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THE COMING OF THE LORD.

I shall now proceed to show, from the language of the apostles, that they expected the coming of the Lord, (in whatever way such coming might take place,) as an immediate event—one that might be daily expected. 1 Thess. 5: 2-4—"And I pray God your whole spirit, and soul, and body, be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." What can be more certain, than that the coming of the Lord here referred to, was immediate, even while the present earthly body of those addressed was in a healthy preservation?

1 Tim. 6: 14—"That thou keep this commandment, without spot, unrebekable, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ." This appearing was expected to occur during the life-time of Timothy. Phil. 1: 6—"That he hath begun a good work in you will perform it, until the day of Jesus Christ." Here the work begun was to be performed or continued until the day of Jesus Christ. Certainly, then, the Philippians must continue to live until the day of Jesus Christ, or how could the work go on in them until that day?

James 5: 7—"Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord." Verse 8—"Be ye also patient; establish your hearts; for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." How could language affirm more directly the then immediate advent of the Lord? Phil. 3: 2—"For our conversation is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ." Verse 21—"Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body."

1 John 2: 28—"Little children, continue in Him, that when he shall appear, we may have confidence, and not be ashamed before him at his coming." Language plainly designed to refer to the then present time. Rev. 22: 12—"Behold, I come quickly." 1 Cor. 4: 5—"Judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come." Here judgment was to be suspended until the Lord had come; and from the context it appears that it was some important decision of the Corinthian church. Surely, then, the Lord must have been expected daily.

1 Thess. 3: 13—"To the end He [the Lord] may establish your hearts blameless in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, with all his saints." Here the coming of the Lord was expected during the life-time of the Thessalonians; and mark, that at that coming the saints were coming with him. 1 Cor. 1: 7, 8—"Waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall confirm you, unto the end that ye may be blameless in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ." Language applicable to the then present time. Heb. 10: 37—"For yet a little while and the shall come, and will not tarry." Mark, only a little while.

1 Peter 4: 7—"To wait for his Son from heaven." How could they wait, if the Son was not to come until after many centuries. 1 Peter 4: 7—"The end of all things is at hand." Now, as the coming of the Lord and the end of all things stand connected, certainly the coming of the Lord must have been at hand. "The day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." Of what possible use could such a declaration be to them, if the day of the Lord was not to come before ages upon ages had passed away?

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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says that the primitive Christians believed in the immediate coming of Christ again.

I stop not here to inquire whether the apostles taught another coming of the Lord besides the one they expected during that generation; but observe, that we cannot deny that they did believe and teach that the Lord would very soon come; that he might come any day, even any hour; that his coming was so near, that if their attention was otherwise engrossed for a moment, their Lord's advent might come upon them unawares, and cut them asunder; that it was stealing upon them like a night thief. I say, it seems to me we cannot deny this without impeaching the apostles—not without charging them with duplicity, if not with intentional deception.

To this faith, then, we are shut up; and whether we can ascertain the manner of that parousia, coming or being present of the Lord, or not, there we are, and there we must be; nor will mystification or absurdities be able to set those plain apostolic affirmations aside.

I propose, then, to examine those affirmations of the apostles, and of Jesus Christ, in relation to this fact, and see what they teach as to the coming of the Lord, his appearing or appearance, and that day.

It will be remembered, that Christ, when speaking to his disciples about his going away, left the impression that his absence would be short, but a little while, and then he would return to them; also, that he assured them that during the life-time of that then existing generation, he should come, in the glory of his Father, and with his holy angels, and that some that then stood around him, should not taste of death until his epiphany was fulfilled; also, that he intimated, that at least the beloved disciple would continue alive until he [Christ] came. In fact, at what other conclusions could the disciples arrive on this subject, but that Christ's return to earth would be very soon? Surely, if Christ did not intend to leave this impression on their minds, the language he used did most certainly. Hence, we find not only the disciples and the apostles, but the whole body of converts, expecting that day of the Lord as at hand, that the Judge stands before the door, that the coming of the Lord was drawing near; and hence they were to stand with their loins girt, ready to meet their Lord when he came, whether at the second, third, or fourth watch, or in the morning. For they were assured, by the Divine Teacher, and the Holy Spirit, that unexpectedly the Lord's coming would burst upon their waiting vision.

In John 14: 2, 3, Christ informed his disciples that he was going away to prepare a place for them, and that he would return to receive them home to himself, so that they could be where he was. That this refers to Christ's coming at the death of his people, is admitted by almost every commentator. That the disciples so understood Christ, I have no doubt; and hence, those many references in the epistles to Christ's coming at the death of the saints. With this view, let us read again some passages that refer to this event, viz., natural death.

1 Thess. 5: 23—"And I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." This language plainly teaches that the coming of the Lord must have been at the close of natural life, for the body was to be preserved unto the coming of the Lord. James 5: 7, 8—"Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord; establish your hearts, for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." Whatever this coming was, it was evidently to be a deliverance from their troubles. Now, as the coming of the Lord at the destruction of Jerusalem would not thus deliver, it doubtless must have been the coming of the Lord at their death. And, as if to make it certain, in the next verse it is said, "The Judge standeth at the door."

1 Tim. 6: 14—"That thou keep this commandment, without spot, unrebekable, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ." Here Timothy is solemnly charged to keep a commandment "until the appearing of the Lord;" hence the Lord must appear, either while Timothy was alive, or at his death. I understand it of the latter.

Phil. 1: 6—"He which hath begun a good work in you, will perform it until the day of the Lord Jesus." This work was to be continued until or up to the day of the Lord. Phil. 3: 20—"For our conversation is in heaven, from whence we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ." Those addressed were then looking, waiting for the appearing of the Lord.

Rev. 22: 12—"Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his works shall be." Here not only is the Lord's coming declared to be immediate, but connected with that coming is the judgment of the persons to whom he came; thus showing, that not only the coming of the Lord was then to take place, but also the judgment, and that rewards were then, at that coming, to be distributed to each individual.

A similar idea is contained in the following: 1 John 2: 28—"And now, little children, abide in him; that, when he shall appear, we may have confidence, and not be ashamed at his coming." 1 Cor. 4: 5—"Therefore judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come." 1 Thess. 3: 13—"To the end he may establish your hearts blameless in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, with all his saints." 1 Cor. 1: 7, 8—"So that ye come behind in no gift, waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall confirm you, unto the end that ye may be blameless in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ."

gauge of the above verse is similar to that in Matt. 16: 27, 28, when Christ, spoke of his coming in the glory of his Father, with his holy angels, rewarding every man, etc., and the coming was to be during the life-time of those then present.

Rom. 13: 11, 12—"And that, knowing the time, that now it is high time to awake out of sleep; for now is our salvation near, or than when we believed. The night is far spent, the day is at hand." Notice that the phrases awake, sleep, night, day, do not refer to the natural phenomena, but to a spiritual state.

2 Tim. 4: 6-8, 1 Peter 5: 4, 1 Peter 4: 13, all evidently refer to our natural death, and the scenes supervening thereupon immediately in the world of spirits. 1 Thess. 5: 2, 4—"Yourselves know perfectly, that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night; for when they shall say peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child, and they shall not escape. But ye, brethren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake you as a thief." That this refers to natural death and subsequent judgment, is most plain. But notice, that those to whom it was addressed, were to expect it suddenly, as a thief in the night, and that they were not in darkness upon the subject, showing that the immediate coming of the Lord, to judge the righteous and the wicked, was momentarily expected.

Thus far, the plain Scripture teaching seems to establish, that the coming of the Son of Man receives its chief fulfillment in the rise, progress, and culmination of the kingdom of heaven, or true church, which dates its commencement from the first preaching of Christ, and especially from his resurrection and ascension, the day of Pentecost, the overthrow of the civil and ecclesiastical polity of the Jews; that the coming of the Lord receives a fulfillment in the event of natural death, and the judgment scenes that immediately supervene thereon; and that heaven and hell are states or conditions, upon which mankind enter immediately after natural death. The Scriptures thus far examined, seem so plain that it is difficult to see how they can be interpreted otherwise. There are several other passages which are more generally relied upon to teach a different view, which I shall examine in another article.

Now, as to whether there is to be another judgment-day than the one referred to in the texts already examined, is yet to be considered. One thing we have found the Scriptures teach, viz., that at natural death Christ comes to mankind, to bestow on them rewards according to the deeds done in the body. Be patient, and the whole of the passages touching upon these subjects shall receive attention, and I trust a fair exposition. May the Spirit that dictated them, guide us in our inquiry. S. S. GRISWOLD.

PERSONAL CONTACT. He who has ends, and particularly good ends, to gain with his fellow-men, will find their accomplishment greatly facilitated by coming into personal contact with men. Every man who wishes to establish a business, must see and converse with those whose patronage he would secure; it will scarcely avail to distribute reams of paper circulars, if he himself stays at home. The teacher must form the acquaintance of parents, if he would have their children in his school. And the politician must not only harangue the crowd at arm's length—his chances of success are almost always to be measured by the degree in which he is personally acquainted with them. Almost always the best method with a person who has offended one, is to seek an interview with him, and let explanations be given and objections answered face to face.

