

Ans. J. Rogers

realities of the Universe; the heart and mind are brought (and reverently it is said) in contact with the Creator and Ruler and Father of all—the PERFECT BLISS.

Children's Department.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

ANNIE AND THE SNOW-BIRDS.

BY GENEVA.

"See how many snow-birds!"

"O! little Annie Grey!"

"Come to the window, mother,

Before they fly away,

And see, how very many!

"I cannot count them all,

They are so thickly swarming

On tree and ground, and wall,

"There comes one, hopping nimbly

Over the frozen ground,

Picking at all the seed-stalks,

And dry old weeds around.

What can he find to eat, mother,

On stalks so dry and dead?

"Oh, look! he's coming nearer,

See what a pretty head!

"How shy he looks about him,

As if he were in fear

Some naughty child would stone him—

No one will hurt that here.

"I could not bear to harm him,

The dear bird! I will throw

Some crumbs out for him softly,

On the half-melted snow.

"There, he has come to eat them,

And more are drawing near;

Now a whole flock is feeding

Under the window here;

How rapid are their motions!

What pretty wings they have!

Some have a dark spot, mother,

On their smooth breasts of grey.

"Poor hungry little snow-birds!

Why don't they starve and freeze?

Where can they find a shelter,

In nights so cold as these?

"When I am raptly sleeping

In my own bed, as I was,

Who saves snow-birds mother,

From frost, and wind, and storm?"

"God feeds the snow-birds, Annie—

Keeps them from dying too;

Some shelter He provides them,

The long, long winter through;

And He who made the snow-birds,

Will care for us as they;

Through all his wondrous perils,

His arm shall be our stay."

LITTLE MABEL.

In a prayer-meeting in Boston, a middle-aged man rose and said:

"I have been thoughtful and impatient till within a

short time, and I will tell you how it came

to pass that I am now, as I hope, a disciple

of Jesus.

"One Sunday evening I was lying on the

sofa in my parlor. My wife had gone out,

and no one was with me but little Mabel,

a sweet child about six years old, who was

making a visit to us, and who sat by the

center-table amusing herself with pictures.

At length, getting tired of them, she came

up to the sofa and began caressing me, in

her winning, child-like way.

"Uncle," said she, putting her soft, little

hand in mine, "dear uncle, I want you to

tell me something about Jesus; mama always

does Sunday nights."

"I was struck by the question, but evaded

it, talking of something else. But the little

creature would not be put off. Again and

again she came back with the same request.

"Uncle, tell me something about Jesus."

Finding I did not comply, she at last said,

opening wide her clear blue eyes, "Why,

you know about Jesus, don't you?"

"That question awakened thoughts and

feelings such as I never had known before.

I would not sleep that night; the dear child's

wondering words, 'You know about Jesus,

don't you?' haunted me through all the long

silent hours. I felt that I did not know

about Jesus, that I had not wished to know;

and a sense of my ignorance and guilt

weighed too heavily upon my soul to be

shaken off. I was distressed for days. I

read the Bible with an inquiring, anxious

heart, till at length I found the blessed Sa-

viour, and could say in humility and faith,

'Now I know about Jesus, of whom little

Mabel so eagerly wished to hear."

WHERE IS HOME?

The Watchman and Reflector thus beauti-

fully illustrates a child's idea of home:

"This is my home!" cried a little one,

a treasured boy of four summers, as fresh and

rosy, he came in from school at the close of

a short winter afternoon.

"Indeed, little Willie," said his mother's

visitor, "how is it? Suppose you go out on

the sidewalk and try the next door; suppose

you step into the entry, throw off your lit-

tle sack as you have here, and proceed to th-

parlor, wouldn't that be your home?"

"No, indeed," said Willie, "that wouldn't

be it."

"But tell me why not?"

Willie had never thought of this. He

paused for a moment; then, directing his

eyes to where his mother sat quietly sewing,

he replied with an earnest gesture: "She

lives here!"

THE UNLUCKY LEAPER.

Translated from the German.

BY GENEVA.

Little Christopher had the bad habit of leap-

ing and springing, instead of walking ord-

erly, along the street.

His father often said to him:

"Go forward; do not leap; stare not about on all;

But look the way you go; so you shall never fall!"

Christopher, however, paid no regard to

this advice. One time, as he was jumping

wildly along the road, he stumbled against

a stone, fell, and cut a hole in his head. The

wound was so severe that he had to suffer

much under the hands of surgeons before it

could be healed.

"Wer nicht horen will, muss fahlen."

Who will not hear must feel.

PROVERBS.

Translated from the German.

BY GENEVA.

Whoever flatters you, either takes you for

a fool or wishes to make one of you.

Work is good for soul and body.

Be modest in good, and resolute in ill for-

tune.

Politeness brings much, and costs nothing.

He who weakens his own virtue, weakens

also his prosperity.

Many grains make a heap.

All beginnings are difficult; but by dili-

gence and practice all things become easy.

ENIGMATICS.

The 7, 19, 20, 20, 10, 17, 7, of 21, 1, 33,

6, 17, 12, 14, 18, 3, 22, 21, 24, 15, has 17,

12, 8, 5, 3, 16, 9, up the 8, 15, 4, 2, 5, 10,

slough of slavery. 12, 21, 8, 17, is better

12, 21, 14, 25, death—producing stagnation.

Heaven grant that 1, 16, 5, 9, 6, 24, 3, 20,

1, 2, 11, 12, 5, y 15, 22, y 18, 10 safely 14,

25, 9, wholly cleaned from 12, 21, 23, 12, 4,

16, 7, 12, 8, 1, 6, 25, 12, 15, 8, 5, 10, of 24,

18, 1, 5, 8, 11, 14, 12, 8, 1, 23, 17.

My whole has proved himself a traitor

to his country. GENEVA.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA.

James; Ezra; Eliab; Ahab; Josiah;

Balaam.

The "three mighties" were Jashobeam;

Eleazar; Abishai. 1 Chron. 11th chap.

11th to 21st v.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

VOL. XVII.—NO. 35.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 867.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR AND GENERAL AGENT.

