EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS B. BROWN.

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

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From the Christian Chronicle. OBLIGATION OF THE SABBATH.

in reference to the Sabbath, which are stated in the form of propositions, to which another correspondent has kindly furnished the fol-

your correspondent J. B., as I could wish; nevertheless, the practical moment and gravity of the occasion, the publicity and plausibility of the attack upon the obligation of the Sabbath, and the triumphant tone of the assailant, impel me to offer a few remarks.

directly to his arguments. The writer says, "The six following propositions may be confidently assumed, as incapable of refutation," and challenges dispute :

First-There is one, and only one Sabbath, enjoined, described, or in the remotest manner alluded to, in the whole Bible, whether Hebrew or Christian—the Saturday Sabbath. "The seventh day is the Sabbath." No other day is so designated; no other day can be the Bible Sabbath. (Exodus, 20: 11.)

neither be granted nor proved; namely, that they did not encourage its observance, the Sabbath (or religious rest) enjoined in either by example or other intimation of its the Decalogue, is the Saturday Sabbath. binding force. For their uniform example, The Decalogue knows nothing of Saturday. as we have seen, was a constant encourage-It makes no designation of the day. It fixes ment of its observance, up to the day of our on the proportion of time, every seventh Lord's death; and if after his resurrection day, for devotional rest, but leaves the date of the reckoning, and of course the day it- ian worship on "the first day of the week," self, to be determined by positive law, or and observing that as "the Lord's day," it some other means. For the Jews, this had of the Manna, Exodus 16.

In Eden, the first Sabbath kept, by man was the first day after his own creation, a seven, in honor of a work far more glorious devotional rest with his Creator, to prepare than the creation, (Isaiah 65: 17, 18,) which him for his six days' toil. The very revolution of the earth on its axis forbids all mankind to observe precisely the same moments. From the Decalogue alone, I repeat it, no man could determine when the week should begin or end; it requires only a certain definite proportion of our days to be observed religiously, and that proportion fixed by the Divine example at the creation of the world. This idea of a Saturday Sabbath being enjoined in the Decalogue, and the only one so enjoined, is a pure fancy of the writer. abate a little his tone of confidence.

Second-This Sabbath was strictly a ceremonial and institution—(Levit. 23. Deut. 5: 15,)—an "sign" between God and the "children of Israel." (Exod. 31: 13, 17. Ezek. 20: 12.

This proposition, so far from being proved by the texts referred to, seems to me a glaring falsehood. Every other command in the Decalogue is acknowledged to be of a moral nature. How happens it that the fourth should be an exception? It is not an ex- Jerusalem under the immediate direction of "the aposception. So far from being "strictly cere- tles and elders;" which council decreed that "the keepmonial," it is eminently moral. Like marriage, it is founded in the very constitution 15: 24, 28, 29.) of man as a social being. He is no more bound as a religious being to worship his Creator, than he is bound as a social being to worship him in communities; and for this, regular times must be observed by common consent. But common consent cannot be expected without divine authority. For a weekly Sabbath, rather than one oftener or more seldom, is not of itself obvious, and every tenth day, or every fifth, or any other proportion, might have its advocates; just as in the case of marriage there are found men to advocate polygamy, or divorce at pleasure. Hence it pleased God to determine the Law, both of Marriage and of the Sabbath, at the beginning of the world. Gen 1 and 2. And "have ceased from their own works," (Heb. 4: 3, 4, yet this writer tells us that the Sabbath is 8, 9, 10.) "For by the works of the law shall no flesh etrictly a Jewish institution!" An institution "made for man," established at the beginning of the world, and founded on reasons of universal and perpetual force, a strictly Jewish institution! An institution "strictly Jewish," though instituted by God two thousand years at least before a Jew was ance by them as a nation would be "a sign" to the proof. It certainly is not found in the primary objects in all hospitals seem here of His covenant with them, proves nothing epistle to the Hebrews.

Third-As confirmatory of this, Jesus studiously and repeatedly violated the Sabbath; (compare: Matt. 1, 2, with Exodus 16: 28, 29, and Numb. 15: 32, 36, also, John 5: 8, 9, 10, with Jerem. 17: 22;) and justified this violation by the direct assertion of his right, and (by necessary, implication) of his intent to man for the Sabbath; therefore the Son of Man is

the ura: time i remember to have ever seen styled sacouttes, or days of rest. It is is notices gave permission to such of his friend's cheerfulness, his old man, who was waiting while his neighbor, as chose to go and spend the Christmas with and, in spite of his friend's cheerfulness, his old man, who was waiting while his neighbor, as chose to go and spend the Christmas with a clear from the context. The same remark as chose to go and spend the Christmas with a clear from the context. The same remark as chose to go and spend the Christmas with a clear from the context. with these words a remember of this as a remember of the control o

false, but calumnious, and can only be ex- than a false chronometer. cused on the ground of radical mistake.

Fourth-While the Sabbath was thus chenly and constantly broken by Jesus and his apostles, they never, on the other hand, enjoined, or even encouraged, its ob- sane Asylum at Augusta. It was a little past the approservance in any manner whatever, either by example, priate season when the piece came to hand, but this by precept, or by the slightest intimation; nor can a will not detract from its essential merit. I must pass over all else, and come at once single passage be found among all the New Testament writers, condemning a neglect of this law, or reproving the "Sabbath-breaker."

This proposition has more show of truth than any of the preceding, and so far as it is true shall be respected, though it opens by reäffirming a falsehood already disproved. It is true that they (Jesus and his Apostles,) never in express terms enjoin the observance of the Sabbath. Neither do they enjoin in express terms many other acknowledged Now I venture to affirm, that in this first duties, as for instance family prayer, or the proposition the writer assumes what can public worship of God. But it is not true, we find them (as we do) meeting for Christonly proves not that the Sabbath (that is, the been previously determined by the miracle day of religious rest) is abolished, but that it is now transferred, by the authority of "the Lord of the Sabbath," to another day of the was declared on that day to be finished by his resurrection from the dead. This change also was foretold in the 118th Psalm. When "the stone which the builders rejected was made the head of the corner," the Church was taught to say, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

And although it is true, that we no where find them in terms "reproving the Sabbathbreaker," yet we do find them condemning "the ungodly and profane," with evident So serious a blunder at the beginning should allusion to the profanation of the Sabbath, as well as of the Divine Name. See 1 Tim. 1:8-10. No man can read that passage carefully without perceiving that Paul, in his classification of sinners, has his eye upon the

order of the Decalogue. And in the existing state of society and of knowledge, that was enough. See Matt. 5: 17-19. Fifth-On the contrary, the Sabbath law was wholly and unequivocally abrogated, for the Gentile world, by

not to be laid upon those who were not Jews. (Acts This proposition is a pure assumption, without a shadow of proof. I meet it with an unequivocal denial. The key to the whole fallacy is in the wrong sense given by the writer to the term law. In this case, as the whole context shows, it is to be restricted to the Jewish ceremonial law. It does not, therefore, affect the original law of the

Sixth-Hence the subsequent Epistles, with one voice, regard the sanctification of the Sabbath as a provisional type, fulfilled and superseded by the gospel dis-God" being not that of "the seventh day," nor that that time 400 patients in its unwholesome which "Joshua had given" in Caanan, but that into which they "who have believed do enter," when they

ing that "he who ceases from his own works | quas, alternated with a sort of water-gruel, remaineth to the people of God," I could he examined all the prisons and hospitals, cordially agree with him. But his proposi- and made various excursions in the neighsages of Scripture referred to, teach no such tion goes much farther, and affirms that the borhood for the same purpose. The hospipalpable contradiction. That God gave this Sabbath was merely "a provisional type, tals were worthy of the evil which they were institution to the Jews, as He gave the rest fulfilled and superseded by the gospel disof the Decalogue, and that its strict observ- pensation." This I deny, and challenge him sums up his observations upon them: "The

if the Scriptures are to decide, is palpably ian as "delivered from the law, the Decational covenant of life, not as a rule of moral spared to procure them. Care in this reobligation. This momentous distinction, absolutely fundamental to a right understanding of the New Testament, this writer | the adjoining apothecary's shop." by necessary, implication) of his intent to overlooks, in a way which leads to the most time of Howard's residence at Cherson, a room—the winter was excessively severe—rectly turned away from his great company time of Howard's residence at Cherson, a room—the winter was excessively severe—rectly turned away from his great company time of Howard's residence at Cherson, a room—the winter was excessively severe—rectly turned away from his great company only time here to indicate this, not to de- desperate war was raging between the Sul- and very weak and low. The admiral to his old neighbor, and hearing that his wife scribe them. The passages quoted from tan and the Autocrat. The strong fortress thought him merely laboring under a tema Jew, "with malice prepense," against our Sabbath of Genesis and of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, but as the winter was already too far limited the property of the Decalogue, Russia, Lord, it would have less surprised me than but only to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the army to push forward controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the ceremonial fasts are controlled to the ceremonial fasts and festivals advanced to allow the ce

Law of God. For whether the Sabbath De For it Paul's language in that chapter be sequency crowded with rank and lashion. The vic- not to give way to such gloomy fancies, and his long white beard, he offered a wager of universal obligation or not, it was cer- taken without any limitation, as affirming All the city was in high spirits. The vic- not to give way to such gloomy fancies, and his long white beard, he offered a wager of the universal obligation or not, it was cer- taken without any limitation, as affirming All the city was in high spirits. The victainly binding on the severy day is to be esteemed and by tories of the ladies said Howard in his mild and serious voice, would kiss the old fellow. The Russian Lord was one according to the flesh; for he enlightened Christians, (as this writer sup-Lord was one according to the heart state of sta was "made of a woman, made under the poses,) it goes beyond the Apostie's aim, the order of the day, and using and reveiry deavor to divert my mind from dwelling on to her attendant, who brought her a salver. law, says the Apostle; and if he did thus (which is the removal of Jewish prejudices,) the business of the night. But in the midst the thought of death but I content in very violete it, he was guilty of sin, and not of a land strikes equally against the Confistions of the sin only, but of a crime which by the civil "Lord's day," as against the Sabbath of the fever broke out—brought, as Howard besin only, but of a crime which by the civil "Lord's day," as against the Sappath of the provided by the military from the camp. One for me; it is an event I always look to with course, could not decline to add twelve others. Decalogue. And where, then, let me ask, is lieved, by the military from the camp. One code of Moses was punishable with death i Decalogue. And where, then, let me ask, is neved, oy the military from the camp. One interest is mose with pleasure; and be Then the fair Russian went up to the old there any law or institution for public wor- of the sufferers from this disorder was a cheerfulness, if not with pleasure; and be Then the fair Russian went up to the old Can any man, in his soper senses believe such there any law or institution for public wor- or the subject is more grateful to me peasant, and said "Permit me, venerable fast proposition? Nor will it avail to say, with ship in the New Testament? According to young lady who resided about twenty-four assured, the subject is more grateful to me peasant, and said "Permit me, venerable fast a proposition? Nor will it avail to say, with ship in the New Testament? According to young lady who resided about twenty-four assured, the subject is more grateful to me peasant, and said "Permit me, venerable fast a proposition? Nor will it avail to say, with ship in the New Testament? a proposition in Nor will it avail to say, with ship in the New Testament i According to young lady wild resided about twenty-four assured, the subject is none. The Sabbath is miles from Cherson, but who had been a than any other." And then he went on to ther, to salute you after the fashion of my this writer, that Jesus justified this violation this writer, there is none. The Sabbath is miles from Cherson, but who had been a country for the fashion of my the world aware that I have had a salute you after the fashion of my the writer, that Jesus justified this violation this writer, there is none. The Sabbath is this writer, that Jesus justified this violation this writer, there is none. The Sabbath is miles from Onerson, but who had been a that I have but a country." Saying this, she embraced him, by an assertion of his right and intent to blotted out; the division of time into weeks constant attendant at the recent balls and short time to live. We made of life has ren. abolish it. Even if this were true, (which I is abolished; men may pursue their worldly routs. Her fever very soon assumed an

sons with his calumniators on grounds ad- whatever for the accomplishment of its ing that she was getting worse and worse, he bles and water, a little bread, and a little mitted by themselves, that his works were magnificent design. A universal religion, at length acceded to their wish—being also tea? I have no method of lowering my works of necessity, mercy and piety, as much like Christianity, may, and indeed must, disand more so than their own constant practice pense with one local center of worship, like miral Mordvinoff, chief admiral of the Black and then, turning to his friend, added, smiland more so than their own constant practice pense with one local center of worship, and of offering sacrifice, &c., on the Sabbath, and Jerusalem, (John 4: 21-24.) but it cannot Sea fleet—and went with them. He pre-

of the Sabbath," he is careful to put his uone. I agree with him, that every man assess, went to make some visits to the sick to concean his emotion, while Howard, with win,) at such time as he was president of claim on the broad ground that "the Sab. should have liberty of conscience. But his of an hospital in the neighborhood. The claim on the broad ground that "the Sab- should have noticy of conscience. Dut his on an hospital in the neighborhood. There I had bath was made for man," that is, not for the defense of the course of Mayor Gilpin, I lady gradually improved under the change no despondency in his tone, but with a calm Magdalen College in Oxford. There I had bath was made for man," that is, not for the defense of the course of Mayor Gilpin, I lady gradually improved under the change no despondency in his tone, but with a calm Magdalen College in Oxford. benefit of that peculiar nation, but for the think, must be made on other grounds. Con- of treatment, and in a day or two a letter and settled serenity of manner, as if the the passage from him. He told me, that be-Messas Editors:—I regret sincerely that good of the whole human race. This writ-

> The following vivid lyric, says the Christian Mirror is the production of a lady who is an inmate of the In-

THE DYING YEAR. 31ST DEC., 1850—AT MIDNIGHT. Look—see the stars Through the thick darkness blinking, And the pale crescent moon In her watery bed sinking; Close on her path—around her, above her, The broad black wings of the Storm Spirit hover. Hark! 't is his voice, 'Tis the Storm Spirit calls

From their ice-covered halls; I know they are roused from their secret lair By the swell of the wave, and the rush in the air. List!—a low wail Through the silent air breaking, Loud swells the strain The full chorus waking: They are singing a requiem, sad and wild

His fugitive winds

For the dying year, and his last wan child. Low at full length Lays the patriarch year, Upon hemlock couch, His phle daughter near; Clasp'd are her hands, her dull eyes on her sire Are fix'd, for she knows they together must expire.