The unbounded influence which Napoleon exercised over his soldiers, was due not only to the confidence they felt in his military genius, but to the marvelous accuracy and mightiness of his acquaintance with them. It was not his influence upon them in a mass, but the degree of his personal contact with them.

Here, doubtless, is a great secret of power. Great geniuses may be powerful without it, but plain men, when they are possessed of good social qualities, and of judgment in using them, rival them in their practical working influence upon their fellow-men; while the power of a great genius will be largely enhanced by the addition of such qualities. All this is essentially true of the work of the church among men. Sinners will not be converted while they are kept at arm's length. The faithful shepherd calleth his own sheep by name. The measure of the church and the ministry's power over men, is in general exactly proportioned to their degree of personal contact with them. It is not enough to harangue them. We can hardly call that preaching which springs from an ambition to address them in a mass, discovered from an interest in them in detail and as individuals. True preaching, evangelical preaching, finds its themes and draws its directness and point from pastoral observation, and then carries the preacher, with fresh impulse, back to the sphere of personal labor again. Evangelical preaching is the distant artillery which thunders at the frowning fortress, and rains its iron storm upon it until a breach is made in the walls, and the way is clear for a hand-to-hand conflict, a rush to the battlements, and the planting of the victorious standard upon the wall.—American Presbyterian.

ALL FOR THE BEST.—Dr. Johnson used to say, that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is better than a thousand reproofs a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks: "For every bad there might be a worse; and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful that it was not his neck." When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that it is not the dwelling of some poor man!" This is the true spirit of submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on its sunny side, and you have almost half won the battle of life on the outset.

Your departure from time will be dismal, if it be only the force of sickness that drives you away, and not the face of Jesus that draws you—if you see plainly the grisly hand and the leveled shaft of the destroyer to fly from, but not the open arms and smiling embrace of the Saviour to leap into.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

I LOVE TO WEEP.

When the sun is declining in the far distant west, And his brilliant waltz dance on the ocean's broad breast, I love to gaze on its beauties so rare, And think of the Hand that has guided it there. But when twilight comes stealing o'er forest and field, And to slumbers of evening all nature doth yield, In fancy I roam to where Jesus did sleep, At the calm hour of twilight, and love then to weep.

Then o'er me come stealing sweet thoughts of the past, When Christ from the tomb rose triumphant at last, Ascended on high, where an angelic clan, In bright glory crowned him the Saviour of man. There, God on the throne, and Christ to him near, A bright vigil keep over wanderers here; Still, like tears shed by angels o'er man is earth's sleep.

At night in bright dew drops—and I love to weep. I think of that home prepared for the blest, Where from toil and care the weary may rest; Of the palm of bright victory waiting us there, And garlands of glory the ransomed shall wear; Of the angelic hosts that forever will roam The bright starry portals of that sinless home; Then quickly the thought will o'er my heart creep, "What I too be there?"—and I love that to weep.

Oh vision of beauty, no splendor, can be Compared to the grandeur the ransomed shall see; That far-away realm, with its glories untold, Outrivals the rainbow in purple and gold; There mingled with pleasure no grief ever gets—No night ever comes—there no sun ever sets; And as the bright vision doth o'er my soul sweep, In humble contrition, I love then to weep.

To think that Christ left his bright home in the sky, To save, to redeem, such a creature as I, To joy beyond measure, is thought full of bliss; Oh! how can earth furnish more rapture than this? There, with eye never slumbering, ever watchful He'll be. Until the "pale boatman" shall hasten for me; Till his light bark shall bear me far over the deep, To the spirit-land—crowded, or in misery to weep.

ALBION, Wis. FANSE. SPEAKING HIS MIND. Old Deacon Hobhouse had a habit of frequently thinking aloud. Especially if any matter troubled him, he had to talk it over with himself before his peace of mind could be restored. One day he was alone in his barn, pitching hay from the scaffold to the mow, when his neighbor Stevens went to find him. Stevens heard a voice, and listened. It was the deacon, talking to himself. He was condemning, in the strongest terms, the extravagance of the minister's wife.

"She sets a worse example than satan!" exclaimed the deacon, by way of climax. And having freed his mind, he was preparing to come down from the loft, when Stevens glided out of the barn, and came in again just as the deacon landed on the floor.

"How d'ye do, deacon?" said Stevens. "I want to borrow your half-bushel an hour or two." "Oh, sartin, sartin," said the deacon. The measure was put into the neighbor's hands, and he departed. It was a peaceful community—the minister's wife was an excellent woman, notwithstanding her love of finery, and Deacon Hobhouse was of all men the least disposed to make trouble in the society. Hence the sensation which was produced when the report circulated that he had used almost blasphemous language in speaking of that amiable lady. The sweetest tempered woman would not like to hear of a grave and influential deacon declaring that "she sets a worse example than satan!" The minister's wife, whose ear was in a high degree reached by the report, felt in due degree incensed, and sent her husband to deal with the honest old man.

The latter was astonished when told of the charge against him. "I never said so!" he solemnly averred. "You are quite positive that you never did?" said the minister. "Heaven knows! It's as false as can be!" exclaimed the deacon. "Whatever thoughts I may have had about your wife's extravagance—and I am now free to say I do think she has set our wives and daughters a running after new bonnets and shawls, and such vanities—whatever thoughts I've had, though I've kept 'em to myself, I never mentioned 'em to a single soul, never!"

The good man's earnestness quite convinced the minister that he had been falsely reported. It was therefore necessary to dig to the root of the scandal. Mrs. Brown, who had told the minister's wife, had heard Mrs. Jones say that Mr. Adams said that Deacon Hobhouse said so; and Mr. Adams, being applied to, stated that he had the report from Stevens, who said he had heard the deacon say so. Stevens was accordingly brought up for examination, and confronted with the deacon.

Children's Department.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER.

LITTLE STORIES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

THE THISTLE AND THE VIOLET;

OR, Boldness and Modesty.

BY GENEVA.

"Please don't push and crowd so," cried the timid violet to the great, coarse, flaunting thistle, that grew close by, and had completely overrun its less presuming neighbor; "you give my roots no room to spread, and, for the life of me, I can scarcely get a glimmer of sunlight all day long, or a drop of dew to quench my thirst at night, for your rank and thorny tops. If you keep on crowding me as you have done, I shall soon die for want of air and sustenance."

"What will I care if you do?" asked the mocking thistle. "Might makes right. I am stronger than you, and will grow and spread all I can, and take up just as much of the earth, the sunshine, and the dew, as possible. Look at me, you little, insignificant blossom. I have size, strength, beauty; you are so small one can hardly find you, and so insignificant you are not worth seeking. 'Tis all well enough that you should die; but what a loss to the world, should I be deprived of one iota that might increase my size and beauty! Die, little violet; you will leave me only the more room to grow."

Thus the thistle's spite exalted its head still more and more, putting on airs of pride, and spreading its great thorny leaves and branches over the poor, resistless violet, completely depriving it of the sunlight that was its life. Then the thistle sang a boasting, derisive song: Come hither, all the world, and see my form of beauty rare. My stately head, that never bows to noble or to fair. Come view my tall and graceful stalk, so goody and so stout. Clad in green leaves, and armed with stings that guard me round about. Right proud and bold and gay am I, and know not coward fear. Nor stoop to heed the lowly plants that cover ground. Oh, come, admire my purple flowers, my balls of downy white. Where winged seeds, like insects gay, mount upward in their flight. Hastening to plant, in vale and mead, my children stout. That yet shall flourish, thousands strong, in many a verdant dale.

While yet this song of pride was in her mouth, the honest farmer passing by, espied the noxious thistle, and taking out his sharp knife, cut it down even with the ground. "I allow no such high-headed good-for-nothings as you on my land," muttered the farmer, kicking the expiring thistle contemptuously into the brook. And as he looked again at the spot where the bold cumberer of the ground had flourished, he espied the violet, now meekly smiling beneath the kind beams of its much-loved sun. Then the farmer said, "Smile on, little meek-eyed flower. Looking at thee, I am carried back to childhood, and innocence, and my mother's knee. How oft, in those golden days, have I laid thine fragrant offerings of blossoms, such as thou art, receiving in return the richest of rewards, my fond mother's approving kiss. Smile on, sweet violet. I will come again, and look on thee, and dream I am a child once more, at my gentle mother's knee."

So the unassuming violet flourished long; long after the haughty thistle was no more. A LESSON FOR THE NEW YEAR. Under fit and suitable training and general example, Jonas Elbridge would have made a pleasant, useful boy, and a happy man. He had an active mind, a social disposition, and a great deal of ready wit, which would have made him a popular companion. But, unfortunately for him, his father was one of those weak, opinionated men, who think courage consists in boasting and brawling, and honor in fighting for one side, right or wrong. Jonas, of course, grew up a quarrelsome, mischief-making boy, and became the pest of the neighborhood. Nearly all of the boys were afraid of him. There was one, however, smaller than himself, and one who never quarreled, and never struck a blow in his life, who not only had no fear of Jonas, but could master and subdue him. He had a power which Jonas knew nothing of, but which he was compelled to acknowledge. Harry Babcock was several years younger than Jonas, slender, light-built, but active and spry as a cat, full of fun and good humor, open, frank, manly, and afraid of no one. He never entered into any of the squabbles of his schoolmates, and never said or did anything to offend them, or injure their feelings, and never had anything to say which he was afraid to speak out openly and freely. He consequently made friends of all, and never knew what it was to have an enemy.