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

Terms of Subscription for the Recorder are: Two Dollars per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid within the year, will be liable to an additional charge of fifty cents. Commencing with the seventeenth volume, all papers on which no payment is made in two years will be stopped, and bills made out, and collected if possible, at the rate of \$2 50 per year. With this exception, papers will not be discontinued until arrearages are paid. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the time to which they reach.

Advertisements of a character not inconsistent with the objects of the paper are taken at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for each subsequent insertion. Legal advertisements, at the rates fixed by law. A fair discount will be made to those advertising largely or by the year. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed to the General Agent, GEO. B. UTTER, N. Y.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, publishers may continue to send them until such notice is paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office, which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have paid what is due, and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former residence, they are held responsible.

5. The law declares that any person to whom a periodical is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or person to whom the paper is sent, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it.

LUTHER ON THE DIVINE LAW AND THE WEEKLY SABBATH.

BY JAMES A. DEGO.

I have spoken of unfavorable influences exercised upon Luther's mind through his own mistakes as to the bearing of certain truths. Misapprehending the meaning of statements contained in several of the inspired books, and conceiving these statements to be opposed to what he regarded as the truth, he treated those books as spurious, on that account. So, also, while denouncing many of the enormities and superstitions of the church of Rome, he still not only clung to other, of her corruptions, but, without cause, he treated as enemies to the truth and the Reformation those by whom such corruptions were exposed.

The tenacity, indeed, with which Luther sometimes adhered to obvious error, was as persistent as it was decisive; while, in other cases, mistakes of a glaring kind were employed in defense and illustration of truth. Thus, in his advocacy of even the important doctrine of justification by faith, in opposition to salvation by works, he mingled statements and used arguments highly derogatory to the Divine Law. While, therefore, we rejoice in his success in recalling men to faith in Him who only is the propitiator for our sins, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that the errors of Luther have had a wider and more pernicious influence by reason of the truths with which they are commingled. The weight attached to his opinions, on account of the good he was instrumental in effecting, must be viewed in connection with the countervailing evil occasioned by his maintenance of views destitute of divine authority, having equally that weight of influence for their diffusion. And as error not only acts, but re-acts, the objectionable points in Luther's creed were neither few nor unimportant.

In addition to the examples already adduced, I would now advert to the manner in which his prejudices seriously impaired, in his own mind, and in the minds of his followers, the design of the law given to Israel, and the value to men in general, of God's gift of the day sanctified and blessed by Him as the Weekly Sabbath, and even all sense of the value to men of a Sabbath at all. Instead of seeing in its appointment the grace it reflects, Luther looked upon the observance of the Sabbath as a hindrance, or an opposition to grace. In his estimation, its institution was only a part of the law given by Moses; and of that law he scrupled not to speak in terms of the greatest disparagement. In his commentary on the epistle to the Galatians, (on chap. 1: 6,) speaking of Christ's having called us altogether to grace, he adds, "not as Moses did, to the law, works, sins, wrath, and damnation." And again, in what he terms "The Argument of the Epistle," he says, Christ "being come, Moses ceaseth with his law, circumcision, the sacrifices, the Sabbath, yea, and all the prophets." He ought better to have known that both the Law and the prophets prophesied concerning God's love to men, and concerning the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world; and that the faithful in Israel, so taught, were purged from sin, and walked in the world as God's obedient children.

The fact that Christ had come, did not prevent His disciples of the house of Israel, after His ascension, and after they had received from Him the gifts of the Holy Spirit, from continuing still to observe the Law given by Moses. Even Luther himself notes, that the apostles and believing Jews kept the Law. He is, however, pleased to assert, that they did so "for charity's sake toward the weak," and that this was to be only "permitted to them for a time." Still more strangely does he assert—for it is in face of the most express statement of the contrary—that Paul "had ever taught, as well the Jews as the Gentiles, that in conscience they ought to be free from the Law and circumcision." (Luther on Galatians 2: 3, pp. 60, 61.) These assertions are utterly unwarranted. The covenant which God made with Abraham was "an everlasting covenant;" and circumcision, which was the "token of the covenant," was to be in the flesh of Abraham and of his seed "in their generations." Of them the uncircumcised was to be "cut off from his people," for concerning such God said, "He hath broken my covenant." Gen. 17: 1-14. Distinguishing, therefore, between the converted Israelite and converted Gentile, Paul expressly directs, "Is any man called being uncircumcised? Is any let him not become uncircumcised. Is any let him not be circumcised? Let him not be circumcised. Circumcision is nothing, and uncircumcision is nothing, but the keeping of the commandments of God." 1 Cor. 7: 18, 19. And this is the very principle on which the Apostle himself acted when he circumcised Timothy, yet resisted the demand for the circumcision of Titus.

The principle so laid down and exemplified by Paul, wholly forbade to the believing Gentile what was positively the duty of the believing Jew. And this we have more fully illustrated in the personal history of the Apostle, and reference to the observance of the law by his believing brethren. In the book of Acts we read of a report that had obtained circulation concerning Paul, that he had taught "all the Jews which are among the Gentiles

to forsake Moses, saying that they ought not to circumcise their children, neither to walk after the customs." Acts 21: 21. But in order to prove that this was an unfounded report, and to make it evident that Paul himself kept the law, James, in the presence of all the elders, suggested what he ought to do. Pointing to the fact "how many thousands of Jews there are which believe; and they are all zealous of the law," James, addressing Paul, says, "We have four men which have a vow upon them; and they are purified with them, and be at charges with them, that they may shave their heads; and all may know, that those things, whereof they were informed concerning thee are nothing; but that thou thyself also walkest orderly, and keepest the law." This advice Paul immediately followed, thereby certifying to all, not only that the report referred to was untrue, but that he himself walked orderly; which, as is implied, would not have been the case had he not been keeping the law. Ver. 23-26. And it is to be observed that in this, as in previous decisions bearing upon this subject, the Jews who believed are expressly distinguished from "the Gentiles which believe." Concerning the latter, it had been "concluded that they observe no such thing, save only that they keep themselves from things offered to idols, and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornication." Ver. 25; Acts 15: 20, 29. And even when Paul afterwards was prisoner in Rome, he declared to the chief of the Jews there, that he had "committed nothing against the people or customs of our fathers." Paul could still find the grace of God revealed in the law of Moses; for, although these were not believing Jews, "when they had appointed him a day, there came many to him into his lodging; to whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets, from morning till evening." (Acts 28: 17-23.)

