York has given notice that the circulating notes of the Onondaga Bank will be redeemed at the Albany City Bank, for six years from the 3d inst., and that outstanding notes at the expiration of that time will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the department for that purpose.

Senator Toombs brought up to Washington a coachman and footman with his family a few days ago, who, hearing what was going on from our Danton of the Revolution, and thinking it their last chance, took to their heels immediately after their arrival, and have not yet been heard of.

The Countess Pontalba, who owns a whole street in the busiest part of New Orleans, lives in a house in the Rue de Faubourg Saint Honoré, on which she has already spent \$2,000,000, and she says it is far from being finished.

The receipts of the Department of the New York State Canals are almost \$1,300,000 in excess of those of last year. Next year's receipts promise to exceed even those of this year—as the magnificent crop of the West has yet scarcely begun to come forward.

A holder of some of Mississippi's repudiated bonds writes in the New Orleans *Delta* in favor of the secession of that State. His argument is first-rate. He says in the Union the foreign bondholders have no means of enforcing payment from Mississippi by those arguments which one independent State presents sometimes with great effect to another. In the Union they cannot get at her, but the moment she declares her independence, this matter is placed in a very different position, and she may be made to do justice to her creditors.

Chief-Engineer Isherwood has been for some time making experiments at Erie, Pa., upon the expansibility of steam. His reports to the Navy Department state that remarkable results have been developed. In spite of the past supposed perfection in the use and application of steam, the greatest fallacies that ever vitiated a practical art are demonstrated therein. The effect will be to overturn the present proportions and dimensions of steam-engines, and to vastly reduce their bulk, weight and cost.

The advices brought to England by the last West African mail, state that the monster who is now King of Dahomey has actually sacrificed 1700 human beings in honor of his predecessor, and intends to complete the number of victims to 2500. Ten European traders, probably Spaniards or Portuguese, have been retained by him at Abomey, in order that they may be witnesses of these appalling sacrifices.

The Washington *Republican* has the following concerning the depreciation of negro stock, consequent upon the secession troubles: "A *prime boy*, worth \$2000 in flush times, was offered thirty days ago in this city at \$1000, and again on Friday last at \$500, without a purchaser. A widow lady in this vicinity, sold last week for \$50, a 'boy,' about fifty-five years old, for whom she was receiving a hire of \$8 per month."

The boots and shoes shipped by rail and sea during the past week from Boston, to places outside of New England, amounted, according to *The Shoe and Leather Reporter*, to 3,154 cases. They were distributed as follows: 1016 cases to the Middle States; 1621 to the Western States; 249 to the Southern States, 2 Cuba, 247 to Melbourne, Australia, and 19 to the British Provinces.

On Tuesday, Jan. 8th, which was the Forty-sixth Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, salutes were fired in most of the large cities and towns of the Northern States in honor of Major Anderson and his recent gallant deed at Fort Sumter. The whole North has rung out an echo of applause for his patriotic and well-timed movement.

The monster printing press belonging to the New York *World* office is made up of fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty distinct pieces, weighs fifty thousand pounds, is fifteen feet broad, six feet high, forty feet long, and cost thirty thousand dollars. Fifty years ago, it required two men nearly one hour to print a hundred newspapers.

The N. Y. *Illustrated News* has a graphic picture representing the office and adjacent grounds of General Pomeroy, at Atchison, Kansas. The misery there depicted is certainly calculated to awaken sympathy in the hearts of those who have not yet lent a helping hand to the hungry and starving pioneers of Kansas.

Two European travelers lately discovered in Egypt a MS. of the Prophet, which was eagerly purchased by the Sultan for \$1,500. Soon afterward they were so fortunate as to discover another MS. of equal sanctity. Should they find a purchaser for this, it is intimated that their good fortune may extend to a third.

A Western paper remarks, that concession works badly; Major Anderson has conceded one fort to the disunionists, and the State of South Carolina regards it as a cause for war. If conceding so much has so bad an effect, it is fearful to think what would be the result should the Government give up all they ask.

The *Tribune* has private advices from Charleston, to the effect that parties of minute men are entering private houses and demanding food and money, and also that Governor Pickens has written a letter to an officer of high rank in the army, a native of South Carolina, requesting him to come to Charleston and protect them from the mob.

An Alton (Ill.) miser, named McLane, in purchasing laudanum with which to commit suicide, first having killed his wife, on Saturday of week before last, actually higgled with the apothecary about the price, and claimed a reduction for having furnished the phial!

The value of the property destroyed in bringing the Chinese to terms, exceeded £2,000,000. The palaces, temples, etc., destroyed, occupied a space of six or seven miles in extent, and it took two days to set fire to and destroy the buildings.

The Clayton (Ala.) *Banner* comes to us clothed in mourning, on account of the death of J. G. McMurry, esq., associate editor of that paper. He came to his death by a pistol shot, received in a rencounter on the morning of the 22d ult.

The bark J. E. Lockhart, arrived at Boston from Glasgow, reports, 13th ult., lat. 43, lon. 43, fell in with the British ship *Rosa*, from Montreal, with grain for Liverpool, sinking; took off the captain and crew, eighteen in number, and brought them to Boston.

The ship *Lesbia*, under French colors, (supposed to be the ship *Montauk* of New York,) was taken off the port by a Spanish steamer of war, and brought into Havana, with 900 negroes on board.

Foreign papers inform us that the Emperor Alexander has signed the decree emancipating the Russian peasants, and that it was expected to be promulgated on the 1st of January.

Baron De Rothschild has bought the house where the Dutchess d'Alé died. He gave only \$1,200,000 for it; consequently his house rent is merely \$72,000 a year!

The Persian Government is about to build a telegraph line from Bagdad to Teheran, which will place that city in telegraphic communication with the cities of Europe.