There was another boy in the school, whom nobody liked, because they knew but little of him. He was cold, selfish, surlly—seldom said anything, except in a bitter, snarling way, and had little to do with any one. Jonas had often boasted that he could whip any boy in the school, a boast to which most of the boys gave a silent assent, but to which Tom Cagger turned up a lip so bitterly scornful, that it was an open challenge. Jonas felt it deeply, and resolved to seek an occasion of putting Tom down.

On his way to school, the day after New Year's, he met Tom playing with a top. Tom did not notice him, but threw his top vigorously on the path, just as Jonas was passing. Jonas gave it a kick, which not only stopped its spinning, but split it in two pieces. Tom said nothing, but sprang upon Jonas with a sudden and powerful blow, which prostrated him at once. He was up in a moment, stripped and prepared for a fight. When Harry Babcock came along, singing a merry song, Marching straight up to the combatants, he thrust himself between them, crying out, "For shame, boys! What is all this for?"

"Out of the way, or I'll kill you," screamed Jonas. "He struck me first." "I have no fear of your killing me," said Harry. "Let us alone," cried Tom. "He broke my top, and I am going to beat the bully out of him."

"You can't do that while I am here," said Harry. "You can strike me if you please, but you can't strike at each other without hitting me." Both the wranglers were ashamed—but that only made them the more angry at first. But, as Harry stood calm and manly between them, and moved as they moved, and warded off every effort to strike each other, they became somewhat more cool. Angry as they were, they did not think of such a thing as doing any violence to Harry. He was in no danger from them. He was so superior to them in cool fearlessness, that they were afraid of him. They did not acknowledge in words, but they felt in their hearts, that he was their master—that moral courage, which fears only to do wrong, is infinitely superior to that more criminal courage, which brawls and fights, and submits only to brute force.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

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On his way to school, the day after New Year's, he met Tom playing with a top. Tom did not notice him, but threw his top vigorously on the path, just as Jonas was passing. Jonas gave it a kick, which not only stopped its spinning, but split it in two pieces. Tom said nothing, but sprang upon Jonas with a sudden and powerful blow, which prostrated him at once. He was up in a moment, stripped and prepared for a fight. When Harry Babcock came along, singing a merry song, Marching straight up to the combatants, he thrust himself between them, crying out, "For shame, boys! What is all this for?"

"Out of the way, or I'll kill you," screamed Jonas. "He struck me first." "I have no fear of your killing me," said Harry. "Let us alone," cried Tom. "He broke my top, and I am going to beat the bully out of him."

"You can't do that while I am here," said Harry. "You can strike me if you please, but you can't strike at each other without hitting me." Both the wranglers were ashamed—but that only made them the more angry at first. But, as Harry stood calm and manly between them, and warded off every effort to strike each other, they became somewhat more cool. Angry as they were, they did not think of such a thing as doing any violence to Harry. He was in no danger from them. He was so superior to them in cool fearlessness, that they were afraid of him. They did not acknowledge in words, but they felt in their hearts, that he was their master—that moral courage, which fears only to do wrong, is infinitely superior to that more criminal courage, which brawls and fights, and submits only to brute force.

BABLY TENDENCIES.

The faculties of young children resemble a troop of war recruits in the field of battle, who have not yet learned to comprehend their relative positions, or to obey instinctively the commands of their officers. Each is full of his own activity and ardor, but the strength and well-directed force resulting from united exertion is wanting—the consequence is irregularity of action, and rapid defeat. A simple but beautiful little anecdote, in illustration of this point, occurs to us, which, while it serves to prove the truth of this remark, will show how easily judicious treatment can overcome the irregular activity of certain faculties, so necessary in themselves, and highly useful when under the control of the superior sentiments. The mother herself related the fact' to us as follows:

One day, happening to leave some change on the table, near which her little girl, four years old, was playing, on returning to the room she missed the money. It immediately occurred to her that the child had taken it up to play with, and accordingly she asked her where the money was. The child denied that she had touched it, but in a manner that betrayed some uneasiness. The lady, however, took no notice of this, and rang for the servant, who said she had not been in the room since her mistress left it. The mother, now feeling certain that her daughter had the money, and seeing something folded in her apron, requested her, in a gentle manner, to show her what she had there; the child turned away, saying she had been picking some stones up in the garden. How did the mother act? She wisely led the little girl into an adjoining room, where they might be quite alone, and then, firmly but quietly unfolded the tightly grasped hands, and discovered the money. How difficult, in such a not uncommon case, to act wisely, viz., to prove to the child the greatness of her fault, and yet avoid the unbecomingly surmounting the trial; instead of upbraiding or inflicting punishment, she sank into a chair and burst into tears. The child, instantly overcome by this direct appeal to her feelings of attachment and her highest sentiments, rushed broken-hearted into her mother's arms, and hid her tears of shame and her repentance in her bosom. The impression thus made has never been effaced, and the child is forever rescued from a tendency which, however slight in the first instance, might, if often repeated, have become a direct habit.

GAMMEL HILL.—An old preacher, in the eastern part of the State of North Carolina, was, on one occasion, in a sermon, defending the favorite notion of his sect—that no education is necessary for a minister of the gospel, and made use of this most unanswerable argumentum ad hominem: "Now, my brethren, when did you ever read or hear that the disciples were educated men? No such thing. They were every one ignorant fishermen, like yourselves. But then, some tell you that Paul was a learned man. No such thing; for he tells us himself that he was brought up at the foot of Gammel Hill. Now Paul was the chief of the Apostles, and if he was brought up only at the foot of Gammel Hill, he must have had no education. Why? Because, my brethren, I know, and you know, where Gammel Hill is; and you all know that on the top of Gammel Hill there is only an old tumble-down log-cabin of a school-house. No college, mark ye. Now it stands to reason, if Paul himself was brought up only at the foot of Gammel Hill, not even in the old school-house at the top, he must have had no education; therefore, education is not necessary for a minister of the gospel."

PREACH WITH COURAGE.—Dr. Channing, in giving a charge, once spoke the following, wholesome words: "I have said, 'Preach plainly, and preach earnestly. I now say, preach with moral courage. Fear no man, high or low, rich or poor, taught or untaught. Honor all men. Love all men. But fear none. Speak what you account great truths frankly, strongly, boldly. Do not spoil them of life to avoid offence. Do not seek to propitiate passion by compromise and concession. Beware of sophistry, which reconciles the conscience to the suppression, or vague, lifeless utterance of unpopular truth. Do not wink at wrong deeds or unholy prejudices, because sheltered by custom or respected names. Let your words breathe a heroic valor. You are bound, indeed, to listen candidly and respectfully to whatever objections may be urged against your views of truth and duty. You must also take heed lest you baptize your rash, crude notions, your hereditary or sectarian opinions, with the name of Christian doctrine. But having deliberately, conscientiously sought the truth, abide by your convictions at all hazards.'"

MANY a true heart, that would have come back like a dove to the ark after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the savage cruelty of an unforgiving spirit.

It is a great deal better to say less than half what you think, than to think only half what you say.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 31, 1861.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

THE CANADA EXTRADITION CASE.

The case of the fugitive slave Anderson, who was recently on trial in Canada, continues to excite much interest.

Several public meetings have been held at different places in Canada, for the purpose of creating a public sentiment opposed to the surrender of the fugitive.

THE TENNESSEE BAPTISTS, AND THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

A communication has been received from some of the patrons of the American Bible Union, intimating their objections to the translation of *doulos*, servant, in their revised version of St. Matthew and the epistle of Paul to Philemon, and the withdrawal of their patronage on this account.

Before coming to a conclusion that the American Bible Union is in fault in this matter, it would be well to understand the meaning of *doulos*, as used in the New Testament.

It is supposed that Onesimus was the slave of Philemon—that he was a fugitive from his master; but we are not informed what kind of a servant he was.

possess nothing and owe nothing. Neither did Paul return him to Philemon as *doulos*, or a servant, but as a brother beloved.

In all the early translations of the New Testament into English, *doulos* is rendered servant. The term *slave* occurs but once in our common English New Testament, viz. Rev. 18: 13.

If the American Bible Union produces an English version of the Scriptures in which we can find no greater cause of complaint than is found in the translation of *doulos*, we shall have great reason to rejoice in the happy consummation of its work.

The common lot of slaves in general was, with the ancients, in many circumstances, very deplorable. Of their situation take the following instances: They were held for no nullis, pro mortuis, pro quadrupedibus—for no men, for dead men, for beasts—nay, they were in a much worse state than any cattle whatever; they had no head in the State, no name, tribe, or register; they were not capable of being injured; nor could they take by purchase or descent; had no heirs, and therefore could make no will, of course.