Luther himself, indeed, however inconsistently, declares that even believing Gentiles might derive profit from the law of Moses. "We grant," says he, speaking of that lawgiver, "that he is to be read amongst us, and to be heard as a prophet and a witness-bearer of Christ; and, moreover, that out of him we may take good examples of good laws and holy life; but we will not suffer him in any wise to have dominion over our conscience. In this case, let him be dead and buried, and let no man know where his grave is." (On the Epistle to the Galatians, p. 300.) And again, Luther says, "Moses' laws bound and obliged only the Jews of that place which God made choice of. Now they are free. If we should keep and observe the laws and rites of Moses, we must also be circumcised, and keep the Mosaic ceremonies; for there is no difference; he that holds one to be necessary, must hold the rest so too. Therefore let us leave Moses to his laws, excepting only the Moralities, which God has planted in nature, as the Ten Commandments, which concern God's true worshiping and service, and a civil life." Yet when he speaks elsewhere of Moses having ceased, he expressly includes the Ten Commandments. In his work entitled, "Instructions to Christians how to make use of Moses," he says, "The words of the Scriptures prove clearly to us, that the Ten Commandments do not affect us; for God has not brought us out of Egypt, but only the Jews. We are willing to take Moses as a teacher, but not as our lawgiver, excepting when he agrees with the New Testament, and with the law of nature." [To be concluded in our next.]

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.

Lieut. Maury, at the laying of the cornerstone of the University of the South, said:

"I have been blamed by men of science, both in this country and in England, for quoting the Bible in confirmation of the doctrines of physical geography. The Bible, they say, was not written for scientific purposes, and is, therefore, of no authority. I beg pardon; is the Bible authority for everything it touches. What would you think of the historian who should refuse to consult the historical records of the Bible, because the Bible was not written for the purpose of history? The Bible is true, and science is true; and when your man of science, with vain and hasty conceit, announces the discovery of a disagreement between them, rely upon it, the fault is not with the Witness or His records, but with the 'worm' who essays to interpret evidence which he does not understand."

"When I, a pioneer in one department of this beautiful science, discover the truths of revelation and the truths of science reflecting light one upon the other, and each sustaining the other, how can I, as a truth-loving, knowledge-seeking man, fail to point out the beauty, and to rejoice in its discovery? And were I to suppress the emotion with which such discoveries ought to stir the soul, the waves of the sea would lift up their voice, and the very stones of the earth cry out against me."

"As a student of physical geography, I regard the earth, sea, air, and water, as pieces of mechanism not made with hands, but to which, nevertheless, certain offices have been assigned in the terrestrial economy. It is good and profitable to seek to find out these offices, and point them out to our fellows! And when, after patient research, I am led to the discovery of any one of them, I feel with the astronomer of old, as though I had 'thought one of God's thoughts,' and tremble."

SUGAR AND NEWSPAPERS.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it; for a newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men—it is the wisdom of the age—of past ages, too. A family without a newspaper is always an age behind the times in general information; besides, they never think much or find anything to think about. And there are the little ones growing up in ignorance, without a taste for reading. Besides all these evils, there is the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and has nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle.

A PASSAGE IN A LIFE.

At noon, he was so happy; and at night heart-broken utterly—quite worn and gray. Upon the garden his hopes blight Had fallen—ablight never to pass away. A few words turned his soul's peace into strife; In an hour's time, told in a minute's space; But every word, out keenly as a knife, Carving deep lines of suffering on his face, And scoring bitter memories in his heart. He was a strong man well-clad; one whose part From childhood upwards it had been to bear; But the great God—great God, how good thou art! Knew where the weak spot was, and smote him there. —Cornhill Magazine.

THE COMING OF THE LORD.

It has been shown, and I think conclusively, that the apostles invariably represented the coming of the Lord as an event then near at hand, and that might occur any day. For although Paul, in his second epistle to the Thessalonians, attempted to rather modify the opinion he advanced in his first letter, yet even there he leaves the impression, that the Lord's advent was not far distant. Apostolic authority, then, having settled the time of the Lord's advent as being near to us, we are necessitated to fix the time of such advent in harmony with apostolic teaching, or to admit that the apostles were in ignorance of the time, and hence in error, which destroys confidence in them as under plenary inspiration.

I now propose to examine several other passages from the apostolic epistles, which have been thought more fully to establish the bodily advent of the Lord on this earth again.

1 Thess. 4: 13 to 18.—"But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died, and rose again, even so they also which sleep in Jesus will be brought up with him. For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive, and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are asleep. For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord. Therefore comfort one another with these words."

Here, again, we have the advent as immediate,

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 28, 1861.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

ORGANIZATION—NO. 2.

I am decidedly in favor of concentrating our efforts, believing that the smallness of our numbers, and our limited means, demand it.

The denomination are not altogether inactive; but there is not that concentration that is calculated to give encouragement to the churches.

Every Association has its missionary organization, and they are doing a work that tells on the future destinies of the church.

Now, all this is missionary work, and this is all missionary money; and why not have it all embodied in our missionary report, that when we meet at our anniversaries, we may have all the missionary doings in every part of the denomination, whether conducted directly by the Executive Board, either of the associations, or by any of the churches?

As we have a denominational organization, I think it shows a want of confidence in that body not to retain a connection with it.

It is doing injustice to men to put them in a position of trust to act for us, and then take the business out of their hands.

You may ask, why is this any improvement on the present movement? In this there would be a concentration of all our missionary movements.

"THE DEAD NEVER GROW OLD." The article in the Recorder of Feb. 17th, under the above heading, seems to me to convey an incorrect sentiment.

Now, if the above be true, then all progress in that state is impossible.

Christ declared that mankind were capable of becoming angels. But what angels the greater portion of mankind must make, according to this theory!

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what mother, with all her love for her babe as a babe, does not anxiously await its development into youth, womanhood, or manhood?