Adieu, Old Year! Thy last moments are dreary, Low lies thy head, And thy limbs stiff and weary; Shadowy hands wait to bear thee away, To Oblivion's cave, where thy brothers lay. Lo, deep shadows fall On the mountain and glen. Like the shade of a pall; Loud swells the requiem, sad and wild,

DEATH OF HOWARD THE PHILANTHROPIST.

The OLD YEAR'S DEAD, and his last wan child. E.

On the 5th of July, 1789, Howard quitted England to return no more. Arriving at Amsterdam on the 7th, he proceeded by slow stages through Germany and Prussia into the empire of the Czar, which he entered at Riga. He was destined never more to quit the soil of Russia. The tremendous destruction of human life to which the military system of that country gives rise, had not then, as it has since, become a recognized fact in Western Europe; and the unconceived and inconceivable miseries to which Howard found recruits and soldiers exposed in Moscow, induced him to devote his attention to them and to their cause. In these investigaing of the law" was an unnecessary thing, and a burden tions horrors turned up of which he had never dreamed, and impressed him still more profoundly with a sense of the hollowness of the Russian pretense of civilization. In the forced marches of recruits to the armies over horrid roads, being ill-clothed and worse fed, he found that thousands fell sick by the way, dropped at the roadside, and were either left there to die of starvation, or transferred to miserable hospitals, where fever

soon finished what fatigue had begun. This waste of life was quite systematic. An hospital for the reception of the poor wretches had recently been erected at Krementschuk, a town on the Dnieper, which contained at wards. Thither Howard repaired to prosecute his new inquiries. The rooms he found much too full; many of the soldiers were dreadfully ill of the scurvy, yet they were If the writer had limited himself to say- all dieted alike, on sour bread and still sourer which, if not eaten one day, was served up When the Scriptures speak of the Christ- separation, and attention. These are such

J. B., has addressed us a communication, sugtherefore such as were lawful to be done on therefore dispense with stated times, sacred scribed for the lady's case; and then, leav. gesting several difficulties in his own mind the Sabbath. And when he rises to the tone of the Sabbath," he is careful to put his done. I agree with him, that every man useless, went to make some visits to the sick to conceal his emotion; his heart was full, I hope savory in it yet, Dr., Thomas Good-I have not the leisure to meet the request of the leisure to meet the leisure to meet the request of the leisure to meet the request of the leisure to meet delivered for eight days—when it was me nicely; you know it well, for I have often ham, to hear him preach on his lecture day brought to him at Mordvinoff's house. When said that I should like to be buried there; a lecture then so strangely thronged and frehe noticed the date, Howard was greatly and let me beg of you as you value your quented, that to those who came not very alarmed—for he had become interested in old friend, not to suffer any pomp to be used early there was no possibility of getting roum. the case of his fair patient, and thought him- at my funeral; nor let any monument nor in that very spacious large church. Mr. self in a manner responsible for any mishap monumental inscription whatsoever be made Rogers was, as he told me, at the time he which might have befallen her. Although, to mark where I amilaid; but lay me quietly heard him, on the subject of discourse which when the note came to hand, it was a cold, in the earth, place a sun-dial over my grave, hath been for some time the subject of mine, wintry, tempestuous night, with the rain and let me be forgotten." falling in torrents, he did not hesitate for a In this strain of true Christian philosophy into an expostulation with the people moment about setting off for her residence. did Howard speak of his exit from a world about their neglect of the Bible; (I am Unfortunately, again, no post-horses could in which he felt that he had done his work. afraid it is more neglected in our days;) be had at the time; and he was compelled the ground in which he had selected to fix personates God to the people, telling them; to mount a dray-horse used in the admiral's his everlasting rest, situated about two miles "Well! I have trusted you so long with my family for carrying water, whose slow pace from Cherson, on the edge of the great high- Bible; you have slighted it; it lies in such protracted the journey until he was saturated way to St. Nicholas, belonged to a French and such houses all covered with cobwebs; with wet and benumbed with cold. He are gentleman who had treated him with distin- you care not to look into it. Do you use my rived, too, to find his patient dying; yet, not guished attention and kindness during his Bible so? Well! you shall have my Bible willing to see her expire without a struggle stay in the vicinity and, having made his no longer." to save her, he administered some medicines | choice, he was very anxious to know whethto excite perspiration, and remained for er permission could be obtained for the pursome hours at her side to watch the first pose, and begged his gallant friend to set with it, and carrying it from them; but imsigns of the effect produced. After a time, off immediately and ascertain that for him. mediately turns again, and personating the he thought the dose was beginning to ope- Priestman was not very willing to leave his people to God, falls down on his knees, cries rate, and, wishing to avoid exposing her to friend at such a time and on such a gloomy and pleads most earnestly, "Lord! whatsothe chance of a fresh cold by uncovering errand; he fancied people would think him ever thou dost to us, take not thy Bible from her arms, placed his hand under the coverlet crazy in asking permission to make a grave us. Kill our children, burn our houses, deto feel her pulse. On raising it up a little, for a man still alive, and whom few as yet stroy our goods; only spare us thy Bible, a most offensive smell escaped from beneath knew to be ill; but the earnestness of the only take not away thy Bible."

Next day she died.

his recent exertions; which he nevertheless giving a highly favorable account of the so far humored as to keep within doors; un- progress of his recovery, and expressing a til, finding himself one day rather better than belief that, when the philanthropist returned usual, he went out to dine with Admiral to his native land, he would find his son Mordvinoff. There was a large, animated greatly improved. This intelligence came party present, and he staid later than was to the death-bed of the pious Christian like usual with him. On reaching his lodgings a ray of light from heaven. His eye brighthe felt unwell, and fancied he was about to ened; a heavy load seemed lifted from his have an attack of gout. Taking a dose of heart; and he spoke of his child with the About four in the morning he awoke, and called Thomasson to his bedside, and bade sal volatile in a little tea, he went to bed. feeling no better, took another dose. During the day he grew worse, and found himself unable to take his customary exercise; toward night a violent fever seized him, and he had recourse to a favorite medicine of that period, called "James' Powders." On the 12th of January, he fell down suddenly in a fit-his face was flushed and black, his breathing difficult, his eyes closed firmly, and he remained quite insensible for half an hour. From that day he became weaker and weaker; though few even then suspected that his end was near. Acting as his own physician, he continued at intervals to take his favorite powders; notwithstanding which his friends at Cherson-for he was universally loved and respected in that city, though his residence had been so short—soon surrounded him with the highest medical skill which the province supplied. As soon as his illness became known, Prince Potemkin, the princely and unprincipled favorite of Catherine, then resident in Cherson, sent his own physician to attend him; and no effort was spared to preserve a life so valuable to the world. Still he went worse and worse.

On the 17th, that alarming fit recurred; and although, as on the former occasion, the state of complete insensibility lasted only a short time, it evidently affected his brainand from that moment the gravity of his peril was understood by himself, if not by those about him. On the 18th, he went by faith in the Redeemer, and looks forward again the next. From this place, Howard worse rapidly. A violent hiccuping came with a joyful hope to a purer "rest, which went down the Dnieper to Cherson, where on, attended with considerable pain, which day, when it was allayed by means of copious

> to see him his most intimate friend, Admiral the service of the empress. During his singular beauty attracted general attention. himself considering it at first serious, no though not acquainted with the French lanspect, I am persuaded, would save many ing his friend for several days, Priestman quis had not the laugh on his side. During more lives than the parade of medicines in began to feel uneasy, and went off to his the conversation, there entered an old peas-Howard sitting at a small stove in his bed- a neighbor of Schappach's. The doctor di-

self on very different grounds, from the leaves them worse than Judaism, or even was only a physician to the poor; but their a man as I am lower his diet, who has been charge of breaking the Sabbath. He rea- Paganism, without any law or provision importunities increasing, and reports arriv- accustomed for years to live upon vegeta-

> the clothes, and Howard always thought the dying martyr at length overcame his reluctinfection was then communicated to him. ance, and he set forth

long and how fervently he had prayed for

Toward evening, Admiral Priestman returned from a successful application; with this result Howard appeared highly gratified, and soon after his arrival retired to rest. Priestman, conscious now of the imminency of the danger, would leave him alone no more, but resolutely remained, and sat at the bedside. Although still sensible, Howard had now become too weak to converse. After a long silence, during which he seemed lost in profound meditation, he recovered for the letter which had just before come to hand-evidently the subject of his thoughts -out of his bosom, he gave it to the admiral to read; and when the latter had glanced it self quotes from a previous author:through, said tenderly: "Is not this comfort for a dying father?" These were almost the last words he uttered. Soon after, he fell into a state of unconsciousness, the calm of sleep, of an unbroken rest-but even then the insensibility was more apparent than real, for, on Admiral Mordvinoff, who arrived just in time to see the last of his illustrious friend, asking permission to send for a certain doctor, in whom he had great faith, the patient gave a sign which implied consent; but before this person could arrive he had fallen off. Howard was dead!

There were once assembled, in Doctor Michael Schuppach's laboratory, a great many distinguished persons, some to consult stand still, or move till it come to c; then to Early on the morning of the 20th, came him, and some out of curiosity. Among them were many French ladies and gentlemen, and Priestman-a Russianized Englishman in a Russian prince, with his daughter, whose sojourn at Cherson, Howard had been in the A young French Marquis attempted, for the habit of almost daily intercourse with his amusement of the ladies, to display his wit essentials, that humanity and good policy gallant ex-countryman. When taken ill, not on the miraculous doctor; but the latter, lodgings to learn the cause. He found ant, meanly dressed, with a snow-white beard, was ill, set about preparing the medicine for If this proposition had been drawn up by Colossians and Galatians refer not to the of Bender had just fallen into the power of po Lord, it would have less surprised me toan but only to the ceremonial rasis and lessivals advanced to allow the army to push forward fully conscious that death was nigh. He now deprived of one subject of his wit, and of the Jews, which in the plural are often until spring, the commander of the imperial fully conscious that death was nigh. He now deprived of one subject of his wit, and of the Jews, which in the plural are often until spring, the commander of the imperial fully conscious that death was nigh. He now deprived on one subject of his officers knew now that he was not to die in Egypt; therefore chose to turn his jokes against the the first time I remember to have ever seen styled "sabbaths," or days of rest. This is their friends in Cherson. That city was con- mind still reverted to the solemn thought of Michael, was preparing something for his short time to live; my mode of life has ren- and gave him a kiss. She then presented dered it impossible that I should get rid of him with the gold which was on the salver,

THE NEGLECTED BIBLE.

John Howe, in a sermon on the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, thus pro-

And a little to enforce all this, it may not, the Scriptures. And in that sermon he falls

And he takes up the Bible from its cushion, and seems as if he were going away

And then he personates God again to the people: "Say you so? Well! I will try Scarcely had he departed on his strange you a while longer; and here is my Bible For a day or two, Howard remained un- mission, when a letter arrived from England, for you; I will see how you will use sit; conscious of his danger; feeling only a written by a gentleman who had just been whether you will love it more, whether you down to Leicester to see young Howard, will value it more, whether you will observe it more, whether you will practice it more, and live more according to it."

By these actions, as the doctor told me, he put all the congregation into so strange a posture as he never saw any congregation in his life. The place was a mere "Bochim," the people generally, as it were, deluged in their own tears; and he told me himself, when he got out, and was to take his horse again to be gone, he was fain to hang a quarter of an hour upon the neck of his horse weeping, before he had the power to mount; so strange an impression was there upon him, his recovery, and especially during this last and generally upon the people, upon having been thus expostulated with for the neglect of the Bible.

PIRST IDEA OF THE BLECTRIC TELEGRAPH

Since the success of the Magnetic Telegraph, various claimants have come forward to contest the honor of the discovery of the original idea. By a paragraph in the London Philosophical Journal, translated from a German work by Schwenter, and published a moment his presence of mind, and taking in 1636, it will appear that the crude idea of the Electric Telegraph was entertained previous even to that date, for Schwenter him-

> "How two people might communicate with each other at a distance by means of a Magnetic Needle: If Claudius were at Paris and Johannes at Rome, and one wished to carry some information to the other, each must be provided with a Magnetic Needle so strongly touched with the Magnet, that it may be able to move the other, from Rome to Paris. Now, suppose that Johannes and Claudius have each a compass divided into an alphabet according to the number of the letters, and always communicated with each other at 6 o'clock in the evening; then. (after the needle had turned 31 times from the sign which Claudius had given to Johannes,) if Claudius wished to say to Johannes, · Come to me, he might make his needle o, then to M; and so forth. If, now, the needle of Johannes compass moved at the same time to the same letters, he could easily write down the words of Claudius and understand his meaning. This is a pretty invention; but I do not believe that a magnet of such power could be found in the world.

HERE MY MOTHER KNELT WITH ME.

The Rev. Mr. Knill, well known to the religious world in connection with Russia. was the child of a pious mother. Among his letters he gives the following interesting

"After spending a large portion of my life in foreign lands, I returned again to visit my native villager. Both of my parents died while I was in Russis, and their house is now occupied by my brother. The furniture remains just the same as when I was achoy, and at night I was accommodated with the same bed in which I had often slept before: but my busy thoughts would not let me sleep. I was thinking how God had led me through in the journey of life. At last the light of the morning darted through the little window and then my eye caught the spot where my sainted mother, forty years before, took my hand and said, Come, my dear kneel down with me, and I will go to prayer. This come pletely overcame me. Leeemed to hear the very tones of her voice. I recollected some of her expressions, and I burst into tears, and arose from my bed, and fell upon my knees. just on the spot where my mother kneeled and L thanked God that I had buce a praying more

138

The Sabbath Recorder.

Bench O.M.

New York, February 13, 1851.

"OBLIGATION OF THE SABBATH."

We commence this week the publication of a Sabbath Discussion, which appears to have grown out of the Philadelphia Mayor's practice of holding courts on Sunday morning. We take it from the Christian Chroni cle. The disputants are unknown to us. but the Lord of the Sabbath has his eye upon them; and our most fervent prayer is, that He will guide each of them into the way of truth more perfectly. We consider it our duty not to let the discussion pass without some strictures of our own.