This truly deplorable state of these unhappy persons, under the Roman government, was far different from that of the Hebrew servants among the Jews, as the reader may be easily convinced by perusing the Mosaic ordinances respecting their treatment.

LETTER FROM MRS. L. M. CARPENTER.

SHANGHAI, 1st Nov., 1860.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: We are at last rejoicing in the long-deferred pleasure of welcoming the Recorder once more to our distant home.

Agreeably to the understanding when we engaged passage, we were allowed to remain on board while the "N. B. P." was detained in port, something more than half a month, and quite a desideratum it was too, as stopping aboard would have been no trifling matter, being three dollars a day there, and we had no old friends left to visit on the Island.

Then the deserted quarter-deck, was left to us, and many a delightful promenade did we enjoy thereon. Sometimes we spent the evening in pleasant chat with the remaining officers, or discussing with each other the past, present, and future.

And there, too, evening after evening, would we sit, watching the sunset, and following its rays, as they grew fainter and fainter, disappearing at last above the lofty summit of the mountain that overhangs the town, the shadows of evening following hard after.

Two or three times we went on shore, for a shopping excursion, or a walk; and once we visited at the house of a Baptist missionary, Mr. Santelli, successor to Mr. Johnson, who was about leaving for Swatow, in quest of a more promising mission field.

We found the town greatly enlarged, and much improved in appearance, since our sojourn there thirteen years ago. Terrace after terrace has been added to the ascending series, with their streets and houses, until you wonder whether they can get any nearer the top of Victoria Peak, without making an avalanche of themselves.

For a time we were much interested in the maneuvering of the British fleet, which had been separated by a typhoon, and was reassembling on our arrival, to get a new start for the North, and then they departed again, leaving us instead the more quiet society of the many merchant ships which thronged the bay.

One day we went off in the sanpan, (employed by the ship,) for the double purpose of posting letters for home, and obtaining a little variety to our rather monotonous life. The sanpan, as usual, was manned by a whole family, that is to say, a mother and some half a dozen boys and girls, from two years old and upwards.

And then to-morrow came, and with it our arrival at home, our welcome among old friends, and cordial greetings from the resident members of the little flock we had left in sorrow eighteen months ago.

We are having a severe and protracted snow storm, which has lasted several days already, and blocked up the roads completely, rendering traveling impossible.

20th of June we weighed anchor, coming off by the same passage we had entered, the more direct one being considered too straight for a ship like the "N. B. P." Hardly were we round the point, however, when down went the anchor again, (wind and tide being contrary,) just before the little military town of Aberdeen.

On Sunday, our third day out, we were beating up the Formosa Channel, so that each alternate tack brought us nearer and nearer to that beautiful but barbarous isle. All the frightful stories we had heard of the cruel treatment of shipwrecked seamen on that coast only increased the interest with which we watched its varying features, as they passed in review before us.

Beyond Formosa, we emerged into the open or Eastern sea, as it is called, and from this time forward our progress was anything but satisfactory. The wind increased, but it was dead ahead, and the ship went fast enough, if it had only been on her course.

And then to-morrow came, and with it our arrival at home, our welcome among old friends, and cordial greetings from the resident members of the little flock we had left in sorrow eighteen months ago.

And now that we are once more at home, I trust you may hear from us often, and that you will ever remember us in our distant location.

KANSAS.

WEST EDGESTON, Jan. 26th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: The following extract from a letter dated Jan. 17th, received from S. C. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Kansas Relief Committee, may be of interest to the readers of the Recorder.

We are extremely grateful to you for this opportune remittance, for the destitution is much more extensive than ever before seen.

our people are suffering greatly from being half clad, and without shoes and stockings. We have had to buy boots for the teamsters who take the supplies to the township Committees. We hope our Eastern friends and brethren will improve the opportunity afforded by a free Express, to forward us articles of clothing, coarse, cheap, warm, and serviceable, and boots and shoes, and women's and children's clothes, and what is better, the materials for them.

From this place there have been forwarded two boxes of clothing, worth eighty dollars, and a draft for sixty dollars, and more will be sent.

HOME NEWS.

ELD. E. S. BAILEY AT HOME.

It is due to the numerous friends of Elder Bailey, who have anxiously inquired about him, that a brief statement of his present condition be made.

On Monday morning, Jan. 14th, he left his daughter's in Illinois, and arrived in Brookfield on Friday, the 18th. He experienced no serious inconvenience from the journey, beyond the usual fatigues of so long a ride, and the difficulty of changing cars.

His health is good, with the exception of the paralysis. This affects his right side throughout. His right hand is entirely helpless. His right foot he can use some, but not so as to walk without help.

He has a strong regard for his friends, and wishes to see all who can come to him. The rest he remembers in love.

MOBOCRACY IN BOSTON.—The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting in Boston last week, which was greatly interrupted, and finally broken up, by a mob.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF NEW YORK.—New light has recently been thrown on the religious statistics of New York, which makes it clear that the accommodation afforded by the churches does not keep pace with the growth of the population.

CHINA.—At last accounts, the rebels were again threatening Shanghai and Ningpo, and great consternation prevailed. All of the Chinese ports are now open, and foreign steamers are permitted to trade on the inland waters.

NEW YORK STATE'S CREDIT is good yet. Bids for a loan of half a million dollars at 6 per cent, were opened last week, when it was found that they amounted to \$3,785,000, and were all above par.

METHODIST MISSIONS.—The Methodist says that the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, has missions in Africa, in China, in South America, in Germany, in Sweden, in Norway, in Denmark, in Bulgaria, and in India.

PATRIOTISM OF A METHODIST BISHOP.—At Indianapolis, on a recent Sunday, during the closing exercises of a meeting at one of the Methodist Episcopal churches, Bishop Ames astonished and thrilled the congregation by the following prayer:

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY is becoming an important line. Its receipts in 1860 were \$1,185,847 86, being an increase over the previous year of \$214,145 72, or 22 per cent.

LECTURES ON TURKEY.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., brother of the Vice President elect, who has spent some thirty years in Turkey, is about to deliver in this city a course of lectures on that interesting country.

JUDGMENTS AND EXECUTIONS.—A bill to facilitate the collection of money on execution, is before the Legislature of New York, which provides that an execution shall be to all intents and purposes an injunction restraining the defendant thereafter from conveying or disposing of any property, and all conveyances made after judgment, shall be void, and the party accepting such conveyance shall be liable for the amount of execution.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY FOR JANUARY appears in new type, and with a rich table of contents. It has articles on Methodism after Wesley; the Doctrine of Annihilation; Another Hymn Book; the Prayer of Habakuk; the Uses and Abuses of Eyesight; Godwin's History of France; together with elaborate summaries of Foreign, Religious, and Literary Intelligence, and a Synopsis of the Quarterlies.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER visited Washington last week, to urge upon the President the policy of non-action in regard to the public property in the Southern States—a policy which is said to coincide precisely with the President's views.

ANSWERS to Geneva's Enigma have been received from several persons, leading us to conclude that it was of a character adapted to awaken curiosity and sharpen wits.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A private letter from Jerusalem states that an American Jew at New Orleans has bequeathed \$10,000 for the building and endowment of almshouses for infirm and destitute Israelites in the Holy City.

Rev. Dr. Spring, pastor of the Congregational church in East Hartford, Conn., has taken his leave of the church and society on account of increasing bodily infirmities. His resignation is to take effect February 14. The church will pay him a salary of \$400 for the next year, and probably so long as he shall remain in East Hartford.

The Excelsior is the title of a very small paper issued in San Francisco, and almost entirely devoted to the advocacy of the "Episcopal Mission Sunday-school." It is the first sprouting of the periodical press among churchmen west of the Rocky mountains.

The Southern Baptist, a long-established paper, published at Charleston, S. C., has been suspended, finding it impossible, in the troublesome times that afflict that city and State, to collect money enough to continue its issue.

The Christian Recorder is a new paper, or rather an old one revived, in Philadelphia, as the organ of "The African Methodist Episcopal Church." It is published by Rev. Eliza Weaver, 619 Pine-street, the Book Steward appointed by the General Conference.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SECOND-DAY, Jan. 21st.

In the Senate, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, who has been Chairman of the Finance Committee for fifteen years, asked to be excused from further service, on the ground that the party majority in the Senate is about to be changed by the withdrawal of seceding Senators. Petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions were presented. Messrs. Yulee and Mallory, of Florida, and Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, announced their withdrawal from the Senate, on account of the secession of their States. The Kansas Bill was taken up and passed by a vote of 36 to 16. The Crittenden resolutions were called up, and remarks were made by several Senators, but no action taken.

In the House, a petition from certain Methodist clergymen in Illinois, for protection from religious persecution, was presented and laid on the table. The six representatives from Alabama announced their withdrawal. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, introduced a bill to discontinue the United States mail in the seceding States, giving as one reason, that the mails are liable to be robbed, and we have no means of enforcing the penalties. The report of Mr. Corwin, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, was taken up, and the balance of the session was occupied with speeches by Messrs. Corwin of Ohio, and Millson of Virginia.

THIRD-DAY, Jan. 22d.