Horrify me with the idea of endless misery; paralyze my very being with the idea of annihilation; but I pray you, never, oh, never, let fall around me the dark ereban curtain of a fossilized being.

We have no particular objection to the above discourse in the abstract; but we really do not think it grows out of the "text."

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: I noticed in your paper of the 17th January, an article headed "Secret Societies," of which Mr. W. H. T. seems to have a very favorable opinion.

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number of arrests for drunkenness, disorder, and crime, on the Sundays of the last eight months, have been 10,483, while for the Tuesdays of the same period 15,503.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN.

The movements of Mr. Lincoln, President elect, during last week, were mostly, but not entirely, in accordance with the programme heretofore printed.

On the following day he came to New York City, where he remained until Fifth-day morning, and then went to Trenton, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg.

RESPONSE TO MAYOR WOOD.

MR. MAYOR: IT IS WITH FEELINGS OF DEEP gratitude that I make my acknowledgments for the reception given me in the great commercial city of New York.

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States, and I will add, the Declaration of Independence, were originally framed and adopted. [Enthusiastic applause.] I assure you and your Mayor that I had hoped on this occasion, and on all occasions during my life, that I should do nothing inconsistent with the teaching of these holy and most sacred words.

PRESENT TO MR. LINCOLN.

The other day, at Springfield, Ill., Hon. J. Young Scammon, member of the House from Cook county, presented to Mr. Lincoln a fine picture of the flag of the Union, with an inscription upon the folds of the same, in Hebrew, being the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th verses of the first chapter of Joshua, a translation of which is as follows:

- 1. Wilderness.—The sandy soil of Florida. 2. Lebanon.—The forests of Maine. 3. Land of the Hittites.—The land of the Indians. 4. Going down of the sun.—California and Oregon. 5. Moses.—Washington. 6. The Law.—The Constitution of the United States.

HOME NEWS.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AT PLAINFIELD, N. J. An Old Folks' Concert was given at Plainfield, N. J., one evening of last week, which all agree in pronouncing a perfect success.

As a novelty in our quiet village, the concert had excited considerable expectation. Some thought, probably, that it would be very amusing to see persons dressed up in the cast-off clothes of a former generation.

BIBLICAL DISCOVERY.—The London Athenaeum publishes a letter from a correspondent in Jerusalem, dated Nov. 17th, which, after referring to the Samaritan researches of Dr. Basilus Livishon, of the Russian Episcopate at Jerusalem, says:

SEPARATION RECOMMENDED.—A correspondent of the New York Chronicle, whose signature is "Octogenarian," and who is supposed to be Rev. David Benedict, the Baptist historian, says:

AN OLD GENTLEMAN of my acquaintance, who had witnessed most of the political changes in our government, many years ago, remarked, that he had seen the country completely ruined nine times, according to the reports of different parties.

EUROPEAN NEWS to Feb. 10th has been received. In the English Parliament, Lord Palmerston had stated that positive orders had been sent to Canada not to give up Anderson without express orders from Her Majesty's government.

BAPTIST CHURCHES IN WEST JERSEY. A correspondent of the New York Chronicle, writing under date of Feb. 18th, says: "The churches here in Cumberland county, as in other places, are frequently changing pastors."

AN OLD MAN'S OPINION OF POLITICS.—The 15th of February was the ninetieth birthday of the venerable Josiah Quincy of Boston. On that day he was visited by members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in reply to a congratulatory speech, said:

oral charge of Rev. Mr. Maul, formerly of Hampton, have recently been blessed with revival influences. Ten have recently been baptized, and I am informed by their pastor that he expects in a few weeks to baptize a number more who have professed faith in Christ.

ALMOST A FIRE AT ALFRED CENTER.

In the New Era, published at Alfred Center, Feb. 15th, we find the following: "On Monday evening last, while Stephen C. Burdick, of the firm of Crandall & Burdick, was pouring Kerosene oil from a can, the gas previously generated ignited, bursting the can, and throwing the oil to every part of the room."

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS IN WESTERLY, R. I. We are pleased to learn that union prayer meetings are now maintained once a week in Westerly, R. I., with very encouraging results.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

A correspondent of the English Patriot, writing from Chefoo, China, Nov. 7th, thus refers to the extension of the missionary field in China in consequence of the late treaty:

RECEIPTS OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—A list of about fifty various religious societies in England has just been published, from which it appears that their annual receipts amount to £1,205,738, and their annual disbursements to £1,155,396, a sum equal to upwards of six and a quarter millions of dollars.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ANDERSON.—From the printed decision of the Canadian Court of Common Pleas, in the case of the fugitive slave Anderson, it appears that the prisoner was discharged on the technical ground of a flaw in the warrant of commitment.

BAPTISM BY H. W. BEECHER.—A baptistry has recently been constructed under the speaker's platform in the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. It was used for the first time last Sabbath (Saturday), when Mr. Beecher administered the ordinance of immersion.

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SUFFERING AMONG KANSAS INDIANS.—On the 20th of February, a deputation of three chiefs, representing 250 Potawatamie Indians, came to Gen. Pomeroy's office at Atchison, for relief, to whom ten wagon loads, sufficient to last till spring—were awarded.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the English Patriot, writing from Chefoo, China, Nov. 7th, thus refers to the extension of the missionary field in China in consequence of the late treaty:

RECEIPTS OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—A list of about fifty various religious societies in England has just been published, from which it appears that their annual receipts amount to £1,205,738, and their annual disbursements to £1,155,396, a sum equal to upwards of six and a quarter millions of dollars.

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RECEIVED... THE SABBATH RECORDER... FEBRUARY 28, 1861...

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The last *Congregational Quarterly* has the "Statistics of the American Orthodox Congregational churches, as collected in 1860," from which we gather the following summaries: New England Orthodox Congregational churches, 1,419, of which 273 are vacant; male members, 57,690; female members, 119,269; absentees, 24,101. Total, 201,049. In all North America the Orthodox Congregationalists have churches, 2,734, of which 561 are vacant; male members, 81,453; female members, 157,257. Total members, 238,710.