The remark of "J. N. B.," that the Decalogue" makes no designation of the day; it fixes only the proportion of time," is one which no man of common discernment would make, if he had ever undertaken a critical analysis of the Fourth Commandment. His opponent answers him very well, as far as his own principles will allow him to do; but being restricted by them from dating the Sabbath any farther back than the giving of the Manna, (Exod. 16,) he fails to do it ef fectually. What is it, which the Fourth Commandment requires us to keep holy? A certain day, which is called "the rest day." But whose rest day? The commandment plainly tells us whose. "The rest of the Lord thy God;" meaning the rest which the Lord thy God observed. Whatever day it was, therefore, which Jehovah himself ob served as a rest day, that is the one which the Fourth Commandment tells us to remem ber. That is the one which it requires us to keep holy in its weekly returns. That i the one in which we are commanded to do no work. For that, and that only, is the one which God blessed and sanctified. But "J. N. B." appears to labor under the mistake, that the rest day of the Fourth Commandment is not necessarily that particular day which God himself observed as a rest, but simply any day of the septenary cycle which may be designated, by miracle or otherwise, as our rest day. According to his doctrine, therefore, the Israelites were required to remember and keep holy, not Jehovah's rest day, but one which Jehovah. by the giving of the Manna, designated to them as their rest day. By the same rule, the Fourth Commandment requires Christians to observe some one day of the septenary cycle, which by miracle—the resurrection of the Saviour-shall be designated to them as their rest day. Thus the fictitious distinctions of "Jewish Sabbath" and "Christian Sabbath" are made out without any difficulty. But O how God's Word is tortured to make out this doctrine! In all the spirit of brotherly love, we entreat "J. N. B." to review his position once more.

Jehovah did not designate the seventh day to the Israelites as their Sabbath. It was his own Sabbath which he enjoined upon them to commemorate. And we invite "J. N. B.'s" particular attention to the fact, that God always speaks of the weekly Sabbath as his own, while those monthly and annual seasons of rest, which He had not himself first kept, but were simply appointed to them, are designated as theirs. Of the weekly Sabbath, thus: "The Sabbath of no transgression." the Lord thy Go³." Exod. 20: 10. "My Sabbaths shall ye keep." Exod. 31: 13 "The eunuous that keep my Sabbaths." Isa. 56: 4. "My holy day." Isa. 58: 13 But of the ceremonial, thus: "Ye shall celebrate your Sabbaths." Lev. 23: 32 "The land shall enjoy her Sabbaths, because it did not rest in your Sabbaths." Lev. 26: 34, 35. The Sabbaths of the Passover, of the feast of First Fruits, of the feast of Trumpets, and of the great day of Atone-"I will cause to cease her Sabbaths." Hos. had observed, while the others He had not.

week was Jehovah's rest day. He knows spring, the acting forces, in the development very well, that it was the seventh—the last of society, laws, customs and governments. day of the first week of time. He knows The moving, controlling spirits of society, very well; that that was the day on which are here revealed to us in their every day, God ceased from his labors; and that that, working garb. It informs us how they have and that only, was the day upon which God from small beginnings, struggled up through put his blessing. This is a historical fact. difficulties, to high stations, and command-And with this "fixed fact," attested to the ing influence. The intellectual and moral Israelites anew by the falling of the Manna, lights that have shone in different periods of and standing out in bold relief from the in- the world's history, are thus perpetuated spired history committed to their care, how and become so many ever-burning lamps to puerile the remark, that "from the Deca- guide our feet. logue alone no man could determine when the week should begin or end." To which graphy should be of the right kind, with a we reecho the apt reply of his antagonist, right subject. It should be of the greatly "Most profound and undisputed truth!" good—not of the greatly mean. It should He might as well say, that the great feast of be of those characters that attract to good-Expiation was not necessarily on the tenth ness and greatness-not of those the influday of the month Tiri, because from the law erice of whose polluting examples can be enjoining the feast alone no one could tell when the month should begin or end; or, that the commandment enjoining him to honor his father and mother, did not require him to honor this man and this woman in particular, because from the Decalogue alone

Saturday-and nothing else. If we are un- cesses of thought-the influence of emotions der the same law to Christ, Saturday, and not and passions—the power of will, persever-Sunday, is the Christian's Sabbath. The ance, and unity of purpose—the force of high idea of a sabbatic institution, apart from the and holy aims. Who has not felt the differday sanctified and blessed, is a theological ence between the biography that treats only chimera. At the close of his creative opera- of dry outward facts and that which lets us tions, God blessed the day, not the rest. into the inner life of the individual? We There is no other sabbatic institution, except want biographies that will spread out before what grows out of, or is the result of, the us, like a map, the intellectual and moral exblessing put upon the seventh day; so that cellencies of their subjects; that will open if the blessing upon that day be revoked, the to us their hearts; that will permit us to walk institution has no farther existence. In fact, arm in arm, talk face to face with them, the term Sabbath, as used in the fourth com- breathe the same air which they breathed, mandment, is not the name of an institution feel the same rays of light and heat which at all; it means nothing more nor less than warmed and cheered them.

rest. It is a Hebrew term anglicized. Substitute for it the term rest, at the same time translating the commandment according to cial, political, intellectual and moral lights the definite accuracy of the original, and this of the world? Such individuals have put hallucination of Puritanism, that the Decalogue "fixes only the proportion of time," will be at once dispelled. "Remember the day of the Rest [the day which Jehovah observed as such] to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but and still another in benevolence, while, perday the seventh is the Rest of the Lord thy haps, now and then one seems to shine God [the rest which he observed;] in it thou forth with all of the graces combined. On shalt not do any work, &c.; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested on day the tions, portrayed therein, kindling in his own seventh, [a fact attested in Gen. 2:3;] wherefore the Lord blessed the day of the Rest, and sanctified it." Can any sane man read this, and say that the Decalogue "makes no designation of the day?"

in Eden the first Sabbath kept by man was acter as to create abhorrence, and the readthe first day after his own creation," is not er is constantly on his guard, and reads with very obvious; but from the connection in a like object. How few ever read the life which he introduces it, it would seem that he of a Napoleon, a Cæsar, or an Alexander, intended it as a sort of insinuation, that it was not the seventh day of the week. The fact spirits an influence that was incessantly that Adam had not yet been in existence a pointing to the marshaling of armies, the conweek, and that it was to him but the first of a quering opposing nations, and the conseperiod of seven days, is nothing to the purpose. The week had certainly been six sions, and a conqueror's crown. On the days in continuance, and it was therefore the other hand, who reads the life of a seventh day of the week, though to him but | Washington, without feeling an impulse to the first of his own existence. No doubt pattern after his inflexible virtues, without many a man could be found now-a-days, who imbibing somewhat of the love of liberty, first drew the breath of life some time be- the devotion to country, that characterized tween Friday night and Saturday morning, his life? Win, reads the life of a Howard, so that the Saturday was the first day of his without beling his heart softening and exexistence. But no good almanac maker ever thought, on that account, that it was any thing else than the seventh day of the week.

The remark of "J. N. B." that, on the supposition that the Sabbath is blotted out, there is no law or institution for public worship in the New Testament; that men may oursue their worldly labor without cessation; Christian worship may be maintained, interrupted, or abandoned, at pleasure; and that the the page of science or ancient lore, his eagle religion of Christ, which was above all others intended to unite, fraternize, and spiritualize cloud-capped summit, far beyond the reach the human race, leaves them worse than Ju- of mortal ken, unaided by science's teledaism, or even Paganism, without any law or provision whatever for the accomplish- of a kindred ambition? Who reads the ment of its magnificent design"-is one which precious biographical sketches contained in deserves the solemn consideration of those who array themselves against this holy institution. But "J. N. B.," who, for the life of him, cannot put his finger upon the law which says, 'Remember the first day of the week to keep it holy,' should first take the mote out of his own eye. "Where no law is, there is

We shall continue our strictures next week

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time; Footprints, that perhaps another. Sailing o'er life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,

Seeing, shall take heart again. [Longfellow

Biography, the personal history of life and character, is an interesting and instructive ment, are expressly distinguished from "the branch of literature. It gives us an account Sabbath of the Lord." Lev. 23: 3, 37, 38. of those who have traveled before us the journey of life. It is the best substitute we 2:11 The Jews still observe the weekly can have for the personal presence of the Sabbath. But the only foundation for this great and good who have passed from the important distinction lies in the fact that the earth. Their deeds and experience are weekly Sabbath is one which God himself here recorded for our perusal and pattern Biography gives us practical representations We now ask "J. N. B." which day of the of virtues and vices. In it we see the main-

In order to have a goodly influence, biowarded off only by the experienced, the

purified in thought, the established in virtue. Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As, to be dreaded, needs but to be seen; But, seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Vicious associations and contemplations no one could tell who his father or mother become doubly seductive when connected with and supported by the example of a If, then, it was his own Sabbath—the rest great name. The biography that tells only which He himself has kept—which Jehovah or mostly of outward circumstances, accicommanded the Israelites to remember, and dental distinctions, the pomp and splendor keep holy in its weekly returns, the idea of of office and station, or of whatever pertains "J.N.B." that "the decalogue knows no to the outward man, is not the kind that is thing of Saturday," is manifestly false. It most needed. We need the biography that does spjoin the Saturday—though not as gives the inward workings of mind—the pro- towns FOUR FIFTHS.

of the right kind of biographies of the soin practice various abstract truths which lie scattered throughout natural and revealed religion-have reduced them to a concrete form. We see one excelling in patience, another in justice, another in temperance reading the lives of such, who does not feel the varied emotions, passions, and aspirabreast, a longing after like excellencies? Similar, to a great extent, is the influence upon the mind in reading the portraiture of the characters of the mean, the wicked, unless there is care, on the part of the bio-What "J. N. B." means by saying that grapher so to unfold the deformities of charwithout having insensibly infused into their quent sacking of towns, triumphal procespanding, taking in and desiring the relief of all the objects of misery and crime? Who exclaiming as he reads, "I, too, will be a reformer ?" Who reads of a Burritt, without feeling his soul vibrate in harmony with nightly vigils pored in deep cogitations over eve of youthful hope intently fixed on fame's moral and religious excellence—the Proph- | be had. ets and Apostles-and, above all, after a conformily of life to the one great modelthe model which we may always approach, but never reach—Jesus Christ, our Savior?

Biography is eminently calculated to en list our feelings and call out our sympathies, Instructive truths are revealed to us, not as mere abstractions, but clothed with humanity. It thus easily operates upon our sensibility, awakening passions, causing us to like or dislike, love or hate. It affects us, not so much because its subjects are rich or poor. white or black, tall or short, as because it represents them as thinking and feeling, willing and suffering—as noble or ignoble virtuous or vicious. It is life acting upon life, becoming, thus, a powerful auxiliary in the development of character.

Such being their influence, proper, well-written biographies should evidently claim a light, trashy literature of the day. The wise, the great, and the good, should be experience. We should heed their counsels, mark well the eminence which they have attained for us in the world's progress, and the responsibilities resting upon us to advance ourselves and the world to a still higher and brighter destiny.

TEMPERANCE IN RHODE ISLAND.—The State the following statistics:-

Decrease of the quantity of liquor used, according to a computation made on the most reliable data to be ascertained, was reported as follows:-

• •				
S. Kingstown	15-16 m	oney annually	v saved	\$90 no
Coventry,	11-12	" "		12,00
Foster,	29-30		"	16,00
Slatersville,	99-100	a a	**	8,00
N. Scituate,	75-100	11 II	46	15,00
Little Compton,	90-100	and the second	• "	10,00
Johnston,	80-100		"	11,00
Bristol,	70-100	11 11	**	13,00
Warren,	90-100	"	44	
Westerly,	80-100	u u	4	16,00 9,00
		F 2 4 4 5 5 7 5 7 5		,

The proportion of the families reported as temperate averages in these and other

PLAN OF BMANCIPATION.

Among the plans which have been devised for the purpose of meeting the great difficulties which surround this question, says the Colonization Herald, Hon. David Sears proposes that the proceeds of the public lands shall be used for the extinction of Slavery, and that all children born after a certain period be free. In one of Mr. Sears' late communications on the subject of emancipation

"The last Census of the United States gave 420,000 as the number of female slaves under 10 years of age, and 390,000 as raise \$800,000 by a State Tax, and the \$300,the number of female slaves between the 000 by rate-bill instead of a Poll Tax. ages of 10 and 20 years. The plan propos-Who can estimate the influence, the value, ed contemplates the purchase of one or both of these classes at a price to be agreed It is estimated that, at their present average value, they could be bought and emancipated at a cost much less than the expense of the last war with Great Britain, and less than the cost of the late war in Mexico."

The plan is as follows:-

1. Congress to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the extinction of slavery.

2. Commissioners to be appointed by Conress to negotiate with the Legislatures of the Slave States, for the purchase of female slaves under ten years of age, and also, if necessary, female slaves under twenty years of age, and with instruction to close a contract with any one of said States which may agree to accept the terms of their commission. The money to be paid to the States, and to be by them apportioned.

3. Female slaves so purchased are to b ree; and their issue are to be free. 4. All children born after 18- are to b free, within the State so contracting.

IMPORTANT PEACE MOVEMENT

In the Senate of the United States, on th 5th inst., Mr. Foote, from the Committee o Foreign Relations, in response to a petition from the American Peace Society, and seve ral hundred other petitions from various and widely distant parts of the country, reported the following preamble and resolution, which if adopted by Congress, as there is every reason to think it will be, cannot fail to have an important and favorable influence upon the diplomacy of this nation, and of every other nation on the face of the earth:

Whereas, Appeals to the sword for determination of national controversies are always productive of immense evils; and whereas, the spirit and enterprise of the age, reads of a Luther or a Melancthon, without but more especially the genius of our own Government, the habits of our people, and the highest permanent prosperity of our Rereads of some intellectual youth, who with sistent with the national honor and the security of our rights to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of war hereafter:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this body, it would be proper and desirable for the Government of the United States, whenscopic vision, without feeling the kindlings ever practicable, to secure, in its treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires all future misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily the Bible, without frequent aspirations after adjusted by amicable negotiation in the first a conformity of life to the great models of instance, before a resort to hostilities shall

DISPERSION OF COLORED CHURCHES.