In the Senate, Mr. Seward presented several memorials on the state of the country, including one signed by 18,000 citizens of New York. The resolutions of the Legislature of Delaware, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, were presented. Considerable time was spent in considering the propriety of striking from the roll the names of such Senators as had left on account of the secession of their States, without formally resigning; the subject was finally laid on the table. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were taken up, and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

In the House, memorials were presented in favor of the adoption of the Border State Resolutions, including one from seventeen thousand citizens of Maryland. The bill to suspend mail service in the seceding States, was discussed for some time, and put over till Fifth-day of next week. Mr. Corwin's report was called up, and discussed by several members.

FOURTH-DAY, Jan. 23d.

In the Senate, several petitions were presented, including one from citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against a change of the Constitution. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, was at his own request excused from further service on the Committee on Claims. A bill was passed in relation to the sale of lands and removal of the U. S. Arsenal at St. Louis, and the construction of a new arsenal at Jefferson Barracks. The Tariff Bill was referred to a Special Committee of Five, with instructions to report it back on Fourth-day of next week. The Pacific Railroad Bill occupied the remainder of the day.

The House spent the morning hour on the Post Route Bill; after which the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up, and discussed by several members, including Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, who went for the Union. The resignation of the Georgia Representatives was read and ordered printed.

FIFTH-DAY, Jan. 24th.

In the Senate, the vacancies on Committees were filled, and the Special Committee on the Tariff was appointed, with Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island for Chairman. A bill in relation to the Red River Raft was passed. The Pacific Railroad Bill was taken up, and several amendments agreed to; after which the Senate went into executive session.

In the House, the Post Route Bill was further discussed, and an amendment adopted making the postage on letters to and from San Francisco ten cents, whether carried by steamer or overland. The Report of the Committee of Thirty-three was under consideration the rest of the day.

SIXTH-DAY, Jan. 25th.

In the Senate, several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions were presented; after which private bills were taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session. Adjourned till Second-day.

The House, after spending some time on private bills, resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, made the first speech, in which he opposed secession, and scouted the idea of being coerced into it by South Carolina. Several other members made brief remarks, mostly in favor of the Union.

SABBATH-DAY, Jan. 26th.

In the House, Mr. Grow obtained leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Select Committee of Five to inquire whether any secret organization exists in the District of Columbia for seizing the federal buildings, and whether any officers of the city or federal government are members thereof. Some debate ensued, but the resolution was finally adopted. Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, in response to those recently passed by the Legislature of New York, were presented. They state that when New York sends a military force to the South for purposes of coercion, the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist them at all hazards. A message was received from the President, vetoing the bill for the relief of Hackaday & Leggett, contractors with the government during the Mormon rebellion. Upon taking the question on the passage of the bill, the President's action was sustained by a vote of eighty-one against fifty-seven. The debate on the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then resumed.

Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, made speeches on the condition of public affairs. Mr. Gilmer argued that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line would restore peace to the country, and charged that the hostile feeling of the South to the North was mainly owing to the persistent misrepresentations of Southern demagogues.

SECESSION OF LOUISIANA.

The State of Louisiana is to be added to the list of seceding States. The ordinance was passed on Sabbath-day, Jan. 26th. There are now six States out of the Union, so far as their votes can take them out. The following is the order of their withdrawal: South Carolina, Dec. 20th; Mississippi, Jan. 9th; Florida, Jan. 11th; Alabama, Jan. 11th; Georgia, Jan. 19th; Louisiana, Jan. 26th. Louisiana's secession ordinance is as follows:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Louisiana and the other States united with her, under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America:

"We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance passed by this State on the 22d of November, 1861, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America and the amendments of said Constitution were adopted, and all the laws and ordinances by which Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union, be, and the same are, hereby repealed and abrogated, and the union now subsisting between Louisiana and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

"We further declare and ordain, that the State of Louisiana hereby resumes the rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, and its citizens absolved from allegiance to the said Government; and she is in full possession of all the rights and sovereignty that appertain to a free and independent State.

"We further declare and ordain, that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the States, or any act of Congress, or treaty, or under law of this State not incompatible with this Ordinance, shall remain in force and have the same effect as though this Ordinance had not passed."

A resolution was reported to the Convention that the following be added to the Ordinance: "We, the people of Louisiana, recognize the right of free navigation of the Mississippi River and tributaries by all friendly States bordering thereon. We also recognize the right of the ingress and egress of the mouths of the Mississippi by all friendly States and powers; and hereby declare our willingness to enter into stipulations to guarantee the exercise of those rights."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The doctrine of the Republicans with regard to Slavery, is tersely stated by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, as follows: "I believe that Slavery is a local institution, municipal in its character, protected by State laws, having rights exclusively within those States, and having no rights beyond those States, except the right to recapture fugitives who escape from service. Believing as I do, that that is the correct construction of the Constitution, I never will, whatever may be the consequence, vote for a proposition to establish, protect, and uphold Slavery anywhere on God's earth."

The State troops of Louisiana, on the 11th Jan., seized upon the United States barracks situated about two miles below New Orleans, which have been used as a marine hospital for the treatment of sick sailors. At the time of the seizure there were two hundred and sixteen invalids and convalescents in the hospital. The Collector of New Orleans was required to remove the convalescents immediately, and the sick as soon as practicable. The only reason assigned for this creditable conduct on the part of the State authorities is, that they wanted the buildings for quarters for their own troops.

Lieutenant Saunders, of the Army, who was sent to Pensacola with dispatches, has returned and made an official report to the Secretary of War. As soon as he reached the hotel there, two men at first approached him, who were followed by others, and demanded the dispatches, which he refused to surrender, saying he would rather burn them in the presence of those assembled, if force was employed, than relinquish his trust. They were subsequently delivered to Commodore Armstrong, from whom they were taken and read.

The Postmaster-General has closed the Post-Office at Pensacola, in consequence of the flagrant violation of the rules of the Department and the seizure of public correspondence. Letters intended for delivery or distribution at that point, are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office under official instructions. It is intended to apply this penalty in all other cases where similar infringements are practiced, which is one of the most efficient remedies for secession.

Brooklyn was thrown into a state of great excitement on Monday evening of last week, by a report that the United States Navy-Yard was to be attacked by a mob. The Mayor asked the assistance of the Metropolitan Police, which was promptly granted. The Marines at the Navy-Yard were put under arms. The militia of Brooklyn were also notified to be in readiness, and four regiments assembled at their armories. The report proved to be without foundation.

One day last week, Ex-Senator Toombs telegraphed to the Mayor of New York, demanding to be informed if arms intended for the State of Georgia had been seized by the authorities, and closing with the menacing remark, "Your answer is important to us and to New York!" The Mayor in reply expressed his regret that arms had been seized, and declared that if he had the power he should summarily punish the police for seizing them!

On Sabbath evening, Jan. 26th, Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, delivered an address in Washington on the present crisis of the nation. Mr. Clay denied the right of secession, and said that, should the issue arise as to which the citizen's first allegiance was due—the State or the national government—few men would find difficulty in deciding that his first fidelity should be given to the latter.

Six or seven hundred bags of newspapers were accumulated at the New Orleans Post-Office on the 19th, which had been lying there for several weeks, under the pretext that there was not sufficient clerical force to assort and forward them. An order has been issued directing their immediate distribution, and demanding an explanation of

The Governor of Mississippi has caused batteries to be erected near Vicksburg, to command the passage of the Mississippi River, and every boat north of Mason and Dixon's line is compelled to stop and submit to an examination. Several steamboats have already been intercepted. There is great excitement in the West and North-West in consequence of these outrages.

Mr. Police Superintendent Kennedy, one day last week, seized thirty-eight cases of muskets on board the steamship Monticello, at New York, bound for Montgomery, Ala., via Savannah. Where they came from, and to whom they were consigned, was a mystery. Each case contained two dozen muskets. The contraband weapons were sent to the arsenal in Seventh-avenue.

Gen. Scott, it is said, has recently received information which increases his zeal to defend the Federal Capital. Gov. Hicks' private secretary has had an interview with him, the consequence of which has been an increase of the force. In addition to the other United States troops, three companies of the Flying Artillery will be there on the 4th of March.

Mr. F. C. Treadwell, of New York, placed in the hands of Chief-Justice Taney an affidavit charging Toombs, Cobb, Floyd, Iverson, and several Congressmen, with treason, and misprision of treason. Judge Taney refused to issue any process, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court returned the affidavit, saying that the Chief-Justice had pronounced it an improper paper.

Gen. Dix states in a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, after a careful examination of the condition of the United States Treasury, so far as is now practicable, that \$20,000,000 will be required to carry on the Government till the 1st of July, in addition to the ordinary revenue from all sources and Treasury notes already granted.

The singular manner in which Georgia has seceded—preserving the postal and revenue laws, and retaining the officers of the United States—is thought to be inspired by an ingenious calculation that trade will be drawn from Charleston to Savannah, between which cities strong jealousy and rivalry have always existed.

The Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company have purchased two splendid locomotives, which have been named respectively, "The Union" and "The Constitution." They will be used for the first time when Mr. Lincoln passes over the road on his way to Washington.

