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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 30, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 445.

# Che Sabbath Recorder.

· For the Sabbath Recorder. WONDERS OF CREATION.

There is, perhaps, nothing in nature better investigation, limited though it is, and must the inconceivable velocity of 275,000 miles to changes in the economy of its arrangement. pocturnal sky.

with the infinite, and converses with Almighty Lyre, is estimated to be 2,400,000 miles in Power at every step of its progress, until, lost diameter, twenty seven times greater than the in wonder and adoration, it is forced to ex- sun, or greater than thirty-seven million claim, with the Psalmist, "Great and mar- worlds like ours !- a universe in itself; and velous are thy works, Lord God Almighty."

lift your eyes towards the "upper deep," and ed into so many beautiful configurations. belled to exclaim with the poet,

O, what a confluence of ethereal fires, That, from the steep of heaven, streams to a point And centers on my sight."

Dog; Aldebaran, with his ruddy glow; Casthe Pliades, or Seven Sisters-are all climbhorizon, are pacing their unwearied rounds.

To assist in forming a faint idea of the grand- thou art mindful of him, or the son of man, eur of the scale on which the Universe is built, that thou visitest him. let us commence with a contemplation of the Earth, considered as a planet. The Earth is vast distances, that light, which leaps across about eight thousand miles in diameter, and space of two hundred thousand miles per twenty five thousand in circumference. It second, would require thirty thousand years moves in an elliptical orbit around the sun, to come from one of them to the earth. Therethrough a space of about six hundred millions fore, if one of them were struck out of exof miles in three hundred and sixty-five days istence, a thousand generations of men would -sixty-eight thousand miles an hour, or about pass away before its light would cease to shine twenty miles a second. To the minds of most men, there is something startling in the idea of being carried along by a locomotive at the rapid speed of a mile a minute. But what is this compared with moving a thousand times faster-to being tilted along on the whirling sphere of the earth twenty miles at every beating of the pulse? All the powers which man can command, have never produced a motion of any substance tangible to sight and touch, one twentieth part as rapid. A cannon ball, with its most rapid flight, continued, would fall more than sixty thousand miles behind in the short space of an hour. If the contemplation of the steam engine drawing his monstrous loads after him, or the noble steamer, spurning the foaming waters from its ribbed sides, and bearing triumphantly across the deep its hundreds of tuns burden, or Niagara, or the rushing of the tornado, and the tremendous sweep of the hurricane, or the boundless ocean, surging with billowy tides his rocky shores, or Chimborazo, standing in awful majesty, with head piercing the clouds, or of Cotopaxi, belching forth streams of living liquid flame; if the contemplation of these is calculated to call forth unspeakable emotions of awe and grandeur what overpowering emotions must be created by the contemplation of the whole earth, the theater of all these mighty phenomena, and the seat of numerous Chimborazos and Cotopaxis, sent rolling from the great workshop of creation, with such tremendous force as to carry it forward a thousand miles a minutethis force being so nicely balanced with the attractive energy of the sun, as to cause it to move in an elliptical orbit through all time.

The Sun, the center of the Solar System, is 800,000 miles in adiameter, and 2,500,000 miles in circumference, containing about 26,-700,000,000,000,000,000 (twenty-six thousand seven hundred millions of billions) of cubic miles. Were a train of cars, moving at the buffalo, besides the family of the owner. the circuit of the sun's circumference, it would so I can get a hearing. At first, the room require more than ten years (night and day) to complete the journey. Where the sun a number has considerably diminished since, hollow sphere, and the earth placed in the though we have respectable congregations through the hot sun, while the thermometer But from the deluge to the dispersion there center of it, there would be much more than when the weather is good. room enough for the moon to perform its accustomed monthly revolution at its ordinary distance, which is about 240,000 miles, from the earth. Were one million four hundred who was seeking employment, and who. thousand such worlds as ours heaped together in one yest pile, their united bulk would only equal thetrofithe sun eight-scool och of Bener

at the distance of 495,000,000 miles from that propose, that if he could be rewarded so much considered impossible, I think, for such a thing to have at his toils, and the first rays of light from attend.

luminary to It performs its revolution in twelve a month, and get this and that favor, he would be rewarded so much considered impossible, I think, for such a thing to have at his toils, and the first rays of light from attend.

Shall we discredit the records of eastern missions came gleaming over the horiluminary, in the respect his father and his authority, but perfect the respect his father and his authority, but not otherwise? One, was the reply. But, of the respect his father and his authority, but not otherwise? One, was the reply. But, of the respect his father and his authority, but not otherwise? One, was the reply. But, of the rate of the rate

equivalent in bulk to thirteen hundred such and respect the authority of your Heavenly posed to attribute it to some other cause neglect them, or deal with them as if they numerous and valuable. At one time, sent to ternate day and night of five hours.