The Evening Post says that the Baptist Colored Church at Buffalo has suffered a large diminution of its members in conse quence of the Fugitive Slave Law. One hundred and thirty of the communicants, as we are informed by the pastor, left the place from fear of arrest on the charge of being fugitive slaves, and have passed over to Canada. The Methodist Church, in the same place, has also lost a considerable number of its members from the same cause. There is said to be among these more disposition to make a stand and to evade or resist the law than among their Baptist brethren. Somebody had advised them to arm themselves and defend their liberty. The Baptist pastor, however, told his people that he found in the Gospel examples which justified running away, but no examples which warranted fighting. The Colored Baptist Church at corresponding attention in all of our reading Rochester, which formerly numbered one -should occupy a prominent place in all of hundred and fourteen communicants, has our libraries—should take the place of the lost them all except two, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. The pastor, a native Kentuckian, was the first to flee, and the whole flock followed him. The Colored thus permitted to greet us in our quiet hours, Baptist Church at Detroit has lost eightypermitted to accompany us all along the four of its members from the same cause. journey of life, and strew our pathway with They abandon their homes and their occuthe rich gems of wisdom, gathered from long pations, sell such property as they cannot conveniently carry with them, and seek refuge in Canada. Meantime the number of heed their warnings, as they point to the rocks, persons escaping from their masters does shoals, and quicksands of life. We should not seem to be essentially lessened by the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Since it was passed, we are informed, from the same source which furnishes us with the particulars already given, eighty-seven fugitive slaves from the South have passed through Buffalo, on their way to Canada.

s annual meeting at Providence last week. Noel has baptized 156 persons since he has The good cause seems to be flourishing in been the pastor of the John Street Church, that little State. Among the encouraging London. Among them has been one barthings brought forward at the meeting, were rister-at-law, one lieutenant of the navy, one cripple, one half deaf and dumb, and five Sunday-School teachers. Others are now waiting for immersion. Half of this number are supposed to be from the Church of England.

> TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- Wednesday, the 26th day of February inst., is fixed upon for a State Convention by the Political Temperance men of Connecticut, to "review the nominations of the different political parties, and adopt such of them as are pledged to fafor their sanction or rejection."

New York FREE SCHOOLS. In the Assembly of New York, on the 6th inst., Mr. T. H. Benedict, Chairman of the Committee on Schools, reported a bill to raise \$800,000 by a State Tax for the support of Common Schools, and to substitute a Poll Tax for the old rate bill. It is estimated that the Poll by nearly all of the members of Congress,

Tax will amount to \$800,000-from 75 to 90 the President and Cabinet, Justices of the cents per capita which, with the \$800,000 Supreme Court, officers of the Executive Defrom the School Fund, will amount in the partment, &c. Mr. Gurley preached from aggregate to \$1,400,000. On the other side, the text, " The last enemy that shall be de-Mr. Burroughs reported a bill, from the mi- stroyed is death." The corpse was deposited nority of the same Committee, proposing to in the Congressional burying ground.

An Opening in HAYTI.—It is said that th Commune of Dodden, in Hayti, with a popu lation of from four to six thousand, has virtu ally thrown off Romanism, and is prepared to receive evangelical Protestant minister in place of the discarded priests. Rev. Ar thur Waring, a gentleman who has spen several years in that commune, is now i this country, and has publicly presented th claims of that field. The American and For eign Christian Union has in contemplation mission to that region.

REVIVAL AT AN INDIAN MISSION.—The Christian Advocate and Journal speaks of revival of religion in connection with the Onondaga Indian Mission. "A goodly number" are represented as having found peace Convention of Maryland in favor of a line of in believing, and hot less than forty are said to be seeking the Lord. "The Indian school is likewise in a prosperous condition, the average number being as high as forty, and the attendance quite uniform."

REVIVAL IN INDIANA.—A writer in the Central Christian Herald mentions a revival at Terre Haute, Indiana, in connection with which upwards of fifty persons give evidence of having passed from death unto life. He

"The work is proving its genuineness by reconciling the alienated, awakening sluggisl disciples, and reclaiming the backslider-and especially by transforming hardened and im penitent men into humble followers of the meek and lowly Jesus."

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS.—A bill has passed the Illinois House of Representatives, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in quatities less than one quart, unless sold by druggists and physicians, in good faith, favor of a Military Academy like West Point for mechanical, medicinal, or sacramental in one of the South Western States. Mr. purposes. If sold to an adult, the fine is \$25 Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Republic, as well as the claims of humanity and for every breach of the law, and if to a minor lations, to which had been referred memorials the precepts of our holy religion, all require under the age of eighteen years, the penalty in favor of adopting some substitute for war a universal brotherhood? What young man the adoption of every feasible measure con- is not less than \$30 or more than \$100. The as a means of settlement of national difficulact also repeals all former laws upon the ties, reported a resolution declaring, as the subject, and completely destroys the license opinion of the Senate, that in all treaties of

> A MELANCHOLY CASE.—The Wilmington (Delaware) Gazette states that Professor Ansley, a young man of fine acquirements, whose classical attainments are well attested in work entitled "Elements of Literature, or ar Introduction to the Study of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres," published in 1849, by Lip- der consideration, and a final motion to lay pincott & Co., of Philadelphia, died in that it on the table passed. Several Territorial city on Monday last, after being found in an Bills were reported, and referred to Comalmost frozen condition, in an old hovel, with mittee of the Whole. A joint resolution ada bottle of whisky by his side. He recently mitting A. W. Babbitt to a seat as a delegate held the position of Professor in St. Mary's from the territory of Utah, was referred to College at Wilmington, from which he was the Committee on Elections. The House removed on account of his inebriate habits. then went into Committee on Territorial He continued, however, his course of dissi- Business, and after a short time spent in conpation, until he was reduced to a condition sidering the bill authorizing Oregon and Minof utter destitution-houseless and homeless, nesota to dispose of their school lands, the friendless and penniless—he was driven to Committee rose, and the House adjourned. the extreme of starvation, wandering about, seeking shelter wherever chance directed

> Mormons on Beaver Island.—By the las mail from Mackinac, says the Detroit Tribune of January 30, we hear that Col. Whistler, the Commandant of the 4th Regiment on duty at this station, received a letter or statement from some person at Mackinac, sworn to before Justice O'Mally, to the effect that the Mormons on Beaver Island were a lawless, reckless band-disregarding the laws of the Mexico-he having been elected as a Repre-United States-treating the flag of our coun- resentative under a State organization. try with disrespect, and raising an ensign of eral small bills were reported, but no subtheir own; and that it needed the interposi- ject of much interest acted upon tion of the United States troops to protect the rights of our Government. FROM OREGON. The Empire City brought

news from Oregon to the middle of December. The people there were in earnest about a Railroad to connect the Willamette Val ley with the Columbia River, with its termi nus at some point approachable by large vessels. The whole cost, it has been estimatted, will not be over \$500,000, and it is proposed to divide that sum into one thousand shares at \$500 each. It is thought that i can be completed in twelve months. Gov. Gaines had delivered his Message to the Territorial Legislature. He advocates a liberal policy on the part of the General Government in the donation of lands to actual settlers; also liberal provisions for educatien. He asks the passage of a law for the protection of the Indian tribes. The Gen- ed. A bill was introduced to establish a LABORS OF BAPTIST NOEL.—The English eral Government has appointed a Board of branch mint in California. The bill to en-Temperance Society of Rhode Island held Baptist Reporter says that Rev. Baptist W. Commissioners to treat with the Indians for force discipline, and promote go the relinquishment of their right to the soil. in the navy, was brought up, and after slight He advocates a revision of the taxes, and amendment ordered to be engrossed. The many other laws necessary and proper to question of Mr. Winthrop's right to a seat promote the general prosperity of the Ter- was farther discussed, and finally tabled. ritory. In conclusion, he feelingly announ. The bill granting land to Missouri for the ces the death of the late President Taylor, and congratulates the Legislature on the passage of all the compromise measures of the last Congress.

> SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE BRITISH CONSUL The correspondence between the Governor of South Carolina and the British Consul. has been referred to a Select Committee of about the bill to establish a Board of Ac. the Legislature, chosen from the Charleston counts. delegation, with the power to sit during the recess of the Legislature. It is believed that blacks will be abandoned, or probably modified so as to conform to an enactment in vessels from sunset to sunrise.

Proceedings in Congress Last Week SECOND-DAY, Feb. 3

There was nothing done by either House, except to attend the funeral of Mr. Kaufman of Texas. The exercises took place in the Hall of Representatives, and were attended

THIRD-DAY, Feb. 4.

In the SENATE, numerous petitions were presented. Among them was one from a citizen of Missouri, setting forth that his slave was in the service of the United States Quare ter Master at Fort Leavenworth, and through the negligence of the United States officers, the slave fled and was lost to the master. He asks the value of the slave from the United States; referred to Committee on Claims. Mr. Hall presented a petition from Lynn, Mass., for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; also one from Danvers, Mass., asking that the petitioners be relieved from liabilities for penalties for not aiding in carrying the Fugitive Slave Law into execution. Mr. Borland presented the memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas, asking Congress to take appropriate steps towards the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Pierce presented the memorial of the members of the Constitutional steamers to Liberia. The bill in relation to the apprizal of dutiable goods, was adopted. The California Land Claim Bill occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House, the Bill to establish Branch Mints in New York and San Francisco occupied the whole day. The N. Y. Mint was voted down, and a substitute was proposed to that part of the bill relating to San Francisco, which was prefaced by stating that at the last Session provision was made for cutting the gold assayed in California into ingots of \$50, \$100, and \$500, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; such ingots to be received for Government dues, &c. The substitute provides penalties against counterfeiting these bars or ingots, and prescribes certain regulations in regard to them. It was adopted in Committee, and reported to the House, when a motion to lay it on the table was negatived, and the House adjourned.

FOURTH-DAY, Feb. 5.

In the SENATE, several petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law were presented. Mr. Borland presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Arkansas in the United States, provision should be made for settling difficulties with foreign nations by arbitration before resorting to war. Joint resolutions distributing the works of Alex. Hamilton and John Adams were passed. The bill in relation to private land claims in California was taken up, and ordered engrossed.

In the House, the Mint Bill was again un-

FIFTH-DAY, Feb. 6. In the SENATE, the Postage Reduction Bill was made a special order for Second-day. Col. Benton's bill to give Missouri two per cent, on the proce ds of the public lands sold within her borders, was defeated-30 to 14. The bill to settle Land Claims in California

In the House, some Territorial Bills were passed, and others reported. Mr. Strong reported against the claim of Wm. S. Messervy to be received as a delegate from New

SIXTH-DAY, Feb. 7. In the SENATE, Mr. Seward presented two petions from Washington county, New York, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Winthrop presented the credentials of Mr. Rantoul, the new Senator from Massachusetts, (who had not yet arrived at the Capital,) and vacated his seat. The Senate spent the session in discussing the question whether Mr. Winthrop is or is not entitled to hold his seat till the arrival of his successor in the Senate chamber, and adjourned without coming to a decision.

The House discussed, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to establish a Board of Accounts, to consist of three Commissioners, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

SABBATH-DAY, Feb. 8.

In the SENATE, several anti-slavery and anti-fugitive-slave-law petitions were present-Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, passed; also the bill to pay Oregon the expenses incurred in the Cayuse war, and a bill granting the New London Railroad Company the right of way across the Custom House lot in New London.

The House did nothing except to talk

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN NEW YORK --the obnoxious law for imprisoning free Many of the Baptist churches in this city and vicinity are now enjoying revival seavor the enactment of a law prohibiting the force at Wilmington, N. C., which requires sons, Every Sunday, of late, there have Liquor Traffic, to be submitted to the people all free colored persons to be on board their been more or less baptisms, and the interest if seems to be increasing.

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General Intelligence.

European News.

The steamer Canada, the arrival of which at Halifax we announced last week, brought European news to Jan. 18.

ing topics likely to engage the early \$8,000. attention of Rarliament. It is confidently asserted, that the Chancellor will have a surplus of no less than four millions sterling for the year. Public feeling is strongly in favor of a large reduction in taxation; and among the most prominent articles named for a reduction of tax, are the window and paper duties.

The screw steamer Nautilus, between Cork and London, was lost on Wednesday night, in a severe gale. Nine lives were

London is said to be rapidly filling up with every conceivable species of adventurers for the forthcoming season.

Louis Napoleon appears to have gained, for the time being, a complete mastery over Gen. Changarnier and the National Assembly.

The French coast has been visited with a fearful gale; 60 merchant vessels put into the port of Cherbourg for safety.

instrumentality of the Austrian and Prussian condition. Commissioners.

command, has been resolved upon.

Accounts from Rome and the Papal States represent a growing apprehension and uneasiness among all classes.

The Risorgimento, of Turin, quotes a letter from Rome, of the 28th, stating that sanguinary quarrels constantly occur between the French and Pontificial troops, and that several of the former had but lately been killed or severely wounded in the quarters of the Borgo and Bonchi. The correspondent adds, that the mob always side with the Papal soldiers on such occasions; and that, in consequence of such occurrences, the French General has thought it prudent to abandon some secondary posts, and to concentrate his men in the vicinity of the Castle of St. Angelo.

The chief actors in the proceedings at Rome, in May, 1849, when the confessionals of the churches were burned, have received sentence; Ciceroacchion and Carbonarella forced labor.

The Chinese Repository says that the inbe retiring, or acting on the defensive.

Fifteen Days Later from California.

The steamship Empire City, with fifteen - days later news from California, and a milat New York on Sixth-day last.

Gorgona, on the Isthmus, was partially destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 25th. The loss was not exactly ascertained. It is supposed that about 80 houses were burned.

The news from California is not important. The following summary, from Alta California, embraces all worth reporting:-

We have one gratifying item. It is the entire cessation of the cholera. At one time it threatened us amazingly, but it has passed away not only from San' Francisco but also from Sacramento City, where it raged most severely for a while. We do not hear of its ravages to any extent elsewhere in the country. The health of our State is excellent.

have died during the month.

vitiate almost all the land titles in this city.

Reports from the mines have been rather scarce, most of those engaged on the rivers during the summer, having gone into the dry diggings, from whom a good account is anticipated next spring.