The Charleston Vigilance Committee have arrested a man named Dodge, who had enlisted in the rebel army, and was stationed at Fort Moultrie, and whom they suppose to be one of the Tribune's correspondents. He has been sent out of the State.

The Georgia Convention has elected Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, A. H. Stephens, and seven other delegates to the Convention which is to assemble at Montgomery to form a Slaveholding Confederacy.

The withdrawal of the seceding Senators was accepted as their resignation, and their names were stricken from the roll of the Senate. This will prevent them from coming back to claim their seats in order to obstruct legislation.

On the 24th of January, the Governor of Georgia, at the head of 700 State troops, seized the United States Arsenal at Augusta. The garrison was allowed to depart for the North.

The Chicopee Factory, just burned at Springfield, Mass., was manufacturing arms for the South through a Baltimore firm, which hold the patent of the gun being manufactured.

It is apprehended in Washington, that if Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, be taken by the Rebels, privateers will be immediately fitted out to prey upon the commerce of the North.

The Postmaster at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has refused to honor a draft of the Department for \$4,000, and thus forfeited his official position.

The Catawba Indians have offered their services to South Carolina as a military company, and Gov. Pickens has accepted them.

The Secession of Louisiana will be followed by a proposition in Congress for the repeal of the sugar duties.

A boat belonging to Fort Sumter was fired at by one of the rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island, on Monday night, Jan. 21st.

Timothy O. Howe, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

The INNER SEA OF JAPAN.—Late letters from Commodore Stribling, received by the Navy Department, furnish interesting information in regard to the "Inner Sea of Japan," and the discovery of a new channel in his passage from Nagasaki to Kanagawa. He says:

"In our passage from the former place to the latter, we went through the 'inner sea' of Japan. This sea has not been frequented by foreign ships until the present year. It is studded with many islands, and has several tortuous straits. It is free from difficulties, not well adapted for sailing vessels, but is perfectly safe for steamers. On our passage through it we anchored every night, as the pilots were not willing to run except by daylight. When the sea is more frequented, and shipmasters become acquainted with the proper places for anchorage, it will, I have no doubt, be the thoroughfare for all steamers running between Kanagawa and Nagasaki, particularly after the ports of Heogo and Osaca are opened to trade. Osaca is the commercial emporium of Japan, where all the capitalists reside. In its vicinity are the principal silk and tea districts, and on an island not far distant are the richest copper mines. On our passage through the 'inner sea' we anchored four times. At two of these we were offered wood and water, and when parties of officers landed they were permitted to walk around the towns, and were treated with the greatest civility."

A NEW MUSEUM.—It is said that Mr. Barnum will open a branch Museum at a suitable locality in the upper part of Broadway, as soon as a proper building can be erected. The new building will contain a choice collection of curiosities, extensive and improved aquaria, a living zoological collection, and an ample lecture room for equestrian, musical, and other performances. The living curiosities engaged at the down-town Museum will also appear at the up-town establishment, at stated hours, each day and evening; so that both up-town residents and strangers visiting the city can be accommodated, and the great attractions be seen at either Museum on the same day.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the New York Tribune, dated Jan. 21th, says that Mr.

will depart for Washington on the 11th of February. He will go hence via Lafayette to Indianapolis, where he will receive the hospitalities of the Indiana Legislature; thence he will proceed, probably, by way of Cincinnati to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Albany. From Albany, he intends to make for Harrisburg direct, thence to Baltimore and the Federal Capital; but a tour to New York and Philadelphia is not impossible. Arrangements for special trains all the way through are making. No military escort will be accepted. The entire journey is expected to be made inside of ten days. The Presidential family will start a few days after Mr. Lincoln's departure, under the protection of some friends, so as to reach Washington simultaneously with him.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHS.—A few days ago, a party of gentlemen were invited to Mr. Rutter's house to inspect a private telegraph—one of those which the Universal Private Telegraph Company proposes to establish in offices and elsewhere. For this purpose, the Company extend a rope, containing a great number of fine insulated wires, over the streets and houses, and any one of those wires may be bent. The wires are much thinner than bell wires, and a rope containing upward of thirty of them properly insulated is barely half an inch in diameter. The rope is fixed on poles at the tops of houses, 200 yards apart, and it is said that the Company have experienced no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the occupiers to have the poles fixed on their dwellings. This arrangement is so economical that the Company offer to let each wire at the rate of \$4 per mile per annum.

THE FRENCH BOOTY IN CHINA.—The following appears in the Journal du Havre: With regard to the booty made in China, inestimable conquests in an artistic and historical point of view are spoken of. The part acquired by France would alone suffice for the formation of an immense Chinese museum. Among other things mentioned is a clock of wonderful workmanship, with carved figures representing the seasons; all the wardrobe of the Empress of China, &c. There has also fallen to the lot of the French an edition of Confucius, which belonged to the celebrated Emperor Kang Di, the Napoleon I. of the Chinese, and having notes in his handwriting. Among the other objects found in the Summer Palace, and which are in part reserved for France, is an elephant of natural size, in gilt and enameled bronze, and most magnificent.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES BY CONTRACT.—A proposition has been introduced into the Select Council of Philadelphia, looking to the reformation of the Fire Department of that city, by a re-arrangement of the locations of steam and hand engines, and by providing for the extinguishment of fires by contract. The Inquirer has been informed that a "Fire Association, composed of a number of the most efficient fire companies, owning their apparatus, is willing to undertake the work of subduing fires, under proper police restrictions, for the sum of \$60,000 per annum, and to give bonds in the sum of \$300,000. The present system costs the city upward of \$100,000, besides the incalculable loss of property by the reckless use of water and the lack of subordination and discipline."

ECONOMY OF TEMPERANCE.—In the year 1828, some students of Middlebury College made a personal inquiry in eleven towns of Addison county, Vt., and found the aggregate of spirituous liquors sold by the merchants in those towns to be above 65,000 gallons, costing at least \$97,500. In 1855, the cost of liquors sold in those towns amounted to \$5,190. At this rate, the people of Vermont would have expended, before the reformation began, more than \$2,000,000 annually in intoxicating drinks, while now they pay for the same purpose only \$100,000 a year.

SUMMARY.

A Garibaldian vessel has left Turin for Milan, charged with the task of ordering and having executed the star of diamonds which the volunteers who formed part of the Marsala expedition have determined to present to Garibaldi. "It is the only decoration," such were his words on their purpose being first made known to him, "which I will ever consent to wear on my breast."

A subscription is also being made for two swords, one a full dress, the other for actual service, both of which he has declared his willingness to accept.

The proprietors of the London Times have behaved with the most considerate generosity toward the bereaved widow of their martyred correspondent, Mr. Bowly. A handsome pension has been settled on Mrs. Bowly by the magnates of Printing-House square; and, in addition to this, it is expected that she will receive not less than ten thousand pounds out of the compensation money exacted from the Chinese.

Farmers will do well to consider any advertisement they may see, particularly in handbills emanating from St. Louis, of a Japanese wheat, as a mere trap to gull them out of a dollar. The issuers of the advertisement pretend that this new kind of wheat will yield "300 bushels per acre." The story is too big. It is a big effort to "raise the wind" at the farmers' expense. Don't be gulled by it. Don't send the dollar. You are sure to be cheated.

The Chicago Tribune says that during the progress of the play at the theater in that city, on Saturday evening, a casual allusion to the gallant Maj. Anderson was the occasion of one of the most striking scenes ever witnessed in that city. The entire audience rose to their feet, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and cheer after cheer resounded through the edifice.

Mr. Wm. B. Taylor, one of the oldest and best clerks in the Post-Office, has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster of New York. Mr. Taylor entered the office as a letter-carrier forty-five years ago, and has grown up, step by step, to the highest station. Having held every place in the office, he is familiar with all the ramifications of the business.

The late accounts from the west coast state that the large American cotton factory at Santiago (a village near Topic) had been destroyed by the Tosada Indians, and that a number of the workmen were brutally murdered. The cause of the atrocity was simply the hatred of the clergy party for all foreigners, and especially Americans. The Indians were led on by one of the clergy's party.

Fears are entertained in respect to the continued existence of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. That institution loses her charter when the number of her students does not exceed 90; and should those from the South secede, as they threaten, the num-

Rev. Chauncey Eddy died in Beloit, Wis., on Sunday evening, Jan. 7th, while speaking in church before the Monthly Concert of Prayer for Foreign Missions. He was born in Haddam, Conn., 1796, graduated at Williams' College, and has been settled at Penn Yan, N. Y., Jacksonville, Ill., and Lanesboro, Mass. He has a son who is laboring as a missionary of the American Board in Syria.

The London Times, in an editorial on the report of the American Secretary of the Navy, affects the greatest surprise that while an increase of the navy is recommended, no allusion whatever is made to the introduction of iron-cased ships. The Times treats this as a most extraordinary omission, and is forced to imagine that Americans don't believe in the invention.

Orders have been issued by the President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, to the Superintendents on the road, to refuse receiving as freight all cannon and other arms intended for transporting to the South. It is believed that the recent action of the United States Grand Jury and the charge of Judge Smalley, has induced the issue of this order.