Wilson's Presbyterian Almanac for 1861 gives the aggregate number of Presbyterians in the United States thus: Old School, 292,857; New School, 134,933. Presbyterians in the United States are divided into ten branches; in the British Provinces in America there are six branches, and in Great Britain and Ireland there are eight different branches. The aggregate communicants in these countries and all these branches is about one million.

Last year the Baptists of California reported thirty-six societies and one thousand two hundred and forty-six members. There are now in the State, sixty-five societies, and one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one members. These societies have twenty-nine houses of worship. Some eight or ten have pastors devoting their whole time to a single church; twenty-five or thirty more share pastoral ministerial service with several churches, while the rest have preaching only occasionally.

From our correspondence and exchanges, says the *Evangelist*, it would appear that revivals are beginning in many parts of the land. The work of prayer was very widely and generally recognized as a season for renewed devotion and consecration, and we trust we are but just beginning to see the good fruits. Correspondents write us that some of the meetings then commenced are being continued.

Key, Thomas Pictou died on the 6th inst., at Castle Point, Hoboken, at the residence of his son-in-law, Edwin A. Stevens. Mr. Pictou was 85 years of age. He was a native of Wales, and had resided in this country sixty-five years. Many years ago he occupied the pulpits of the Presbyterian churches of Woodbury and Bridgeton. He was afterwards Chaplain and Professor of Moral Philosophy at West Point.

A correspondent of the *London Freeman* furnishes the following particulars concerning the Baptist ministers of England and Wales: "It may be interesting to your readers to know that the number of Baptist ministers in England and Wales is 1725; in Scotland, 87; in Ireland, 13; making a total of 1825. If we add to this double the number for those who occasionally preach amongst us, the total will be 6475."

A Baptist paper publishes a statistical exhibit of the income of several of the great missionary societies, from which it appears, that while the contributions of the Baptist Churches in the North fall behind those of the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, the Baptist churches in the South are probably less liberal than any other religious denomination of the United States.

The pastor, Rev. S. McKean, of the Methodist Church at Saratoga Springs, was agreeably surprised, recently, by his numerous friends, who presented him with a complete service of plate. Among the articles were silver coffee-pot, well-filled with gold coin. Dr. S. S. Strong made the presentation speech, which was happily responded to by the pastor.

The *Macon Telegraph* says: "Rev. Mr. Warren, of the Baptist church in this city, in his sermon last Sunday, stated that a negro preacher in Georgia—one who had been trained by his master to assist him in his law office—had written a work in defense of African slavery, which was now in course of publication in Atlanta."

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists have 27 churches and 1,416 members in this State. Of the churches, only two have a membership of over one hundred, viz: Utica with 160 members and New York city with 143. To supply these 27 churches, they have twelve ordained ministers and eight preachers.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church is much in want of funds. The receipts of the treasury for the present year have already fallen more than \$15,000 below those of the corresponding months of last year, being a reduction of at least fifteen per cent. from the usual contribution.

A Church of England mission to Italians resident in the metropolis has been opened with the sanction and approval of the Bishop of London, who has nominated the Rev. P. Leonini to conduct it. It is said that there are 20,000 Italians resident in the metropolis.

Letters for Jerusalem, Palestine, cannot be forwarded from England to their destination unless the full postage (United States and British) of thirty-three cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, is prepaid at the office of mailing in the United States.

The *Banner of Peace* states that a gentleman of Kentucky, recently deceased, had bequeathed an estate of thirty thousand dollars to the Assembly's Board of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The *Western Advocate* contains notices of numerous revivals in the West. The aggregate of accessions reported for one week is over one thousand six hundred.

to put it in type. After these blocks have received the imprint of the names or address, they are placed upon endless belts in the order in which they occur on the books, and hung in light, convenient cases, until wanted for use. When wanted, they are inked with an ingenious apparatus for the purpose, and transferred to a small press, where they are suspended over a pulley, and pass under a platen just large enough to give impression to a single name at a time. The revolution of the names under the platen is guided by the left hand, and the impression given by the foot as fast as the right hand can handle the papers, or at the speed of about sixty per minute."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SECOND-DAY, Feb. 18th.

In the Senate, after listening to various petitions, the Tariff Bill was taken up, and the whole session occupied in considering proposed amendments, several of which were adopted.

In the House, Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, reported a bill to provide for calling out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, etc., and placing the militia more directly under the control of the executive. The bill was opposed by Mr. Sickles, of New York, and several Southern members, and was laid over for further consideration. Mr. Sherman's loan bill passed without debate. It provides for issuing notes of the denomination of fifty dollars.

THIRD-DAY, Feb. 19th.

In the Senate, a large number of petitions in favor of standing by the laws and the Constitution, were presented. A bill was passed for the relief of John Randolph Clay, former Minister to Peru. The Loan Bill was taken up, and an amendment was adopted by a vote of 23 against 22, increasing the value of Treasury Notes from \$20 to \$50. In Committee of the Whole, the Tariff Bill was discussed, several amendments adopted, and the bill reported to the Senate.

In the House, a resolution was offered, as a substitute for the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three, to the effect that "the proper tribunal to which all the existing disturbing questions should be referred for deliberate consideration and final settlement, is a Convention of Delegates from the several States of the Union, to be called in the mode prescribed in the Constitution." The bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers was taken up; but without taking action upon it, the House passed to the consideration of the Naval Bill and the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three, the discussion of which occupied the balance of the day and evening.

FOURTH-DAY, Feb. 20th.

In the Senate, the House bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to discontinue the mail service in the States where it is liable to be interfered with, was taken up, and considered during the morning hour. The Tariff Bill was then taken up, and after a protracted discussion of nine hours, passed by a vote of 25 to 14. All the Republican Senators sustained the bill. The only Democratic Senator who voted for it was Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania. The amendments previously passed in Committee of the Whole were adopted. The duty on sugar is to be reduced, and a small duty is to be placed on tea and coffee, for two years only. A duty of five per cent. on wool; of 15 per cent. ad valorem on books, periodicals, and watches; of ten per cent. on paintings and statuary, and of five per cent. on copper ore, are the other amendments adopted.