One of the heaviest gales that has been over the country. But the damage has not and joined the North West Company, and session of the Legislature. The law is not been very great—the most unfortunate effects of it yet known, being the loss of the British | became one of the partners with the late ship Mersey, at the mouth of this Bay.

the labors of those cultivating the soil.

the Legislature.

after, the schooner sailed for Stockton, still Alta California.

Steamboat Disaster.

On Monday morning, January 27th, at o'clock, the steamer John Adams, Capt. W number of passengers, bound for Cincinnati, recent appointment, without any previous no- ter went down in about 60 feet of water. tice, of a new Catholic Bishop for Ireland. She had about 90 or 100 deck passengers, a The Baltimore ship Franconia was wreck- few of whom only were saved. The cabin, ed off Holyhead on the 11th ult. Her cargo in breaking from the hull, separated in the of tobacco, captain, chief mate, and 11 hands, | middle, which doubtless was the cause of many of the cabin passengers saving their lives. The ladies in the cabin were all saved. After suffering many hours in the water. they were enabled to get ashore at the plantation of a Mr. Carter. The forward portion of the cabin, including the fixtures. floated down to the head of Island 83, where it grounded. About 3 P. M. the "Pevtona" time of her sinking, every one being asleep, The news from the Duchies is, that the and it being so sudden, few were able to get him or her to a private house, and keep them Holsteiners have made an unconditional sur- sufficient clothing to cover themselves, and till an opportunity was offered to bring them render to the King of Denmark, through the many of them are indeed in a most destitute to Baltimore. Here no difficulty was ex-

In Germany it is confidently affirmed that make up the following summary of persons and no representation of the poor negro bea Central Power, with a large army at its on the boat, and the number saved. The ing heeded, their fate is sealed.

number on board was as	TOHOV	vs:—
Cabin passengers		100
Deck "		87
Officers	1	' 11
Crew, firemen and hand	ds	32
	1	
Total	_	230
The number saved, as certained, is as follows:		as can be a
Cabin passengers	,	84
Deck "		5
Officers A		11,
Crew, firemen and hand	ds	7
Total		107
Lost	i	123

The deck passengers were Californians and German and Irish' Emigrants going to Cincinnati. The cargo was also for Cincin-

Blowing up of a Portuguese Frigate.

have been condemned to fifteen months of trophe which occurred on the 29th of Octo-

month, having decoyed a detachment into a men-of-war, gaily decorated with flags, join-created a healousy on the part of Everett, defile in the hills between Taingyuen and ed with the Monte Forte in firing the cus- who contemplated destruction. The eve-Yingteh, and cut the entire body of 200 to tomary salutes. But all these cheerful dem- ning of the murder, he sharpened up a jackpieces. The insurgents seem, however, to onstrations of loyalty and joy, were in a mo- knife, and proceeded to the residence of a drew the attention of all toward the Typa.

flames, was left to indicate the spot where so 40 years of aged, and Miss Sharpe about 30. shortly before she had floated in brilliancy and in apparent safety. Her destruction

was complete. The Donna Maria II. was a teak built ship, about forty years old, strong and capable of much service; but great as is her loss it is nought to the grief and pain for that of nearly the whole of her gallant crew. Of 224 men, 188 perished in the explosion, a. mong whom were the commander, five lieutenants, one midshipman, the assistant surgeon, and the purser.

It is impossible to explain the cause of this horrible catastrophe. From the strict discipline and proper order maintained on board the frigate, carelessness at the time of A number of our most prominent men firing the salute could not have caused it, more especially as the explosion did not take There has been no small degree of dis- place until more than two hours afterward. satisfaction expressed on account of an opin- and no signs of fire were heard of by the ion from the Supreme Court, which goes to survivors; neither were they observed on the U.S. ship Marion, auchored close to her, Our business men have awakened to the nor at the Typa fort. These circumstances importance of the fine field opened for lead to the belief that the explosion was efwhaling from this port, as the emporium. feeted by the means of fire purposely placed Unfortunately, the first vessel fitted out for in the magazine; but by whom, or how, God that business, the Popmunuett, has been lost. only knows; and it is probable that it will never be discovered.

DEATH OF ONE OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S 20, at Mayville, Chautauque County, N. Y. trade west of the Rocky Mountains, and in control of the local government. When the Agriculture begins to take form and order, company with Mr. Hunt, of St. Louis, Mr. new law comes into operation, there will be and good results are reported as attending McK. made the overland route to the mouth a uniform three-pence (five cent) rate of The election in Sacramento resulted fa- tempted and full of perils, and remained at the British Provinces, including Nova Scotia, been paid \$5,000 damages by the corporavorably for the Whigs. Both parties claim Astoria until it was surrendered by McDou. New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince tion. A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—Some time in peace, Mr. McKenzie exerted himself to sethe month of July or August last, the Ameri- cure for the United States the exclusive each, will go free. Papers for the United can schooner Jupiter, Capt. Snow, arrived trade of Oregon, but after a long negotiation States will go free to the lines. at the Island of Dominique, (one of the with Mr. Astor, and through him with Messrs. group of the Marquesas Islands,) and remain- Madison, Gallatin, and other leading indied there for several weeks. While at the viduals in and out of office, the matter was Island of Dominique, the captain and mate abandoned, and Mr. McKenzie, in March induced five females, one of whom was the 1821, joined the Hudson Bay Company, and queen of the bay, and only fourteen years was immediately appointed one of the Counof age, and the others the daughters of cil and Chief Factor. In August 1825 he ters of Feather River, snow has fallen to the chiefs, to go on board the schooner, by some was married to Adelegonde Humbert (who depth of 12 or 14 feet, and cold is so intense false pretense, and, soon after they were on survives him,) and was shortly after appoint- that eighteen out of a party of nineteen men, board, got under way, and forcibly, and ed Governor. At this time he resided at froze to death in one night, and sixty or sevagainst the will of the females, brought them Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, where he enty mules. The snow fell so rapidly that to San Francisco. During the voyage the fe- continued to reside until 1832 in active and the wood was all covered, and they were their arrival here, they were treated still large fortune. In August of the following freezing; but even that did not save them. worse, so much so that all of them jumped year he came to reside in Maysville, where It is known that over two hundred men re-

ANOTHER FUGITIVE CASE IN PHILADELretaining the females on board. The cap- PHIA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of last tives were afterwards taken to San Fran- Sixth-day gives the particulars of the arrest The Boston Times says that a vast number cisco, by Col. Hays, and upon being taken of another alledged fugitive from Slavery- of ten cent counterfeited coins have been is before the Justices of the Supreme Court, a colored female, who was arrested under sued from a secret mint of Connecticut were ordered to go free. Capt. Snow and the name of Mahala, but whose real name They bear the dates, respectively, of 1848, his mate, Coleman, were also arrested, and appears to be Tamor Williams, and who is are well executed, and are passed without after an examination, committed for trial, for the mother of six children, the youngest at any difficulty. The principal feature provthe papers being chiefly filled with the excit- the vessel, in the Bay. Bail was fixed at | Wm. T. J. Purnell, of Worcester county, of the circle of stars around the figure of Maryland, and it is admitted by the claimant Liberty, which the genuine ten-cent pieces

that she has been absent from him since have. These bogus coins have been tested. nia, and the oldest daughter appears to be fusible, with a plating of silver. about 17 years of age. Her husband is in custody of the law, and it is alleged that H. Jones, with a heavy freight and a large he is the slave of another person in the same county, who will probably claim him. Mawhen near the head of island 82, struck a hala was arrested in Kensington. She residsnag or stump, and sank in two minutes. ed there, and her hushand owned the house, A slight sensation has been created by the The cabin parted from the hull, and the lat- in which she lived. She has been a member of the Union Methodist Church since the birth of her first child, and is apparently about forty years of age.

When five of her children, three of whom are mere infants, were brought into the room where she was sitting, large drops of perspiration stood upon her face, indicating the intense agony of mind she was suffering.

came along and took the passengers on Ann's Counties, Md., and Baltimore City, load with Johnson, and then through Johnboard from that part of the wreck, when for some mouths past. The gang were final- son's lungs. The Irishman has been arshe proceeded with all possible haste to ly ferreted out, and two ringleaders, named rested. the other portion of the wreck, where Moffit and Price, and several auxiliaries, she took all on board with the exception of have been arrested, held to bail, or commit-Captain Jones and his family, Mr. Wilson, ted to answer for their outrages. Their the mate, and a few others. Owing to the plan of operations has been to catch an unwary negro boy or girl in the country, take perienced in selling them to the numerous From Captain Shalcross and others, we slave dealers with whom that city is cursed,

Campbell showed a legal bill of sale made ferred. out in the names of Mossit and Price, in which it was evidenced that they had paid

and the suicide of the murderer, took place 25 years. in the town of Penfield, about eight miles from Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday night, Jan. The Boletine de Govorne, of Nov. 16, gives 26. The person murdered was a young the following account of a dreadful catas. lady of respectable family, named Sarah Sharpe. The murder's name was John Everett, the husband of Miss Sharpe's sister. It seems that a guilty intimacy had ex-That day being the anniversary of the isted between the parties for several years. surgents in the province of Canton gained a birth day of his majesty the King Consort, Lately a man named Charles Edwards had victory over the imperialists during the was one of national festivity. At noon, the become intimate with Miss Sharpe, which

> At half past 2 o'clock a loud report—a sud- ing. Edwards was also at Mr. Campbell's the New England States, and all printed in son College, and his loss will be deeply reden crash-shaking almost the whole town, house. Everett lurked about the house out- the year 1850. side, wanting to see if Edwards and Miss S.

> > had tied a handkerchief around the lower part of his face, the day being very cold, and when asked who he was, drew his neckcloth down from over his mouth, and replied that ne was employed as "designer for Mr. Bar-He was allowed to proceed a few steps outside the wall, when the guard, thinking he had been deceived, hailed the man and inquired his name. The convict again removed the handkerchief and replied-Why, don't you know me? I am designer for Mr. Barber." This answer was given so coolly and composedly that the convict was al- | altar. lowed to proceed without further embarrassment. It was soon discovered that although the man was not "designer" for Mr. Barber. he was "designer" for himself, and successfully accomplished his design.

Postage in Canada.—A Canada correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that the PARTNERS.—Donald McKenzie (who was Governor General of Canada has received born in Scotland, June 15, 1783,) died Jan. from the Colonial Secretary a dispatch, communicating the assent of the Imperial Cabi-At the age of 17 he came over to Canada net to the Post-Office Law passed in the last continued 8 years with them. In 1809 he proclaimed, though it is expected that it will be in a short time. The Post Office Depart-John Jacob Astor in establishing the fur ment is now only being surrendered to the of the Columbia River, a feat then rarely at- postage for half ounce letters throughout gall to the British. After the restoration of Edward's Island. Exchange newspapers between editors, hitherto charged a copper

> EIGHTEEN MEN FROZEN TO DEATH—The Yuba City correspondent of the Pacific News.

writes as follows under date of Dec. 18th:-From the last reports from the head waoverboard, and endeavored to escape to the the residue of his life was spent. He leaves mained upon the North Fork, with the de- admirers are about to present him with a shore. Having been saved from drowning, thirteen children surviving him by his pre- termination of wintering there, and fears are splendid carriage and horses, worth about they were again taken on board, and, soon sent, and one by a former wife. [Tribune. now entertained that they will all perish. \$2,500.

SUMMARY.

The English general news is unimportant, false imprisonment of the women on board the breast. She is alledged to be the slave of ing their spurious character is the absence 1829. Her childrenwere born in Pennsylva- and found to be a mixture of metals easily

Hon. Benj. W. Crowningshield died suddenly at Boston, on Monday of last week. He was entering the store of Messrs. Waterston, Pray & Co., in Federal street, apparformerly member of Congress from Essex. South District, and was Secretary of the Navy under Madison's administration.

A man named Johnson was shot dead near the village of Belfast, N. Y., Feb. 5. He was going to a mill with a load of grain, and when within a short distance of it, he overtook an Irishman, who asked permission to ride, which was refused by Johnson. He KIDNAPPING IN MARYLAND .- A Baltimore had gone but a few rods when the Irishman letter says that a system of kidnapping has fired upon him with a rifle. The ball passed been carried on between Kent and Queen through the arm of a man who was on the

John A. Quitman, Governor of Mississip pi, resigned his office on Monday of last week, and started for New Orleans on Tuesday, to answer to the charges preferred against him relative to his connection with the Cuban Expedition. The Hon. Mr. Gwinne, President of the Senate, was induct- Institute, formerly known as the Old Roch- which she continued until she was called to join the ed into office as Governor, on Wednesday ester High School, which was very soon church triumphant. the 5th, by subscribing to the Constitutional oath of office.

Mr. Barnabas Bates of New York has A few days since a Mr. Spear, of Kent | memorialized Congress for permission to County, had a servant girl spirited away, contract with Government to carry the mails, and as he did not believe that she had ab- for letters at the rate of two cents pre-paid, sconded, he suspected this kidnapping gang, and newspapers, and all other mailable mat-Accordingly he came to the city, and, by the | ter, at a corresponding reduction. This proaid of an officer, in the course of a day, posal is a reply to the objection taken in found his girl at the slave depot of the Congress to a two-cent rate as being below Messrs. Campbell, West Pratt-St. Messrs. a revenue standard. The petition was re-

Clinton Hubbard, editor of the Kane County Democrat, Ill., was found frozen to \$425 for the girl. Of course, her master de- death near St. Charles, some distance from manded and obtained her, taking her home Chicago, on the 22d ult. He had been to to a somewhat better condition than pulling Chicago, and, not getting upon the cars at the St. Charles junction, probably undertook to walk over the prairie, and perished in the GUILT AND DEATH.—A dreadful murder, cold. He was an exemplary young man of Cumberland River, seriously scalding sev-

> A light was displayed from the bluff of Staten Island, at Fort Tompkins, one night last week, which for brilliancy and clearness surpasses any thing of the kind ever shown in this country. It is an invention of Prof. Grant, to whom Congress appropriated \$5,000 for experimental purposes. The rays of the light were thrown on Castle Garden, a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

> George H. Brown, Esq., of Groton, Mass. commenced making, during the last year, a collection of newspapers. Before the new year came in he had succeeded in obtaining

A locomotive has run over the Erie Road After a few moments of anxious gaze, on were intimate. About 8 o'clock she went from Hornellsville to Cuba, and thus another ment has passed the Senate of Wisconsin, the lifting up of a dense cloud, overpower- out of the door, and but a minute after a link of this great work, fifty miles in length, and is now before the House. A bill for lion of dollars worth of gold dust, arrived ing was the sad spectacle of a burning hull scream was heard, when Campbell and Ed- is completed and in working order. Eight- the same object was lost by one majority in the place of that fine frigate the Donna wards went out and found Miss Sharpe's een miles east from Dunkirk is also ironed while Wisconsin was a Territory. Maria II. The ship had blown up, and but throat severed from ear to ear, and Everett and ready for the locomotive, and of the rea small part of the stern, in possession of the in the same condition. Everett was about maining distance, some 25 or 30 miles only might be proud to live in. Though it has are not ready for the iron.