Edgar Cowan, Republican, of Westmoreland County, was elected United States Senator for Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Bigler.

Eight or nine persons passed through Raleigh, N. C., on their way North from South Carolina, in charge of Adams' Express, with their heads shaved.

The San Francisco branch mint coined \$11,178,000 last year, of which about \$200,000 was silver.

A powerful revival has been in progress at Wilbraham, Mass. Some seventy conversions have taken place.

The Cooper Institute cost, including the ground, \$630,000.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 14, 1861.

Ashes—Pots, \$5 00; Pearls, \$ 12.
Flour and Meal—Flour, \$5 35 to 45 for superfine State and Western, 5 50 to 60 for extra State, 5 75 to 80 for shipping sound head O's, 5 75 to 80 for trade brands, Rye Flour, 3 35 to 45. Corn Meal, 3 10 for Jersey, 3 50 to 60 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour, 2 12 to 2 31.
Grain—Wheat, \$1 24 for Chicago Spring, 1 27 for North-Western Club, 1 30 for Milwaukee Club and Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, 1 52 to 60 for white Indiana and Michigan, Barley, 68c. Rye, 70c to 76c. Oats, 36c. for State and Western. Corn, 71c. for Western mixed, 74c to 75c. for round yellow.
Hay—\$9 to 90c. @ 100 lbs.
Potatoes—1 75 to 2 50 @ bbl.
Provisions—Pork, 13 00 for new prime, 17 00 for new mess, Beef, 8 75 to 50 for packed, 10 00 @ 10 60 for extra. Dressed Hogs, 6 55 to 67 for Western, 7 00 for city dressed. Lard, 94c to 10c. Butter, 10c to 15c. for Ohio, 11c to 19c. for State. Cheese, 9c to 11c.
Seeds—Clover, 8 1/2 @ 3c. Timothy, 2 62 @ 2 75. Rough Flaxseed, 1 50 @ bushel.
Tallow—10c. for prime.
Wool—30c to 54c. for Domestic Fleeced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ed. P. S. CRANDALL wishes his correspondents to address him at Trenton, Freeborn Co., Minn.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holmes, pastor of the Pierpoint-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes 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 that it claims. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the age, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

MARRIED.

PERDIE—CRANDALL—In Trenton, Freeborn Co., Minn., at the residence of the bride's father, and by the same, Ed. P. S. Crandall, Hon. T. W. Purdie and Miss Tillie L. Crandall, both of Freeborn.

SMALLEY—FRAZER—In Bridgeton, N. J., Jan. 9th, 1861, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, Mr. Wm. H. Smalley, of New Market, N. J., and Miss Mary E. Frazer, of the former place.

BROWN—NEWMAN—In Milton, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1861, by Rev. W. C. Whitford, Mr. Thomas O. Barker, of Fulton, Wis., and Miss Mary Ann Newdham, daughter of Clark Newdham, of the former place.

JORDAN—DYE—In Clarkville, N. Y., Nov. 27th, 1860, by Rev. J. M. Todd, Mr. Wm. P. Jordan, of Unadilla Forks, and Miss Mary A. Dye, of Brookfield.

BROWN—CRANDALL—In South Brookfield, on the evening of Jan. 9th, 1861, by Rev. J. M. Todd, Mr. Morgan L. Brown, and Miss Amanda M. Crandall.

DIED.

MASSON—In Delavan, Wis., Dec. 18th, 1860, of the consumption, Nellie Masson, wife of Daniel B. Masson, aged 22 years and 4 months. Called in early life, when every comfort has peculiar attractions, to leave her fond husband and a darling child, she gave the best proofs that the Saviour was the most precious to her, and to dwell with him in the controlling desire of her heart. She bore her sickness, which lasted two years, with patience and serene resignation to God's will. She impressed upon the many friends who visited her during her illness, that her piety was deeply wrought in her soul, and exhibited itself in those every-day acts, which make Christian life and Christian influence so valuable. Her departure was triumphant. Her soul was filled with the glories of heaven. Verily, "The salvation of the righteous is of the Lord; he is their strength in the time of trouble."

COOK—At Utica, Dane Co., Wis., Nov. 22d, 1860, of typhoid fever, Freddie Cook, son of the late Dr. L. M. and Esther B. Cook, aged 1 year and 10 months, N. P. R.

CRANDALL—In Geneseo, Jan. 3d, 1861, of diphtheria, Elsie A. Crandall, daughter of Sept. 13th, 1856, and Mrs. Crandall, aged 7 years.

AYERS—In Edgerton, Wis., Sept. 14th, 1860, of consumption, Mrs. Prudence A. Ayers, wife of Ira Ayers, aged 42 years.

AYERS—In Edgerton, Wis., Jan. 3d, 1861, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. Ira Ayers, aged 58 years. (C. R.)

LETTERS.

J. C. West, E. J. Muxson, G. W. Cox, E. Konigsmacher, W. P. Randolph, (dis. No. 20, no per order, but now started again.) A. C. Burdick, (dis. 14th years, D. E. Lewis, Bond Bond, H. W. Stillman, Benjamin Kenyon, E. H. Mot, L. M. Cottrell, C. Miller, J. C. Burdick, K. W. Crumb, J. B. Clarke, S. S. Griswold, A. M. West, N. C. Babcock, John Truman, B. W. Millard, W. C. Whitford, L. S. Dunn, W. W. Crandall, C. A. Burdick, J. C. Green, C. D. Langworthy, (Special Agent's collections were to end 13, Jan. 4, 1857, P. S. Crandall, J. C. Rogers, Ronna Satterlee, Zerley Campbell, J. D. Spicer, D. B. Crandall, J. M. Todd, B. G. Stillman, J. B. Wells, John Parmelee.

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 REC