In the House, the morning hour was spent upon the Volunteer Bill; after which there was considerable talk about the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three; and then the bill authorizing the construction of seven war steamers was passed just as it came from the Senate, so that it now only waits the action of the President.

FIFTH-DAY, Feb. 21st.

The Senate had under consideration the bill for the discontinuance of postal service in the seceding States, upon which a large number of speeches were made, most of them advocating the bill as a peace measure; but no final action was taken. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill occupied some time; after which Mr. Wilson made a speech on the Crittenden resolutions.

In the House, the Select Committee of Five on the President's Special Message of Jan. 8th, made a report, which was laid on the table. Then followed much talk about the Volunteer Bill and the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Afterward, the bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in Oregon and Washington Territories, in the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856, was taken up, and the appropriation made in the Senate bill was reduced from \$3,400,000 to \$3,000,000. Adjourned over till Sabbath-day, on account of Washington's birth-day.

SIXTH-DAY, Feb. 22d.

The Senate held a session, at which several petitions against compromise were presented, the post-route bill was discussed, and the miscellaneous appropriation bill received some attention. Nothing decisive was done, however, with either bill.

SABBATH-DAY, Feb. 23d.

The Senate took up the Post Route Bill; and, after some discussion on a motion for a Committee of Conference, the subject was postponed. The bill for the payment of expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in California was passed. A similar bill for suppressing Indian hostilities in Utah in 1853 was passed. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was taken up. Several amendments were offered. Among them one by Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, appropriating \$100,000 for the Charleston Custom-house. Some discussion ensued, and the

amendment was ruled out. The bill was finally reported complete, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Oregon and Washington War Debt Bill was passed. The House, in Committee of the Whole, then took up the Tariff Bill, and concurred in the Senate's amendment reducing the government loan. There was some opposition to continuing the discussion on the bill, but the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means pressed the subject, and it was agreed to resume its consideration on Second-day.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Orders have been issued recalling many of the troops in Texas, which are needed for the protection of the public property in the faithful States. Col. Lee, who commanded that division, is on his way home, with other prominent officers. It costs nearly two millions annually to maintain a sufficient force in Texas to prevent Indian incursions, and yet the recent Convention almost unanimously voted for secession, and Mr. Wigfall declared in the Senate it was a matter of indifference whether the troops were kept there.

It is said that the Border States are by no means satisfied with the programme of military despotism foreshadowed by Jefferson Davis, and rendered necessary by his condition, to overawe the popular resentment after the present paroxysm has passed. If a compromise cannot be obtained from Congress, and they secede, it will be set up as a Government for themselves. Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, will not hitch on to the Cotton Confederacy.

At Washington, Feb. 19th, the Supreme Court took up the case of the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, the latter having refused to issue his warrant for the arrest and surrender of Sago, who was indicted in Kentucky for enticing a slave to escape from his owner, but escaped and took refuge in Ohio. The counsel are Representative Stevenson and Humphrey Marshall for Kentucky, and Wolcott for Ohio.

Another evidence of Floyd's treason has come to light; five companies of Government troops are stationed at Fort Randall on the Upper Missouri, and it now appears that the ex-Secretary sold all means of transportation except enough to move one company, his purpose being to prevent forces from being called into action to interfere with his designs.

The Southern Congress admits free all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war or materials thereof, living animals, and agricultural products in a natural state; also goods, wares, and merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 1st of March, and imported before the 14th of March. Texas is excepted in the operation of the tariff laws.

Captain Moigs has returned from Florida, by the direction of Secretary Holt, to resume the charge of the Washington Aqueduct, leaving in charge of the fortifications at the Tortugas, Major Arnold of the Artillery. He represents that they are in a good condition to resist attack from any quarter, and have by this time been re-enforced.

The mail contractors in the Seceded States are continually asking whether they will be paid as heretofore, to which the Post-Office Department responds affirmatively, stating that drafts will be issued to them on the Postmasters, to be paid from the postal revenue collected within these States.

The arrangements for Mr. Lincoln's inauguration are more perfect and well organized than on any former occasion. Senator Foot, as Chairman of the Committee, has almost exclusively devised the excellent plan, which will give security and convenience to the public at the same time.

Apprehensions are entertained of large defalcations being discovered among disbursing officers, after the 4th of March. Many of their accounts are in confusion, or purposely kept back until a change of Administration.

The action of the seceded States will reduce the number of members in the next United States House of Representatives as follows: Alabama, 7; Florida, 1; Georgia, 8; Texas, 2; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 5; South Carolina, 6. Total, 33.

Governor Brown of Georgia is again attempting to ruin the commerce of his State by seizing vessels which belong to citizens of New York. He has taken possession of three, which he proposes to hold till the arms stopped in New York are returned.

It is said that the Republicans in both branches of Congress are prepared to vote unanimously for a Convention of all the States to consider the present differences, according to the recommendation of the Legislature of Kentucky.

The bids for the United States six per cent. loan of eight million dollars were opened at the Treasury Department at Washington, Feb. 23d. The aggregate amount offered was \$14,355,000. It is stated that bids below 90 1/2 cents will not be accepted.

Until the Fourth of March puts him in possession of the White House, Mr. Lincoln will occupy at Washington the dwelling of Franklin Square, recently the residence of the South Carolina Commissioners.

It is said that many of the South Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Morris Island, and that several of the harbor fortifications are to be abandoned.

By traitorous naval officers, sets forth in plain terms the name and offense of each of these, and places in a clear light the extraordinary conduct of the Secretary of the Navy in accepting the resignations, concluding by recommending the passage of a resolution of censure upon that Cabinet officer.

FROM JAPAN.—The New York Herald publishes the following letter from Japan, under date of November 26:

"The big-sworded fellows at Jeddo received the officers of the Niagara with the same distinction our countrymen would have extended toward any unfortunate wrecked fishermen; providing them with a house and furnishing rice and dried fish. The presents returned will literally astonish all Americans—wooden dolls, rice, paper fans, and more dried fish. The latter article is a great card with the Japanese.