> One of Allen & Co.'s stages was recently Convict Loose.—One of the convicts in upset on the plank road between Utica and grog shop within its borders. the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., recently Clavville, when four miles from Utica, with managed to procure a citizen's dress, and a full load inside, and five outside, by the has reached the depth of one thousand feet, doffing his own uniform, made his appear- horses shying and throwing the stage over and it is intended to go still deeper. The scribers. To companies of five or less, \$1 50; to comance at the outer gate, dressed in his new a bank of three feet. A gentleman and latest borings indicate that water in abun- panies of ten, and under twenty, \$1 35; to companies garb, and demanded egress. The guard did lady were severely injured; another gentle- dance cannot be far off. not recognize his customer. The convict | man had his shoulder dislocated, and several others were injured.

ing implicated with Pemberton in the rob- Columbia College, New York. bery of the Albany Post Office, has been brought to a close. After a short absence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

thew's Catholic Church was burglariously Donogh estate. entered and robbed of a massive silver cross, four feet high, used in the adornment of the

and when a member of the House, was known as Mr. Levy. He subsequently had his name changed by the Legislature. The Sunday Atlas says he is of African origin.

The Chicago Journal tells a story that the ets for small sums. Western Indians are about to give a stone to the Washington monument, with the inscription—" This step the red man gives the pale face, to build him a path to a better hunting

A petition is circulating in Portland, Me. asking Government to send a national vessel to California, to bring home such citizens as are desirous to return but are unable for want of the needful.

Mr. Pratt, the passenger who had his leg broke in November last, by a collision on the Maine Railroad, at the Medford Branch, has Webster's Dictionary for each School Dis-

sive of two hundred and two false alarms, have occurred in New York city during the past year. Property has been destroyed to the value of \$1,500,000. Rev. Dr. Kitto, known as an accomplished biblical scholar, and as an author, has had a

Two hundred and eighty-eight fires, exclu-

pension of £100 a year granted him by the British Government. A young lady named Adams dropped dead in the Sharpsburgh, Pa., Methodist church, while attending divine worship, on a recent

The locks on the Erie Canal west of Syracuse are to be temporarily enlarged, before the opening of navigation, by lengthening them some thirty feet.

Several of Secretary Webster's New York

Some of the most noted convicts in the Sing Sing Prison have been sent from New York City, and are engaged as follows: Biggs, convicted of sending threatening letters, is engaged in packing saddlery hardware, and preparing it for market. The Confidence Man is pasting in hat tips, being of one arm and hand. Ashley, the forger, is for Jersey, 49 a 51c. for Northern. in the cabinet shop penciling chairs. Niles, lately sent up, is engaged in moulding har-

A dispatch from Elmira, N.Y., says that Christopher Franciscus, an Engineer on the New York and Erie Railroad, who was arrested about a year ago for setting fire to a barn which consumed Haight's mansion house, and was convicted some months ago ently in his usual health, when he fell and but retained in jail as evidence in regard to instantly expired of heart disease. He was an individual who was supposed to be an acin his 80th year. Mr. Crowningshield was cessory, was sentenced to 15 years and 4 months hard labor in the State Prison.

The number of births in the city of Boston during the year 1850 was 5,279, being 211 more than in 1849. The deaths were 3.667, or one in thirty-eight of the pupulation. In 1849 the deaths amounted to one in twenty-six. The aggregate of the ages of the deceased this year, was 74,348 years; and 1 day. It is believed that he met with a change being an average for each person of a little of heart when he was about ten years of age. He made more than twenty two years. The number no public profession then, yet his love for the religion of deaths by consumption was 586.

Hon. Horace Everett died recently at his which was painful in the extreme, he gave evidence of residence, Windsor, Vt., after an illness of ten, days in the 72d year of his age. He was one of the oldest members of the Vermont eternal life. Bar, and for fourteen consecutive years repesented the District in which he resided in the Congress of the United States.

At Rochester, N. Y., on the morning of Feb. 4th, a fire broke out in the Collegiate the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, with wrapped in flames, and in one short hour the edifice was a mass of blackened ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The Canandaigua Rail Road is going forward with energy, and a movement is being made to continue it to Rochester, where a connection will be formed with the Rochester and Niagara Falls Road, making a direct route from Canada to the Erie Railroad. A large meeting has been held at Utica to

take measures to build a Road from that city to the Erie Railroad. It was resolved P. David, Farmington, Pa. to go on with the work, and Committees were Adin Burdick, Albion, Wis. appointed in all the towns on the route to Elisha Coon, solicit subscriptions. The steamer May Flower, while on her F. F. Dennison, Brookfield

trip to Nashville, exploded her boilers in the Alanson Coon, West Edmeston, eral of the hand, and one cabin passenger. Gen. Hinton, who has been confined in

Commissioner P. B. Wilcox, in the sum of A dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 6, says that Heid Reyninger, a wire performer, in attempting to walk from the tower of

the Capitol, fell and was killed. The Typhoid Fever in raging to an alarming extent in Cannonsburg, Pa. Rev. Dr. Wm. Wallace fell a victim to this disease: ment changed to sadness and lamentation. Mr. Campbell, where Miss Sharpe was visit a copy of every different paper published in he was Professor of Moral Science in Jeffergretted by all who knew him.

A bill for the abolition of capital punish-

Springport, Cayuga Co., is a town a man been long settled, and has about 2,000 inhabitants, yet there is not a pauper nor a

The Artesian well at Charleston, (S. C.

Died, in the Lexington District, S. C., Jan. 15, Rev. Prof. James Wallace, D. D., \$2 50; and club subscribers \$2 00, if the money is not A dispatch from Albany, dated Feb. 5, the distinguished Mathematician, for a num- forwarded anew at the end of the year. says the trial of Bramhall, charged with be- ber of years Professor of Mathematics in

The 2d and 3d Municipalities of New Orleans have passed a resolution offering Hon. Daniel Webster \$2,500 as a retaining fee to In Washington, a few nights ago, St. Mat- defend the interests of that city in the Mc-

Movements are making in various parts of the Upper Province, Canada, for the establishment of free schools—a gratifying evi-Mr. Yulee, the Florida Senator, is a Jew, dence of progress. In New York the scarcity of silver con-

tinues, and small dealers are very much annoved by the want of change. Some of them have adopted the expedient of issuing tick-Knight, who killed Hughes, a short time

since, at Macon, Ga., has been convicted of voluntary manslaughter.

Otsego County Bank is probably without Jenny Lind's concerts, on her return to

New York, are, it is said, to be given at Cas-

trict in the State. to name it Governor street.

were lost at sea.

senger on board the missing steamer Atlantic, is one of the wealthiest men in the State of New York.

was a maiden, who had pined away for love, English press than any work of fiction which has ill nothing but her voice was left.

J. J. Audubon, the eminent naturalist, died at his residence near New York on the 27th of January.

New York Markets-February 10, 1851.

Ashes-Pots and Pearls alike, \$5 62. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 68 a 4 75 for common to strait State, 5 00 a 5 06 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 4 00. Corn Meal 3 12 for Jersey, 3 25 for Brandywine. Grain-Nothing doing in Wheat, buyers and sellers being too wide apart in their views. Barley, 1 06 for two-rowed Jersey. Rye 78 a 80c. Corn, 62c. for unfit for active labor, he not having the use Western mixed, 67c for Jersey yellow. Oats 47 a 49c.

Provision's-Pork. 9 25 for old and 11 00 for new prime; 12 12 for old and 13 25 for new mess. Beef, 00 a 6 00 for prime, 8 50 a 10 50 for mess. Lard Bic. Butter, 9 a 12c. for Ohio, 12 a 16c. for State.

Wool-45 to 55c. for domestic Fleece; 36 a 42c. for

MARRIED.

In Alfred, Jan. 1st, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. CALEB LEWIS, of Independence, to Miss AMANDA M. BUR-In Hopkinton, R. I., Jan. 30, by Eld. Daniel Coon,

Mr. SIMEON PERRY, of North Stonington, Ct, to Miss LUCY ANN SHERMAN, of Westerly, R. I. Feb. 2d, by the same, Mr. Wm. Maud to Miss JANET PARKS, from Europe, now living in Hopkinton. Feb. 3d, by the same, Mr. GEORGE F. Boss of Hop-

kinton, to Miss Ann Maria Austin, of Charlestown. In Watson, Lewis Co., N. Y., Jan. 28th, 1851, of inflammatory fever, EDWARD D. WELLS, son of Dea. David Ward Catharine Wells, aged 17 years, 6 months,

the power of grace in the soul-no murmuring or complaining amidst the painful struggles of nature. He died, we believe, in hope of a glorious immortality and In Alfred, N. Y., Sept. 11th, 1851, Mr. JAMES H. GREEN, in the twenty-first year of his age. The de-

of Christ led him to deny himself of many pleasures

which overcome those of his age. In his sickness,

ceased died in the triumphs of faith. In Alfred, Jan, 13th, BARBARA A. GAVIT, wife of Nelson Gavit, in the twenty-fifth year of her age. The deceased embraced Christ in early life, and united with

In Oswayo, Pa., January 17, 1851, ALICE P., daugh ter of Isaac and Sardimd Pearce, aged 2 years.

LETTERS.

J. Kenyon, L. Crandall, G. H. Babcock, D. Snowberger, J. M. Allen, D. Coon, W. G. Quibell, O. A. Osgood, W. M. Fahnestock, H. Wheeler, D. Dunn, J. J. Hare, E. Maxson, P. C. Burdick, H. P. Burdick, S. S. Griswold, J. T. G. Bailey (will look into that.)

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Poblishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-D. Snowberger, Waynesboro, Pa. \$2 00 to vol. 7 No. 52 Jesse Saunders, H. D. Crandall, Edmeston, 2 00 Philip Place, Alfred Center, Nathan Rogers, 1st, Oxford, Jennett T. Rogers. Columbus (Ohio) jail, being indicted for rob- D. J. Burnett, bing the mail, has been released on bail by R. S. Meekins, Aug. Williams,

Daguerrean Gallery.

CURNEY'S Daguerrean Gallery, No. 189 Broadway. est in the city of New York. He has recently greatly Mr. G. attends personally to his sitters, and from his great experience in the art he is enabled, at all times, to knowledged superior to any heretofore taken in this country. A large collection can be seen at all hours of the day. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine them.

Boston Olive Branch.

The 16th Volume commenced January 1st, 1851. THIS is a national paper, more widely circulated I than any other in New England, and second to none

The Olive Branch has a larger number of learned and gifted contributors than any magazine or newspaper this

The Olive Branch is devoted to Christianity, Mutual Rights, Polite Literature, General Intelligence, Agriculture, and the Arts, is issued weekly on a large imperial of twenty or more, \$1 25; in all such cases the money must be paid strictly in advance. Single subscribers, they do not pay before the expiration of six months, will be tharged \$2 25; at the expiration of the year.

> THOS. F. NORRIS, Proprietor Office, 5 Washington Street, Bosto

Knickerbocker Magazine for 1851

EDITED BY LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

"That the encouragement of the Arts and the Sciences. and all good literature, tends to the honor of God. the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America." It has ever been the highest purpose of the Knickerbocker to elevate the standard of American Literature. It has been the medium of introducing many of our most popular authors to the public. To those who take a pride in sustaining a good American Magazine, entirely national in its character, we look for support. Men of judgment need not be told that it is impossible to get up a Magazime entirely original at the same prices at which those

SPLENDID PREMIUM TO OLD AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS. age which this old favorite of the reading commu has received, since it passed into his hands, has deter-The reported arrest of the robbers of the mined to offer to the old patrons, and to all new subscribers, a splendid engraving recently published in this city, by Messrs. Goupil, Vibert & Co., from a painting by a well-known American artist, William S. Mount. MUSIC IS CONTAGIOUS."

It is 19 by 24 inches, is printed on beautiful paper, le Garden, at a uniform rate of \$1 a ticket. and when framed will make a valuable and elegant ornament for the drawing-room or parlor. The price of the Petitions have been presented to the New Engraving is three dollars. It will be given to all sub York Legislature, praying the purchase of scribers to the Knickerbocker Magazine who pay their subscription for 1851 in advance, or during the month of January, 1851, and to all new subscribers who commence with January, 1851, and pay in advance. To entitle subscribers to the Engraving, all payments must Five Governors of Connecticut having liv- be made to the Publisher. Subscribers who owe for ed on Coles street, Hartford, they are about more than one year will be expected to settle all arrears and pay for 1851, to entitle them to the Englaving. The bills of specie-paying banks in all parts of the country Of one hundred and four male inhabitants of Gloucester, who died last year, thirty-two were lost at sea.

bills of specie-paying panes in an parts of the country will be received in payment. The Engraving will be received in payment and the engraving will be Mr. James J. Wadsworth, who is a pas
Note that both and other part of the United States, with perfect safety. The number for January, 1851, will commence the thirty-seventh volume of this

The Publisher has great pleasure in announcing to the readers of the Knickerbocker, and to the public generally, that he has effected an arrangement with Mr.

I denote the American Dille State of the Dill of the American Bible Society, an unknown lady friend contributing \$30 for that purpose.