The star Sirus, or the Dog Star, the bright est fixed star in the firmament, is estimated calculated to call out the sublime emotions of to be more than 20,000,000,000,000 (twenty the soul, and to enrapture the intellectual millions of millions) of miles from the earth, vision, than the study of Astronomy—an a distance so vast that lightning, flying with necessarily be, of the temple of the Universe, second, would require nearly two years and boundless in extent and bulk of matter, and a half to cross the mighty space. A luminary accordingly ? limitless in duration, though subject, now and at so vasta distance must be immensely large to then during the revolving cycles of eternity, enable it to shine with such brilliancy in our

The mind becomes immediately associated The star Vega, in the constellation of the yet the firmament glows with a thousand such Go out on a clear December evening, and universes, and the telescope brings to view millions more. This instrument reveals contemplate its beauties, its glories. Mark semi-transparent body in the southern part of the many luminaries that burn there, arrang- the heavens, supposed to be solid, which is estimated to be so immense in bulk, that its cen-Count their hosts; estimate, if you can, their | ter placed on the center of the sun, its vast cirdistances and magnitudes; and then will you cumference would take in the whole orbit of Uranus. This planet is eighteeen hundred million miles from the sun. Double this distance, and we have the immense, the incomprehensible diameter of that vast globe! Eight hundred Orion, with his beautiful group of stars ar- and fifty thousand times the diameter of the ranged into the form of a child's cup; Sirus, Earth! A globe equivalent to 613,125,000,or the Dog Star; Procyon, in the Lesser 000,000,000 (more than six hundred thousand millions of millions) such worlds as ours! tor and Pollux, locked in eternal embrace; And yet this is but a mere speck in the Universe of God; and were it anihilated, not one ing the eastern steep of the sky, while Cassi- in a million of Earth's inhabitants would know transact your worldly business, reserving only opeia with her chair, Cephus, the Dragon, it! How do the puny works of men dwindle the Great Bear with his dipper and pointers, to less than nothing, when compared with such and the Lesser Bear with his unchanging pole mighty, incomprehensible, almost infinite star, as if appointed the eternal sentinels to globes! How appropriate the exclamation keep watch over the earth during the hours of the Psalmist, when overwhelmed by the of darkness, never descending below the contemplation of the grandeur and glory of the works of God: "Lord, what is man, that

> The telescope brings to view suns at such upon the Earth.

In the presence of Him who made all these mighty globes, and who governs them by the might of His power, how ought we to tremble, and how reverently bow and adore!

MATHETES.

# THE CHINA MISSION.

An interesting letter from Bro. Wardner to the Missionary Board, has recently been received, from which the following extract is made. It bears date the 17th of Sept. 1852. "I propose to fill a part of my letter with

extracts from my journal. "April 12th. Some boat men and women called in my absence for books. Mrs. W after some conversation, gave each a Calendar and invited them to call again. This they did on the 15th, bringing a large bundle of greens, which they wished to exchange for books, saying they had nothing better to give Mrs. W. (I being again absent) replied tha what books we had were free for all who wished to read them, and supplied each with a copy of the Ten Commandments with Comments, which they accepted with apparent gratitude, and insisted upon her accepting of the greens as an expression of their thankfulness. They also requested that I would go to their place, (about 100 lee distant,) and preach to them this new doctrine, saving they were poor, and could not provide very good accommodations, but would freely give me such as they had. I was then engaged upon my house, and could not accompany them. have seen nothing of them since. The distance is greater than foreigners are allowed to go from Shanghae, which might render such an undertaking imprudent. It is seldom that we witness so much zeal among Chinese to

luxury to preach it to them. "May 22d. Evening after the Sabbath commenced preaching in a hamlet, a quarter of a mile from our house, in a room which I hire at fifty cents per month, occupying it once a week. It is partly filled with looms, spinning-weels, beds, tables, and farming tools, and sometimes poultry, and occasionally a was crowded, and the doors and windows filled with hearers and spectators. But the placed him in an open sedan chair, and thus, must have separated from the other descend-

learn the doctrine, and it would indeed be a

to Sah-whay-jaw yesterday, I started to go afternoon, as the procession was returning sons' wives—only eight persons in all. If there, and the battle for their liberties was unto salvation. to-day. On the road, met the owner of the from the city, and arrived opposite our house, one son and his wife turned their faces imtea-shop where I preach, with a friend a copious shower burst upon them, drenching mediately towards the east, it is not easy to occurred the war of the Revolution, and the with this Bible-reading slave, as many of the after recommending himself as well as he to rain, they raised a loud shout of victory, menia across the intervening distance of knew how, proposed that if I would employ and then fled for shelter. n one wast pile, their united bulk would only qual that of the sum of sale and the sum

globes as ours. It has a diurnal motion of Father; which implies that you are not willing rather than to the impotency of their gods. ten hours in length, giving its inhabitants al- to do it without. Is this right? I do not feel inclined to hire men to be His disciples; for such hirelings, I fear, would not be true.