Before the adjournment of Congress, a new loan, or issue of Treasury Notes, will be needed for the ensuing fiscal year. The amount may be \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000, according to the prospect of the revenue, and the provisions Congress may make for strengthening the hands of the President in executing the laws.

The Chicago Journal gives as the product of the wheat crop last year, in six Northwestern States, 94,000,000 bushels; Illinois and Wisconsin, 25,000,000 each; Indiana, 16,000,000; Michigan, 12,000,000; Iowa, 10,000,000; Minnesota, 6,000,000. The whole grain crop of Illinois, in 1861, is estimated at 101 bushels to each inhabitant.

The Mobile Evening News announces the death by suicide of Rev. Mr. Baine, a Baptist clergyman, at Citronelle, on the 1st Jan. The rash act is attributed to depression of mind caused by having become intoxicated on the Friday previous. It was the first time that he was ever known to touch liquor.

Rev. R. C. Rice, an eminent Campbellite minister of Kentucky, shot himself at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, on the 13th Jan. A note which he sent to the Mayor stated that his Christian character was assailed, and he could not live. An unhappy marriage had made him frantic.

Rev. S. M. Sharpe, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School), to Bogota, South America, died in October last, from an attack of fever. Mr. Sharpe was a native of Steubenville, Ohio, where his parents still reside, and a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Jane Dale Fauntleroy, only sister of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, died at New Harmony on Thursday last. She was the widow of a United States officer. The celebrated family is now reduced to two brothers, Robert, Dale and Richard.

Sir Culling Eardley, one of the honorary Secretaries of the British Syrian Relief Fund, announces that arrangements have been made for housing several thousands of the homeless fugitives of Syria in the Government buildings of St. Jean d'Acre.

Theodore Lynders, nephew of the Marshal, who it was alleged some time ago conspired at the escape of a slave from this port, is dead. "Softening of the brain," the malady with which he was soon after seized, took him off.

Intelligence from Jeddo announces the fact of the arrival at that city of the Niagara, with the Japanese Embassy on board, one hundred and thirty-two days from New York, including thirty days stoppages at the different ports on the way.

A coffin, containing the dear body of a young girl, was sent from this city to a town in the western part of this State, a day or two since, with the usual instructions, "C. O. D."—collect on delivery, or "return the goods." Business is business.

The steamer Wm. Jenkins, of the Baltimore and Boston line, sister to the Joseph Whitney, which was chartered by the Government, has been burnt at Savannah. It is understood that the burning was accidental.

The steamer Cora Anderson sunk at Eagle Bend, 40 miles above Vicksburg. She had a cargo of 600 hogsheads of sugar, and 800 sacks of coffee, which is a total loss. The boat was valued at \$20,000.

Under the labors of Mr. Vinton, a theological student of Concord, a revival has taken place at Hookset, N. H., resulting in thirty conversions, and the influence of the revival has extended through all the village.

We have news from Alexandria of the inauguration in the harbor of a floating seamen's chapel. The vessel is the gift of the Viceroy. From 10,000 to 12,000 British sailors annually visit Alexandria.

The Mormons are very busy in forwarding the Pacific Telegraph enterprise. Brigham Young has contracted for constructing 400 miles—150 east and 250 west from Salt Lake City.

New Jersey has 675,812 inhabitants. In 1850 it had 489,555. It has increased during the last ten years more rapidly than during any previous decade. Every county has gained.

A desperate engagement was fought in New Zealand, on the 6th of November, in which the natives were completely defeated, and the head chief killed.

A party of Germans has sailed from New Orleans to establish a colony in Nicaragua, where Mr. Andeleburg, a wealthy German, has bought 160 square miles of territory.

A fire at Manononee, Wis., destroyed the house of Wm. Castigan, Postmaster of that village. Four of his children, aged from four to ten years, perished in the flames.

Nearly fifty conversions have taken place at Hillsboro, N. H., under the labors of Mr. Hatfield, a Concord student.

The editor of the Buffalo Advocate has been recently presented with a round hundred dollars by an admirer of that paper.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JAN. 28, 1861.

Flour—Pots, \$5 00; Pearls, 5 12. Meal and Meal—Flour, \$5 20@5 30 for superfine State and Western, 5 50@5 60 for choice State, 5 75 @5 80 for shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio, 5 50 @5 75 for trade brands. Rye Flour, 3 40@4 20. Corn Meal, 3 00 for Jersey, 3 50 for Broadway. Buckwheat Flour, 2 12@2 25 @3 100 lbs. Grain—Wheat, \$1 09 for Chicago Spring, 1 24 for North-Western Club, 1 26@1 27 for Milwaukee Club, 1 28 for Amber Iowa, 1 45@1 53 for white Indiana and Michigan. Barley, 68c. Barley Malt, 85c. Rye, 75c. Corn, 67@68c. for Western mixed, 73c. for choice white Southern. Oats, 36@37c. Hay—90c. @1 00 lbs. Hops—25@30c. for new. Provisions—Pork, \$18 00 for prime, 17 75 for new mess. Beef, 8 75@9 00 for repacked mess. Dressed Hogs, 7@7c. Lard, 9@10c. Butter, 10@14c. for Ohio, 14@18c. for State, 12@22c. for choice. Cheese, 9@10c. Soda—Clover, 8@8c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—A Meeting of the Executive Board of the Western Association will be held at the house of Ed. N. V. Hull, Alfred Center, N. Y., during the meeting of the Ministerial Conference, which commences on the 6th of February. N. V. HULL, President.

PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOARD MEETING.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will be held at the house of Ed. N. V. Hull, Alfred Center, during the sessions of the Ministerial Conference of the Western Association, probably in the evening of Fourth-day, Feb. 6th.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will convene with the Church at Alfred Center, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, Feb. 5th, 1861.

- Introductory discourse, by G. A. Burdick.
2. Exegesis, Rom. 8: 7-11, by D. E. Maxon.
3. Written Sermons, A. A. Lewis.
4. Christian Exhortation, E. R. Clarke.
5. The Rich Man and Lazarus, T. B. Brown.
6. Fourth Chapter of Hebrews, L. Andrus.
7. Rev. S. B. Tyng, Moderator.
8. Relation of the Foreign to the Home Missionary Work, N. Wardner.
9. The true idea of Christian liberty, as drawn from 2 Cor. 3: 17, N. V. Hull.
10. J. C. West, Secretary.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Himes, pastor of the Pierrepont-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 are 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."

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—BOND.—In Lima, Wis., Jan. 22, 1861, by the Rev. W. C. Whitford, Mr. L. Grant Armstrong, D. V. of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Miss Sarah A. Bond, daughter of Dr. J. Bond, of the former place. GREEN—MAXSON.—In Granby, Jan. 13th, 1861, by Rev. S. W. Titus, Quincy DeForest Green and Miss Josephine A. Maxson, daughter of Silas Maxson, both of Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

DIED.

TANNER.—At Louenville, R. L., March 1st, 1860, of scarlatina, Oscar E. son of Noah S. and Sarah Tanner, aged 7 years, 1 month, Jan. 2d, 1861, of diphtheria, Georgia A. daughter of the same, in the 13th year of her age. Jan. 13th, 1861, of diphtheria, their only child, Charles H. Tanner, aged 4 years, and 6 months. BARBER.—In Hopkinton, R. L., near Louenville, on the morning of Jan. 10th, 1861, of diphtheria croup, Edward H. Barber, son of Bradford and Fanny Barber, aged 4 years, and 2 months. In the evening of the same day, (Jan. 10th) of the same disease, Julia N. Barber, in the 12th year of her age. On Jan. 12th, 1861, of the same disease, Sarah J. Barber, aged 8 years and 4 months. Jan. 13th, 1861, of the same disease, their only surviving child, Abby C. Barber, aged 13 years, and 6 months.

The two families named above, have lost all of their dear children. Mr. Barber's family was sick only about one week; and during most of this time the children were able to walk the room and converse with their friends. Though in their last moments they were in great distress, yet they could but each utter a "good-bye," encouraging each other with the hope that they were going home to be happy forever. They were amiable in life, and beautiful in death. L. M. C.

LANGWORTHY.—In Hopkinton, R. L., near Louenville, Jan. 22d, 1861, of diphtheria, Jeremiah Langworthy, in the 39th year of his age. Bro. Langworthy was sick only about five days. He was able to walk to the door, to which he went with his head and feet standing in the door. He has left a wife and six children to mourn his sudden departure; but they are consoled with the thought that he died in the triumph of faith. Our brother was a member of the Baptist Church. Funeral services by Eld. Frost, pastor of the Baptist Church at Louenville, R. L., on the 24th.

CLARKE.—At Denver City, Nor. 9th, 1860, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. Ephraim H. Clarke, of Walworth, Wis., in the 57th year of his age. He has left a bereaved family, and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

PALMER.—In Luckien, Jan. 16th, 1861, of jaundice, Barton B., only child of Welcome A. and Lohany H. Palmer, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 18 days.