The ancients were of the opinion that Echo

The ancients were of the opinion that Echo

was a maider who had pined away for love. ssued during the last five years. TERMS-\$5 per annum, in advance. All letters C

"ST. LEDGER: OR: THE THREADS OF LIFE.

business must be addressed, post-paid, to SAMUEL HUESTON, Publisher

Miscellaneous.

Volcano of the Salt Lake.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives the following description of a volcano in the vicinity of the great highest distinction in their power. Salt Lake :-

This volcano is in a plain of mud, and on water are escaping from some half-dozen apertures. The mud is raised up into cones, the highest not five feet from the general surface. They are terminated by tubes, labored, with Dr. Bachman, in preparing "The come hardened and lined with crystals of delect room."—a work publishsulphur and other substances. One of the ed last year. In some of his works his two cones throws steam and water 10 or 15 feet sons have ably assisted the designs and sound resembling the escape of steam from who has among scientific men an imperishthe pipe of a small steam engine; and it able name—a name, as the editor of "The One cauldron, some four feet across, boils up nated with sal ammonia.

feet in diameter, filled to within 3 or 4 feet bird pour it along the evening air—and the with boiling mud, which is occasionally bird of Washington, from his craggy home thrown out in every direction. About a mile far up the Rocky mountains, will scream it to further off is another collection of mud the tempest and the stars. [N. Y. Chron. cones, and on the opposite side an island of volcanic rocks rises to the height of 50 feet; at the foot of it is salt in sheets, strongly impregnated with sal ammonia; that from the Lake is pure, and is used by the Californians. In the vicinity of the volcano, we saw several ledges covered with pumice, and we met with it in various other places on the

plains. I believe we were the first white men who had ever visited the place, and we had great difficulty in persuading the Indians to guide ing their frequent bathing, they have no dis- feet, they are much less liable to injuries in us to it. They have a legend that when you approach it, it commences hallooing, and if you go nearer, birds resembling vultures, or buzzards, rise out of it, and falling upon for your temerity.

not see Sals Lake distinctly. The mud was very soft and owning to the condition of our horses we could not venture to it. The salt in the vicinity is found in crystalized layers from the thickness of half an inch down. It of the Turkish ladies are constantly be- It is not only necessary to comfort, but to gun. This happened some two years since, is in common use among the natives.

Memoir of John James Audubon.

enty-six, and has gone down to the grave struments of torture, or as chirurgical imple- with cold water, as the hour for retiring for leaving a name distinguished among the ments. It is true, it would require many the night is at hand, and to water the horse, scientific men of every nation-a name earn. pounds weight of iron and a Herculanean as the saving is, after he has become cool ed by a steady perseverance in the beautiful field of ornithology, the cultivation of coarse, rough linen which they wear. which demands fancy, taste, judgment, and a general love of nature.

first time to a painter. After passing his are not people enough to eat them. early boyhood in Louisiana, young Audubon But while such gifts of nature are abund- feed their whole stock early in the evening, ticle of diet for the invalid, and a delightful

a large bird, far beyond his reach, and that these evils. he was ten years in finding another of the

his drawings. Audubon hesitated, and then scarcely understood it, since, in reality, the occupied in going after a mechanic to do it; resolved to publish them himself. For this children of the rich are not accustomed to besides, if he does it himself, he does not takings. The consolidated mines, the largest purpose he visited England, where he land- luxury and to high expectations. Though have to pay another person for doing it. gone before him, and the first men distin- poorest individuals; and as to expectations, mers and hatchets, gimlets and augurs, chis- water from a direct depth of 1,600 feet, the guished in the sciences and arts were hap- they well know that they could as easily get els and gouges, drills and screw-drivers, weight of the pumping apparatus alone be stung by a bee or any other insect, rub schell, Cuvier, and his old friend Humboldt, of that of their father. If they grow up fine and pincers; also, a punch, a vice, an adze, who had penetrated the same tropical regions lads or fine girls, they will please the taste a drawing knife, a guage, and, perhaps, 2,000,000 gallons of water in a week, from that the pain arising from the bite of a copNew London-Pi. Berry.
Waterford-Wm. Marson. the "Coamos" of the latter, his talents have by him to the pinnacle of wealth and honor. not much, not equal to what they will enable Paul's. These are, indeed, wonders to mar-minutes, by the continued application of this not been forgotten. The publication of his But on their sudden accession to fortune, a person to save in a single year, if he uses vel at! The consolidated and united mines, article; and from my own knowledge of the great work was soon in a fair way. Brews- they will take no thought as to the future, them as he may do. Besides, the time gen. both belonging to one company, are stated effects in other cases, I have not the least ter, Scott, Jeffrey, and Wilson, encouraged pay no regard to threatening perils, have no erally taken in such acts would never be to have used the following vast quantities of doubt of it. The effect of all poison is to him. After fourteen years it was completed, idea of prudent foresight, but will indulge missed; it is fragments of leisure about the materials in a year: Coals, 15,270 tons; contract the blood vessels, and prevent a free By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Seciety. and more than satisfied the world that had every whim, imitate and rival their master season of meals, or stormy days when no candles, 132,144 lb; gunpowder, 82,000 lb; circulation; the natural consequence is pain awaited its appearance. One hundred and in extravance and dissipation, buy costly thing else would be done. With such habits leather straps, &c. 13,493 lb; pick and shovel and inflammation immediately. Spirits of seventy-five subscriptions, at one thousand pipes, saddles, bridles, scarfs, dresses, slipdollars each, paid him the price of his labor, pers, rings, and head ornaments, houses, to the various fixtures on the premises, when has estimated that, in the whole of the Corloss of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises, when close of the various fixtures on the premises of the various fixtures on the premises of the various fixtures on the premises. Eighty of his subscribers, we are proud to slaves of both sexes, build palaces and ever a job of work is to be undertaken, no hish mines, £13,000 worth of gunpowder is offset to the neglect often visited upon those unique city of Stamboul, where till the pre- to effect it. This is the secret why some the under ground works equals the growth was stolen from Adams & Co. Express, Of course, such a work—so magnificent in tion and destruction.

reward of human exertion.

dimensions—enriched with the details of a shore of the Bosphorus, where he delights specified operation, in going after a carpensubject of dissertation in the Royal Society under the well-regulated impulse of six pairs of London, all the members of which gladly of oars. It passes before the lovely villa, contributed to acknowledge his talent by the and seems to stop for a moment. It is

labored, with Dr. Bachman, in preparing "The in the Ottoman Empire. into the air. It escapes rapidly, and with a purposes of the distinguished naturalist, ejects hot and cold water at short intervals. Gallery of Illustrious Americaus" has said, "not in the keeping of history alone. From until it overflows, then sinks several feet, every deep grove the birds of America will and again overflows. Nothing is seen but a sing his name. The wren will pipe it at our mass of foam; the water is strongly impreg. windows—the oriole carol it from the mea- the for him to do, and spends but little timedow grass-the turtle dove roll it through often too little-in taking care of him. There are other cauldrons, from 10 to 20 the secret forests—the many-voiced mocking

Habits of the Turks.

By a Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

The ways used by the Turks in saddling, bridling, and shoeing their horses, as well as in arranging the loads on the backs of their beasts, are quite ludicrous, from their tinct idea of cleanliness, as their habits and They eat with their fingers, drink out of a their linen or garments, never sweep their The mirage was so great that we could rooms, never wash their plates, dishes, or culinary utensils, and deem it not in the him an uneasy position. least shameful or disgusting to be devoured strewed with black and red spots, which are permanent health. the consequence of such becoming company; and to mention a trifling circumstance, water. Farmers often consult their own wrist to stretch out and make even the would be very inconvenient. To avoid so

Their food, though not delicate nor savory, is substantial and healthy enough. Boiled him water when he is about to return, if con-Mr. Audubon was born on a plantation in rice, roasted lamb, and excellent vegetables, venient; if not, wait till the horse has be-Louisiana, near New Orleans. His parents such as cabbages, artichokes, pumpkins, and were French, his father being an admiral in beets, constitute their usual fare, to which him to the water, or if more convenient carthe navy of France, and, it is said, a friend they add sour milk, prepared in different of Washington. The Audubon family still ways, raw garlic, honey-cakes, white cheese, can be added to the cold, he may have drink preserve the likeness of the Admiral and of and preserves. Fruit here is good and our first Commander-in-Chief, which was abundant-strawberries, cherries, peaches, given to him, so that water will not be nepainted in the camp at Valley Forge. It was plums, apricots, grapes, apples, and several cessary. on that occasion that Washington sat for the wild fruits, but nobody picks them, as there

was taken by his father to France, where the ant and excellent, no thanks must be tender- and they do not go to the barn again for the and cheap dessert for the family table: Boil sequence is that the sulphurous gases, inrudiments of his future education were im- ed to man and his industry, since not a leaf, night. When the horse has eaten his sup- half a pint of whole rice in as little water as stead of being consumed, are dispersed not a single berry, has been added by him per of dry fodder, he is very thirsty, but he possible, till all the grains lose their form, through the rooms of the house, to the injury On arriving at years of maturity, his father to the richness of the land. Neither the has no drink, and suffers greatly far want of and become a solid mass. Next put it in a gave him a residence on the fruitful banks of vegetables nor fruits which require care, are it. The next morning his thirst has abated, seive, and drain and press out all the water. food in the process of cooking. No stove the Schuylkill, and all that wealth and lux- reckoned by this indolent people as worth by an equalization of moisture in the system, Then turn it into the saucepan, and mix with should ever contain on a fair average a ury could do to blind his ambitious love for any notice. Peas, asparagus, spinach, let- end he has become hungry, and is looking it a large half pint of rich milk, and a quarnature there surrounded him. He heard, in tuce, etc., though growing by themselves in for his breakfast, so he will not drink, fre- ter of a pound of powdered sugar. Boil it the warm sunshine of his fancy, the songs of the fields, are neglected as good for nothing, quently, in the morning, though water is of again till the whole is reduced to a pulp. the winged inhabitants of the western wilds, as grass, because they cannot be eaten in fered. It is but little trouble to turn the Then remove it from the fire, and stir in parts with all its inflamable elements, and deor pictured to his imagination the still bright- their wild condition. Potatoes they have horse to water, about nine o'clock in the (while hot) a wine glass of rose water. er plumage of the myriad birds of the Amer- none, nor do they exert themselves to pre- evening, and it should be attended to. If Dip your moulds into cold water, and then ican tropics. We find him accordingly, in serve for the Winter season any of the boun- the food be cut and moistened, as now prac- fill them up with the rice; set them on ice, 1810, in an uncovered skiff, accompanied by ties which abound during Summer. Though ticed by many, it will be, in a great measure, and when quite firm and cold, turn out the blanc his wife and infant son, floating down the the Christian inhabitants of the East drink a remedy for the evil. river Ohio, in search of a home more ro. and consequently make wine, they never | When the horse is out, keep him well cov- sauce tureen of sweetened cream flavored mantic than that selected by his father. He dream of keeping any store of it from one ered while standing in the cold, especially with nutmeg. Or, you may eat with a boil- the following developments of the extent of fixed upon a point in the State of Kentucky, year to another, but drink it always as soon after hard driving, or when warm; and put ed custard, or with wine sauce. You may Opium eating in England: "To such an exwhereon to settle, and having there establish as it is made, that is to say, before it has ac- a blanket on him on being put into the sta- mould it in large breakfast cups. Always tent is Opium used, that one druggist in Ely ed a new home, pursued his favorite studies quired its true flavor. Their bread, bad ble when sweating. Never wash a horse's dip your moulds for a moment in luke warm informed me that the average quantity sold remittance, to Gronge B. Utter, Corresponding Sec in every direction, roaming through the for. ly baked and without leaven, resembles | legs in cold water when he is warm, not even water before you turn out their contents. ests, crossing and sailing over every river, more large white wafers than what we are in hot weather. Cold water may be used and sketching the yet undescribed birds accustomed to call bread. In short, life is for inflammations, but only when the horse which fell beneath the keen shot of his rifle. here deprived of all its elegance and com- is still and cool. [New England Farmer. The result of his early experiences was giv- fort, as well as of its luxury. Cold, hunger, en to the world in five volumes of his "Or- and fatigue are just prevented from becomnithological Biography." It has been said, ing too irksome, but no indulgence is althat he saw over one of our Northern lakes lowed the body after its deliverance from

same description, which he found three thou- acquisition of fortunes of little moment. pens; and for doing such work generally, as sand miles from the place where he had the first | The habitual carelessness of the Turk has | will be always required on the premises, and signt of the species. The history of his per- often been accounted for by his belief in fa. which every person may acquire the habit ilous adventures for a period of twenty years, talism. But I do not think any philosophi- of doing, although he has no mechanical in which he passed through every degree of cal doctrine will make man indifferent to trade. How often does a nail give way, good Professor, yet had written to make the habitable latitude, constantly exposed to the the loss or the acquisition of riches, if his and hence a board becomes loose. If he varied alternations of heat and cold, is but a own temper does not influence him in that has nails and a hammer at hand, a few minportion of the monument to his zeal, his ar- direction. The truth is, a Turk is as care. utes will be sufficient to make it secure. dent love of nature, his constantly recurring less about making his fortune as liable to Whereas, if permitted to remain insecure, self-sacrifices, his painful privations, and his lose it when made, and the fact of a man it may fall and be broken, so that a new one ultimate success in the objects of his ambi- leaving his entire property to his children is will be required to supply its place. How tion. It was his fortune to meet, in these ex- little short of inconceivable among them. often will the fastenings on a gate or door cursions, others like himself. whose minds You daily see immense riches suddenly giv- demand a slight attention to prevent destrucwere drawn, by the allurements of science ing way and disappearing like mist, before tion from the wind, as well as to keep the and nature, from the luxurious indolence of the caprice or neglect of their owner, with- stock from going where they ought not. How only cloy the senses of one who has learned pity in the beholders. What will become of broken; a hoe handle becomes loose in its to look upon mental treasures as the highest the children of some ruined man, I have socket; an ox-bow pin gets lost; a floor asked, reared up as they are in luxury or the plank in the stalls becomes damaged. If he the request. In 1824 his pursuits took a commercial as- expectation of a large fortune? But the has tools and materials at hand for making pect. Lucien Bonaparte proposed to buy Turks to whom my question was addressed repairs, he may do it in half the time to be ed as a stranger. His name, however, had rich, they live in the same rude style as the To do these things, he must have ham. 3,000 persons. One of its engines pumps py to welcome him. On the continent, Her- possession of the fortune of any stranger as saws and files, squares and compasses, pliers being upward of 500 tons; the pumping- some spirits of turpentine on the place, and watson-Hiram W. Babcock. with him, were delighted to honor him. In of some man of high station, and be raised twenty other articles, the cost of which is a depth equal to five times the hight of St. per head snake may be arrested in a few

sey were found in our country—a very good kiosques, and this all in this strange and delay is caused by the want of instruments used annually; that the timber employed in who enter the fields of literature and art. sent day, riches were a source of persecu- farmers get along with their labor, so much of 140 square miles of Norwegian forest; near Baltimore. One of the thieves was ar-

life's experience among forest birds—could in indulging all the fancies of luxury and, in ter, a wheelwright, or blacksmith, after the Scotland, has trained a couple of mice, and not but stimulate the great societies of Eu-gratifying every lust. Look at that swift laborers are personally ready to engage in invented machinery, enabling them to spin rope to do him honor. He was made the caique; how it flies upon the waves, dancing it. the barge of a powerful Pasha, going to A synopsis of his work was published in breathe the sea breeze. He has darted his Edinburgh, and readily commanded an ex- hawk-eye upon the rich man's abode. He the borders of the Lake. It is composed of tensive sale, as did also a New York edition, finds it to his take, and must have it. If the mud, and covers several acres. Steam and in octavo; and in 1839 Audubon returned rich man gives up his property without reto this country, where he soon established pining, he can yet be safe; but let him hesihimself on the banks, of the Hudson river, tate, and he is lost. Such is the way in which in a place of peaceful retirement. Here he personal property is respected and secured