A town some sixty miles distant was swallowed up by an earthquake yesterday. Ten thousand lives lost. The typhoon was attacked to-day, about two o'clock (we received the news by express from Jeddo,) by a party of 8000 of Meoto's followers; over 200 were killed on both sides, and a large number of outbuildings were burned by the assailants. A large French fleet is daily expected to avenge the unprovoked attack on one of their countrymen recently at Jeddo. The city will probably be bombarded.

Poor Tommy is supposed to have met an untimely end. The Japanese say he died of delirium tremens, (a new American introduction,) but we all believe his head has been cut off."

SUMMARY.

A correspondent of the *Pensacola Observer* writes, that there are two old soldiers in camp at Warrington Navy Yard—one being twenty to an Alabama company, "who is seventy years old, and who challenges competition for the performance of duty and endurance generally with any one within twenty years of his age." The other—a member of the Lowndes Southrons of Mississippi—is seventy-two years old, and offers a challenge to any one within twenty years of his age to run, jump, or wrestle, and if he is an enemy to the South, to fight him a mortal combat."

The death of Mrs. Catharine Grace Gore, the popular English novelist, is announced by our recent arrivals as having taken place about the last of January, at the age of 61. She was no less a woman of society, than of letters, and was equally remarkable for the wit and brilliancy of her conversation, and the fertility and liveliness of her pen. As a delineator of the manners of fashionable life, she had few rivals, and of the 60 or 70 different works which she wrote, extending to nearly 200 volumes, there is scarcely a page which is dull or commonplace.

Indian troubles are threatened in Nebraska. A dispatch from Nebraska City, dated Feb. 20th, says: "The chief and warriors of the Atoe Indians arrived in town last evening, and made a peremptory demand for the payment of their annuity, due in November last, stating that their women and children were starving, and that their payment they would have, 'peaceably.' The agent took what money he had and secreted it last evening. A large meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking measures for self-defense, if necessary."

The latest foreign news represents the disastrous inundations of Holland as continuing. A dispatch from Kingstown (Ireland), dated the 9th inst., says a terrific gale was then prevailing, and that while engaged in the humane efforts to save the crew of a stranded vessel, the commander and fourteen men of the steamer Ajax were swept off the pier by a wave and lost. Sixteen vessels had been wrecked when the dispatch closed.

The report of the Chicago Board of Trade for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, presents facts of great importance with reference to the movement of Flour and Grain at that point. The increase of the Flour trade over the year 1859, proved to be 57,527 barrels; and it would have been much larger but for the dry weather which prevailed for many months, leaving the streams too low to run mills dependent on water power.

An extra overland coach arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., Wednesday, Feb. 20th, from Sherman, Texas. The conductor and passengers report the seizure, at Fort Chadbourne, by Texans, of the coach, with its mails. The property of the Company within reach is also seized, and the agents and other employees are said to be imprisoned. It is also reported that Forts Chadbourne and Belknap were captured.

The great sale of horses at Cairo lasted eleven days, about twenty-five horses per day being disposed of. The two horses which fetched the highest prices went respectively for 18,250f. and 11,625f., and two mares went for 10,000f. and 9,500f. The number of animals sold was 278, and the sum realized 520,000f., the average being 1,850f.

A bill has passed the Ohio House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, to guarantee the payment of principal and interest any bonds of the United States to the amount of the money received by the State in the distribution of the surplus fund. The amount deposited with Ohio was \$2,097,260 3/4.

The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* publishes, weekly, a list of the changes in business. For the week just past it gives the failures, as follows: In New York, 19; in Boston, 8; in Philadelphia, 3; in Baltimore, 3; in Cincinnati, 3; in Detroit, 3; and in other places, 21—making a total of 60 for the week.

The Order of United Americans in this State celebrated, in accordance with their established custom, the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, at Niblo's Garden, in this city, on the 22d day of February, when an oration was delivered by the Hon. Horace Maynard, M. C. from Tennessee.

The snow in Northern Vermont is deeper than has been known for ten years past, and has seriously deranged the mails. The train from Montreal, which left on Tuesday morning of last week, reached Rouse's Point on Friday evening—four days for what is commonly a run of four hours.

Jay Gibbons, Democratic member of the Assembly from the first district of Albany, was arrested Feb. 18th, at the instance of District Attorney Shafers, on a charge of bribery and corruption, in having demanded money for his vote on the bill to increase the salary of the Deputy District Attorney.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently, in a California land case, established an important principle as to that State—in effect, that where a claimant has obtained a confirmation of title and a patent, the adverse party in possession cannot, in an action, resist the title of the patentee.

NEW YORK MARKETS—FEB. 25, 1861.

Asks—Pork, 85 @ 95 1/2; Pearls, 5 25.
 Flour and Meal—Flour, \$5 25 @ 30 for superfine State and Western, 5 40 @ 50 for Western extra, 5 55 @ 65 for shipping brands of round-hoof, 5 75 @ 70 for trade brands. Rye Flour, 3 30 @ 4 10. Corn Meal, 3 00 for Jersey, 3 30 @ 3 40 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour, 1 50 @ 1 87 1/2.
 Grain—Wheat, \$1 24 @ 1 25 for Milwaukee Club and Iowa Amber, 1 34 @ 1 35 for Red Western, 1 40 @ 1 41 for white Ohio, 1 50 @ 1 57 for white Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky. Barley, 75c for State. Rye, 65c for Jersey, 68c for State. Corn, 68c for old Western mixed, 65 @ 67c for new yellow Southern, 73 @ 76c for new white Southern.
 Hay—\$5 @ 90c. @ 100 lbs.
 Hops—25 @ 30c.
 Provisions—Pork, \$13 00 for prime, 16 75 @ 17 25 for second, 8 70 @ 9 75 for repacked, 15 50 @ 18 00 for prime mess. Dressed Hogs, 6 1/2 @ 7. Butter, 10 1/2 @ 15c for Ohio, 14 @ 17c for State. Cheese, 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2c for Ohio, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2c for State.
 Seeds—Clover, 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2c. Timothy, \$2 75 @ 2 87 1/2 bushel. Rough Flaxseed, 1 50 1/2 bushel.
 Tallow—9 1/2c for prime.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

J. R. Davis, of Milton, Rock Co., Wis., wishes his correspondents to address him at Dartford, Green Lake Co., Wis.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holmes, pastor of the Pierpont-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Joint and Assessor," Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething:—"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that there 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 age, because it is one of the best. And those of you readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

MARRIED.