"O, could ye wish to bring His spirit from the sky? Ye fold on earth his wing, And lay his glory by? O, no! 'twere better far, Meekly to bear the smart, Endure awhile life's care, Than meet no more to part." T. P.

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. S. A. Clemens, of Rockford, Ill., furnishes to the Chicago Tribune a full description of an improvement in the manner of preparing flax for spinning, which, if successful, is calculated to work several important revolutions.

The flax is cut by machine, and bound in small bundles, which are dried by standing on end in the field. A machine then separates the seed, and cleans it for market. The small bundles are then steeped in large vats of water, which are heated by steam to the temperature of 95 degrees, for two or three days, which dissolves the resinous and coloring matter.

He says that by this process a ton of flax straw will yield 400 pounds of pure fiber. A flax-mill on this plan will cost \$20,000, and will yield a ton of flax per day, at a cost of running of \$25.

The prominent peculiarity of this process is the washing out of the softened gum when it first comes from the steep-vat, which removes the coloring matter, facilitates the dressing, and leaves the fiber very soft.

This process differs from that of flax cotton, which employs an alkaline solution, and reduces the filaments of flax to their ultimate fibres, short, fine as spider-web, and too brittle to make serviceable fabrics.

Our first suggestion is, to keep every animal comfortable. A cow that stands shivering in an open yard on a cold day, will require one-third more food to keep her in good condition, than if in a comfortable barn.

The subject of feeding is worthy of more attention than is bestowed upon it by the mass of farmers. Those who keep their cattle the best, and take the best care of them, make the largest profit from them, with scarcely an exception.

A correspondent of the Gardener's Monthly says: "I would always prefer a sheltered situation behind a hill or wood for my orchard. Steep hill-sides are generally objected to for planting an apple orchard; but I think a steep hill-side is not the worst place, by any means."

"This side-hill used to be a regular eyecore, but now it is the prettiest part of my farm. I think we can make no better use of our steep side-hills than to plant them with trees, if it were nothing else than the appearance."

Many of our farmers cultivate too much land, or "skin" too much; they really cultivate too little. In Rome, the largest farms were only allowed to contain seven acres; in Judea, under Moses' law, only six-

ten to twenty acres. It is a miserable farmer who requires two hundred or three hundred acres of land to get a living on. Farmers should sow less and plow more—strip to their work, and not grumble about the weather, the crops, and their toilsome lives; they should use their brains more and their muscles less.

SACK OF THE CHINESE PALACE.

Brigadier Pattel went to meet the French, who were first advancing, and offered to cooperate with them. The French general said he was going to attack the palace at once, and begged that the cavalry might keep the right to cut off the retreat of the Tartars.

Next morning the French officers entered the palace with several of their men, and "looted" right and left. A few good things were placed on one side to be divided between the sovereigns of Great Britain and France.

In his late Message, the Governor of Wisconsin makes the following statement in regard to Farm Mortgages: There is a class of securities called Railroad Farm Mortgages, which are hanging over some of our best farms, and are embarrassing a great majority of the best men in the State.

The imperial paved roadway from Pekin to the summer palace issues at the Se-che gate on the west side, and continues with a few windings in the direction of a group of villages of different names, conglomerately called Hai-tien.

You advance through the portals, and enter upon a large paved court-yard; in front of you stands the Grand Reception Hall, a large Chinese building, well adorned exteriorly with paint and gilding, and netted under the fretted eaves to keep the birds off; you enter its central door, and find yourself on a smooth marble floor in front of the emperor's ebony throne.

The Nestor of the trade is Daniel Nash, whose firm, the Accomac Wood and Kindling Company, employ a capital of nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Their building occupies the block on Eleventh-avenue, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, where their wood is stored and prepared for use.

The Wan-show-yuen, or birth-day garden, is situated about a mile west of the summer palace. The emperor's paved road passes close under its wall, and traversing through the village of Tsing-lung-chean, winds to the left, and leads to another garden, called the Chemung-yuen, (golden and brilliant garden), the walls of which inclose two hills, the one surmounted by a six-storied monument.

It was these gardens and lovely spots that the first division started to destroy on the

18th of October. The barbarous treatment shown by the mandarins to the unfortunate victims that they had trapped at Lung-chow, demanded some retaliation on our part, and, as a portent of what they might expect, unless they succumbed, it was determined to burn and destroy the emperor's pleasure grounds. The party started at half-past eight, and not many hours had elapsed before the rising columns of smoke betokened the commencement of the work of destruction.

The 19th of October was the great day of destruction; black masses of smoke rose continually from the gardens, giving the appearance of a fearful thunder-storm impending. Unfortunately, the houses of the surrounding villages were not spared in the general destruction, and thousands of unhappy subjects had to suffer for the sins of their rulers. The general gave orders to spare the monument as a work of art; and all other public buildings in the neighborhood were destroyed.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.

There is a class of securities called Railroad Farm Mortgages, which are hanging over some of our best farms, and are embarrassing a great majority of the best men in the State. The aggregate amount of these mortgages is estimated at about \$5,000,000. Between 5,000 and 6,000 men are involved in these peculiar liabilities.

The light will be fifty-seven feet, and the diameter of the structure twenty-six feet, while the steps around the whole will extend to forty feet. The cost will be about \$5,000.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A Catholic priest at Foix, France, is a strong utilitarian. Last summer, he concluded that the rich soil of the cemetery adjoining his apartments should be turned to some practical account.

The business failures of the past year are footed up at \$84,000,000—\$45,332,138 before the panic, and \$38,687,633 in the three months after the panic. New York city and Brooklyn furnished \$32,127,297; Boston, \$5,000,000; Philadelphia, \$6,000,000; Chicago, \$1,288,589; St. Louis, \$2,024,500; Cincinnati, \$1,926,950; Baltimore, \$2,881,500; New Orleans, \$1,403,000; Albany, \$1,685,000; etc.

THE KINDLING WOOD BUSINESS.

It is about five years since this trade became a distinct business in New York, and the peripatetic vender of fat-pine found himself and basket laid upon the shelf by the energetic wood-cartman. The trade has now assumed an importance commensurate with the growth of the city; employing the energies of fifteen large establishments, and an extensive moneyed and real-estate capital.

A preacher, not long since, asking to stay all night at a country house, was forbidden by the lady. Knowing her to be a member of the church, and generally pleased to entertain ministers, he began to quote Paul to her, hoping she would take the hint that he was a preacher. He had hardly got out, "for thereby some have entertained angels unwearied;" when she said, "But angels, Sir, would not come with tobacco in their mouths."

A house full of children composes a powerful group of motives as ever moved a heart or hand, and the secret of many a struggle and triumph in the world's battle may be found thronged in its mother's lap at home, or done up in a little bundle of white flannel.

A young minister was recently dismissed from the English Wesleyan Conference for jilting a lady to whom he had been engaged.

establishments in this city in the form of cordwood, being afterward divided into proper lengths by circular saws, and split by a cross-formed ax, acting by machinery. It is then bundled by hand, boys being generally employed in this work, usually at wages that yield them a fair compensation for their labor. Finally, the great life of our city is put in motion every morning by those little bundles of pine wood that the kindling-man brings to our doors; and New York without her wood would be in almost as bad a condition as New York without her water.

DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE.

Language shares in all the vicissitudes of man. It reflects all the changes in the character and habits of a people, and shows how they progress or retrograde. The sense of a word gets altered by imperceptible degrees, until it comes to express a reverse signification. It is well known that the word present, in its Latin etymology, had the sense of anticipation, getting the start of, and not to oppose, to obstruct, as now it signifies. To let has turned completely about since the received version of the Bible, when it meant to oppose; now to permit. Man-stealing, with the Romans, was called plagium; from thence it passed to designate literary theft. Quaint, according to original usage and derivation, meant scrupulously exact, elegantly refined; now it is applied to what is odd, affected, and fantastic, a violation of the natural and tasteful. Words get degraded. Thus simple, not double, took a strange metamorphosis in giving us simpleton; simplicity still holds its charm. We elevate words from their physical relation to mental and spiritual ones. Taste, as applied to the sensibilities of the palate, has risen to express a fondness for chaste ornaments, neat arrangements, love of the fine arts and belles lettres.

SEWING MACHINES.

Remarkable for its simplicity. "Has evident points of superiority as a Family Machine over all others."—Philadelphia Evening Journal.

WILLCOX & GIBBS.

One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, \$10.

STODART PIANOS.

Manufacturers, New York. Warerooms, 506 Broadway. Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Grand, Square and Piccolo. Pronounced by Professors, Amateurs, and over 15,000 families who have them in use, to be the best piano manufactured.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1861.

For thirty-one years Godey's Lady's Book has been the Standard Magazine for Ladies in America. Its 624 and 634 volumes, for the year 1861, will contain 1200 pages of reading matter, 24 pages of Music, 12 of Poetry, and 12 of Engravings, and 750 articles by the best authors in America. And all this will be furnished at the following extremely low rates, cash in advance:

DR. DARIUS HAN'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended for Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Dburn, Colic, Pain, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Deitrium Tremens, Intemperance.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE.

Attention of mothers, her SMOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is a SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

REBELLION AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

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