To go fully into this subject, would require whole volume, yet a few hints may be useful to some of our readers. Those persons who are constantly taking care of horses, are generally faithful and intelligent, and manage well. The horse is most neglected by the farmer who, in the winter, has but lit-

The standing of the horse is too much ne glected, or this subject is not judiciously managed either by the professed groom o the farmer. The horse is often allowed to stand in the stable, on a hard floor, with his fore feet considerably higher than his hind ones, constantly straining his muscles. The floor on which horses stand should only slant one or one and a half inches in eight or nine feet, barely enough to conduct off the liquid manure.

Some farmers turn their horses into a pen and let them stand as they please. This is oddity and inconvenience. Their cloaks a good arrangement, as they can move and habilaments are of the coarsest woolen, about and stand at ease; and by standing on made in the roughest way. Notwithstand- the manure, which is moist and soft to their their feet than horses that stand on hard manners are quite in opposition with it. floors. By this arrangement a horse may eat from a trough by the barn floor, so as to common cup, blow their noses with their fin- breathe freely of pure air. But with this or sometimes pain, in the fingers and toes of your head, are sure to make you forfeit life gers, never undress at night, seldom change plan, it is necessary to level the manure frequently where the horse stands to eat, else it kind lately presented itself to us for advice, will accumulate under his hind feet and give

Horses should be curried and brushed by the most horrible vermin, such as bugs, down daily. This is as necessary as it is for fleas, lice, &c. The white necks and arms a person to wash his face and hands daily.

great an evil as giving cold water to a warm horse in winter, when his labor is over, give come cool, after returning home, and turn without waiting; or moistened food may be

Tool Shop for Farmers.

Every farmer ought to possess a variety der the celebrated historian of the Church:of tools, such as are needed in repairing Such absolute want of luxury renders the farming implements-fences. gates. and

[Blake's Every-Day Book.

To Make Butter in Winter.

In many parts of our country, the art of making good butter in the winter is very imperfectly understood. Indeed, many good dairy women suppose it is absolutely impracticable to make it at that season. Now, in some places, at least, in New England, it is constantly practiced, and the process is as familiar as that of making butter in May or October. The short history of it is this:

The cows should be stabled, and fed on good sweet hay, and if other provender is added, so much the better. Instead of keeping the milk in a warm place, it should be kept in a cold one; and no matter how soon it freezes. Freezing will separate the

cream much more perfectly than it will rise without, and it is taken off with much less trouble. When the cream is churned, the churn should not be placed too near the fire. sufficient. Too much heat will destroy both the complexion and flavor of the butter. It will require a little more time in churning than it does in warmer weather; and that is all the difficulty in making as good butter in January as can be made at any season of the year. Butter cured with one-half ounce of common salt, one-fourth ounce of saltpetre, one-fourth ounce of moist sugar, pounded together, and used in the proportion of one ounce to the pound of butter, will, on trial, be found to keep any length of time, and have a much finer flavor than when salted in the usual manner.

Carious Case.

The Boston Medical Journal states the folowing very curious fact in physiology: "It has been observed, that persons who have lost a limb, or part of one, are at times very much troubled with an intolerable itching, which, being a little out of the common course, we have thought proper to give to of having it shattered by the bursting of a an affection of the heart, which, when excit-Horses should have a good supply of pure hand. At times, he tells us, he has the most intended the story of "Walter Errick." It intolerable itching between these wooden I will add that the custom of ironing washed convenience in supplying this, to the serious fingers; in fact, insupportable, and, to use der," and under the circumstances wrought from the pain or itching, he can discover no him and saw his hand falling which held the difference between that and the sound one. paper, and his countenance changed to a He can will the fingers of the lost hand to deathly hue. She took hold of him from her act, and they seem to obey. At times the chair, when he gently leaned toward her and ends of the fingers are quite numb and cold; being partly flexed, he feels that he has not the power to extend them. There are other ry some to the stable. If a little hot water with those we have given, would be difficult to account for on physiological principles."

Blanc Mange. The following recipe for cooking Rice is There is one thing in which many farmers | worthy of preservation by every housekeeper are negligent in the care of their horses. They |-it presents a nutricious and agreeable armange, and serve it up on dishes with a

Neander and the Yankee.

A writer in the Prospective Review gives the following anecdote, illustrative of the extreme good nature of the late Dr. Nean-

One day he received a letter from the wilds of Western America, from a correspondent, who, to the characteristic assurance of the Yankee, joined the share of that quality usually possessed by the collector of autographs. He was a perfect stranger to our three modest requests following: That Dr. Neander would send his autograph; that the said autograph should be in the form of a long letter giving a sketch of the then state send the autographs of Niebuhr and A. Von Washington and Ethan Allen. Paine in-

Marvels of the Cornish Mines.

Some of the mines are truly grand underof the Cornish group, employ upward of in "conquering their prejudices." Of course, such a work—so magnificent in tion and destruction.

Description—s portfolio of great | Suppose a rich man has a fine villa on the have to wait a day before beginning any land was recovered.

MICE POWER.—A gentleman in Kirkalda cotton yarn. The work is so constructed that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offenses, by twisting twine, and reeling from 100 to 126 threads per day. To complete this, the little pedestrian has to run 10 1-2 miles. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal, at 15d. per peck, serves one of these treadwheel culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes 110 threads per day. At this rate a mouse earns 7s. 6d. per annum. Take off 5d. for board, and 1s. for machinery, there will arise 6s. clear for every mouse annually. The mouse employer was going to make an application for the lease of an old empty house, which will hold 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers, and some hundreds of spectators. Allowing for rent, there will be a balance of \$10,000 per

QUESTION OF FREEDOM.—A family of eight Terms, and continue seven weeks. negroes have brought suit in the Henrico The ordinary warmth of the kitchen will be (Va.) Court for their freedom, claiming under a deed of manumission executed by their former master, about 20 years ago, in the City of New York. The evidence was that they were the children and grand children of their former master, who carried them to New York and there emancipated them, to evade the law of Virginia, which did not allow him to emancipate them there, without sending them out of the State; that he brought them immediately back with him to Virginia; and that they were never molested in the enjoyment of their freedom since his death, which occurred about fifteen years ago, until they were arrested last sumnext of kin, and claimed as slaves. The question was whether such a deed of manumission was sufficient, and the Court allowed the question to go to the jury, who returned a verdict in favor of the negroes.

SUDDEN DEATH. - A young man by the name of Vickery was to have been married at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th ult., but in consequence of the illness of his intended, our readers. A young man had his hand the wedding was postponed two weeks, but amputated just above the wrist, on account he died in a few days afterward. He had ed, troubled him very much. On the eveand the deficiency is supplied by a wooden ning of his death he had been reading to his tion. was a very exciting tale of "love and mur-John James Audubon, the deservedly renowned naturalist, died in New York, Jan.

Some ironing utensils in my house, which home rather late in the evening, warm and large for the chance of giving them a scratch.

Some ironing utensils in my house, which are for sale at its Depository, warm and with the stilled of the last paragraph, ending following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, which are for 27, 1851. He had arrived at the age of sev- were looked at by the natives as either in- sweety, and in that condition he is supplied ing. At other times he has much pain where with the sudden death of "Errick," he re- No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz: the fingers should be, and he can only obtain | marked that "he hoped he should not die relief by altering their position. When free thus suddenly." The young lady looked at died in her arms.

> How Coal should be Consumed .- Notwithstanding the general use of anthracite coal in families, few persons know exactly usually entrusted to servants, and as their experience has taught them-the more wood experience has taught them—the more wood | feit Coin. 8 pp.
> the more fire—they throw on the coal on the | No. 8 The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue. This practice, however, destroys the draught No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition necessary to consume the coal, and the conof health, and frequently the spoiling of the greater layer than four inches of coal-less in a majority of cases will answer. A beautiful red heat is then generated, the coal posits its earthy matter in fine particles in the receiver. Try the experiment and see

> English Opium Eating .- A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle makes by him for the last few years had not been retary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No 9 less than 3 cwt. per annum. From two other druggists I learned that the quantity sold by them was not less than 80 or 90 lbs. in the year. In the town of St. Ives, one druggist informed me that he sold about 21/2 cwt. in the year. In Wisbeach and Chatteris, the quantity is considerably more than in either of these towns. In Whittlesea, also, the consumption of the drug is very large. You may set it down (said a druggist to the above whom I was speaking on the subject) as a tun weight per year, for the ten parts of Huntington and the Isle of Elv."

Tom Paine and THE CLAIRVOYANT.—An exchange paper says that Tom Paine has appeared to a clairvoyant in Cleveland. One describes him as a very bright spirit, stand-Adams—Charles Potter.

Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy,

"Hiram P. Burdick." of Theology and Religion in Germany; and ing erect, loftylin appearance and high-mindthat the Professor would also procure and edness. He was in company with George Humboldt. Would Dr. Whewell, or any formed the lady that he would prefer to Clarence—Samuel Hum. DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman. other Cambridge notability, believe that Ne-ander not only immediately set about exe-honor distributed among the poor. He says West Edmeston—E. Maxson. Friendshin—R: W. Utter. civilized society, whose best pleasure can out exciting the least wonder or the least often does a rake tooth or an axe handle get cuting the commission, but refused to be that when he died, he believed that was the Geneseepersuaded by an English friend that there last of him, and could hardly reconcile himwas any thing impudent or unreasonable in self to his new condition when he first awoke Leonardsville—W. B. Maxson. in the spirit world. A change has evidently Lincklaen Daniel C. Burdick. taken place in Mr. Paine's mind. He says taken place in Mr. Paine's mind. He says that infidels on earth are the first to embrace truth after death, because they are so easy in "conquering their prejudices."

Newport—Abel Stillman.
Petersburg—Geo. Crandall,
James Surimerbel
Portville, Albert B. Crandall.
Persis—Elbridge Eddy.
Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdich.

A CURE FOR POISON.—If a person should

One day last week a keg of specie (silver)

DeRuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year of this Seminary, for 1850 and 1 '51. will commence the third Wednesday in Au gust, and continue forty-four weeks, including a short recess between the terms, and the of ten days for the

The year is divided into three terms: The first, of 14 weeks, begins Wednesday, August 1st, and ends Weduesday, November 27th The second, of 15 weeks, begins Monday, December 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th.

The third, of 14 weeks, begins Tuesday, March 18th and ends Tuesday, June 24th. Board of Instruction. GURDON EVANS. A. M., President, And Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

Rev. JOSEPH W. MORTON. Professor of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Moral and Intellectual Science, Mrs. SUSANNA M. SPICER, Preceptress. ADOLPH ROSENHAYN, (Late of Friedrick Wilhelm College, Berlin,

Other competent Teachers will be employed as occa-TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed, as usual, at

Teacher of German, Piano Forte, and Assistant in Greek

In the Common Branches, classes will be formed at interest of the student, as well as the welfare of the Institution, demand that a more systematic course of study

In the Natural Sciences, Elementary Chemistry and Philosophy will be pursued during the Full Term Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology during the Winter Term; Botany and Geology during

at the commencement of the Fall Term; in Hebrew. ter Term, and continue through the course of study. In Mathematics, Geometry is studied in the Fall, Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, and Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, &c., in the Summer

The course of instruction in Agriculture is thorougly scientific, embracing study and recitation in the best mer by the Sheriff, at the instance of his authors. Instruction is given in a well-furnished laboratory, in the analysis of soils, ashes of plants, manures. c. and the modes of testing for their constituent ele ments. The attention of farmers who wish to give their sons a practical education is especially called to

Board in private families, from \$1 25 to \$1 50. Many students board in clubs for 60 to 75 cents. Turrion-to be settled upon entering school-from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras—For Drawing, \$1 00; Oil Painting, \$5 00; Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including stationery, 50 cents; Piano Forte, \$8 00; Use of Instrument, \$2 00; Agricultural Chemistry, including chemicals, apparatus, and fuel, (breakage

It is very desirable that students should enter at the beginning of the term; yet they are received into classes already formed at any time. For farther information, address Gurdon Evans, J. W. Morton, or Rev. J. R. Irish. President of the Corpora

DERUTTER, July 8th, 1850.

Sabbath Tracts.

d. 1 Reasons for introducing the Sabbath No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the

No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day A History of

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab No. 6 Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week,

the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. how to use it properly. This business is No. 7 Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counter

4 pp.
No. 10 The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

16 pp.
No. 11 Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments: 16 pp.
No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

The Society has also published the fc! owing works, A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the

Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ot., in 1802; now republished in a revised form, 168

The Royal Law Contended for By Edward Sten net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day

Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, ate Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a Spruce-et., New York.

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