BURDICK—CHAMPLIN—In Hopkins, R. I., Feb. 16, 1861, by Eld. J. Clarke, Mr. George H. Burdick, of Waterbury, Wis., and Miss Lucy J. Champlin, of Westley, R. I.

DAKE—WILLIAMS—In Ellensburg, N. Y., Nov. 18th, 1860, by Eld. James Summerville, Mr. George Dake, of Adams, and Mrs. Aurilia Williams, of Ellensburg.

GREEN—DEWEY—At Adams Center, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1861, by Eld. James Summerville, Mr. M. DeChoise Green and Miss Marissa E. Dewey, both of Adams.

DIED.

GAVITT—In Westley, R. I., Feb. 1st, 1861, Mrs. Sally Gavitt, wife of Ephraim Gavitt, aged (within a few days) 83 years. She had been married nearly sixty years, to a family of ten children, and yet no death had ever occurred in the family, embracing husband, wife, and ten children, until her own time came to depart. Yet severe trials and afflictions have been the lot of the family much of the time, through which nothing short of divine grace could be able to sustain them. These the deceased bore with Christian fortitude and patience. Her house has been (transiently) the home of many weary pilgrims. C. C. S.

MAIS—In Portville, N. Y., Feb. 15th, 1861, James Albatus, adopted son of James S. and L. Malvina Mais, aged 5 years.

Also! our home is lonely now,
 The sunlight seems all dead,
 For he who was our joy,
 Is numbered with the dead.
 But far above the clouds, we know,
 The sun shines radiant still;
 Then to our Father we will bow,
 And learn His holy will.

ANDREWS—At his residence in Leonidas, St. Joseph Co., Michigan, on the morning of the 3d of February, after a long and painful illness, died an illness of eighteen days, Abram R. Andrews, aged 59 years, formerly a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y.

BARBER—Near Leonsville, R. I., Jan. 29th, 1861, of malignant sore throat, Ray L. Barber, son of George and Fanny Barber, in the 18th year of his age.

DEY—On the same day, near Rockville, R. I., of the same disease, George E., son of Thomas T. and Deborah Dye, (deceased,) in the 17th year of his age.

CRANDALL—In Hope Valley, Feb. 8th, 1861, of dysentery, after 4 days illness, Ella, youngest child of Peleg W. (deceased) and Ruth A. Crandall, aged 4 years, 2 months, 6 days.

LANGWORTHY—Near Rockville, Feb. 7th, 1861, of the same disease, Horace, son of Jeremiah T. (deceased) and Prudence Langworthy, about 12 years of age.

ELLIOTT—In Alfred, Jan. 30th, 1861, of cancer, Jane Elliott, wife of Calvin M. Elliott, aged 41 years, nine months, and fifteen days.

STEPHENS—In Canisteo, Feb. 11th, 1861, of contraction of the brain, Marshal P. Stephens, son of Urial Stephens, aged 19 years.

BEES—In Alfred, Jan. 23d, 1861, of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. Seth Bees, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

In Ward, Feb. 18th, 1861, of rheumatic affection, Mr. Joseph Edwards, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

BURDICK—In Stonington, Conn., Feb. 17th, 1861, Oliver Burdick, aged 73 years and 2 months.

LETTERS.

H. B. Lewis, Benjamin Maxson, Frederick Andrews, Wm. P. Langworthy, Alexander Campbell, M. Kerlin, N. L. Burdick, J. C. Rogers, C. C. Stillman, J. R. Davis, N. V. Hull, Alva Jones, S. P. Stillman, James Summerville, (C. Rogers, Treas. Education Society, Plainfield, N. J.), C. Wells.

RECEIPTS.

For the Society for the promotion of the cause of the Freedmen, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Jared Barber, Westley, R. I., \$4 00 to vol. 17 No. 62	
Paul Babcock, "	2 00 17 62
Geo. W. Wiley, "	2 00 17 62
Benj. P. Bentley, "	2 00 17 62
S. H. Lewis, Dakota, Wis.,	4 00 15 62
H. B. Coon, Edgerton, Wis.,	3 00 17 62
B. F. Randolph, "	2 00 17 62
James J. Witter, Sackett's Harbor, 20	17 62
Geo. W. Wiley, Adams Center, "	2 00 17 62
Amos Green, Little Geneva, "	2 00 17 62
Wm. Maxson, Andover, "	2 00 17 62

CLARKE ROGERS, Treasurer.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, via GROTON, SPONINGTON, and PROVIDENCE. On and after THURSDAY, Feb. 28th, the steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 18, N. E. foot of Courtland-street, daily, except Sundays, at 5 P. M., instead of 4 P. M.

STEAMER COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. Williams, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
 STEAMER COMMODORE, Capt. D. B. Sturgis, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
 Wm. M. EDWARDS, Agent.
 New York, Feb. 25th, 1861.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES—TO JOBBERS ONLY. The "Paper" Neck-Tie. Patent applied for.
 "Relief" Tie, self-adjusting, patented January 29, 1861. SMITH & BROUWER, Manufacturers, 36 Warren-street, N. Y.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
 Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. MAIL at 8 15 a. m., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations.
 WAY at 3 30 p. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations.
 NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The train of Saturdays runs only to Elmira.
 CHAS. MINOT, General Sup't.
 NATH'L MARSH, Receiver.

Trains leave the following stations at the times indicated:
 Going East: 8:40 a. m. New York Exp'r. 7:32 a. m. Night Ex. 12:54 p. m. Mail. 10:33 p. m. Night Express. 8:57 " Dunk. Ex.
 Going West: 9:30 p. m. Way Freight. 12:17 " Mail. 6:15 a. m. Way Freight. 7:35 a. m. N. Y. Express. 8:23 a. m. Night Ex. 9:35 p. m. Night Express. 9:39 " Dunk. Ex.
 Friendship. 11:53 a. m. Mail. 2:08 p. m. Mail. 5:10 p. m. Way Freight.

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