"The shop-keeper then began in rather an his game from what I had seen before, which led me to deal with him somewhat more plainly. "Ans. 'I do.'

to sell. Now, if you were honest in your myention. profession, I fancy I should not find you off peddling on the Sabbath quite so often.

"But when I go to your shop, on Sab-

"But I am poor, and it requires all my time and energies to provide for myself and family.'

"But if you loved the doctrine much, you would be willing to make some sacrifices for it, and trust God for the result. He has taught his children to ask Him for their daily bread, and has promised to supply them. He feeds the birds of the air, and how much more will be provide for his children! Are not all the necessaries of life the gifts of his providence? And can you expect to gain any thing by offending him? Suppose you had seven dollars, and in charity should give me six, reserving only one for your own use; what would you think if I, not satisfied, should watch my opportunity, and steal your last dollar? Would you consider that a proper return for your kindness? And would you be likely to assist me the second time?

"'O no.' "'Well, this is just the way you treat God. Every day of your life is his gift, and he has allowed you six days out of seven to labor and the seventh for himself. But you, not satis-, are continually stealing away and profaning his holy and sanctified day, while at the same time you profess to love him and his precepts. Is this the fruit of your love? Is this a proper return for his mercies to you? Besides, what good do you expect to result from your preaching while you are always contradicting it by your practice? Were I to exhort men not to steal, while I practiced stealing myself every opportunity, and every body knew it, what effect would my exhortations have? If we wish to influence others to do right, we must first set them an example.'

"But he still continued quite eloquent in his efforts to convince me that he was a true believer, and (as I expected) wound ap with a very polite request for the loan of three dollars as a stock to trade upon, saying he would bring me some peaches when they were ripe I told him I had no money furnished me to invest in trade, or to set up others in business. was sent to China for another purpose Were he in distress, and unable to help himself. I should then feel it a privilege to assist him. But while he was able to provide for himself, it was his duty to do so. After a little further conversation we parted.

"A large majority of those who profess to asked, professed faith with considerable earnestness, and expressed a desire and a determination to be a true disciple; and I doubt not he would willingly consent to be baptized to-morrow, if I were to propose it. Still, I have no more evidence that he loves the doctrine, than that the majority of the people of

"15th. About noon, my attention was called forty-two images of dragons, made of cloth idea of the original. They were thirty or forty feet long, mounted on bamboo poles, and borne by several men, who kept them con- to find out what report foreigners bring con- ing order, and the hand of power came down of the sea to ascend up to heaven, and bestow the desired blessing. Water-spouts they suppose to be caused by the spiral motions of hese monsters, as they take their upward flight, which, they contend, is established by ocular proof. This has so long been the established belief, that they are designated by the name Long-se, dragon water. He is considered as 'the chief of the scaly tribe, and can appear or disappear at pleasure, become large or small, long or short; in spring it mounts up to heaven, in autumn it dives down into the deep.'

being proclaimed by the city magistrate. At and Profane History- We are told by Per- at another, visiting Virginia to strengthen the eloquent strain, saying how much he loved of food, as the occasion may require; at the ask leave to use the Septuagint calculation, in these events, which are still in existence. the doctrine, and how diligent he was in pro- same time, the mandarins make daily prosclaiming it to his customers, &c. I understood trations before the tutelary gods, and sometimes several times in a day. It is said that that the chronology of the world, from the es of Connecticut, developing their condition. Said I, 'If you sincerely believe and love the such occasions, with cessation from labor, doctrine, as you say, why do you not practice when each one was expected carefully to re- the Septuagint version; so much so that, from this day. Besides this, he maintained an exnot knowing but he himself may be the cause of the calamity, and that by this means bath-days, to preach, I generally find that you it may be averted. Worshiping of images, posing that the chronology of the Septuagint pot know. The accounts which we have had. have gone to the city with a load of produce and parading of dragons, &c., is of later "The effects which we attribute to light-

ning they attribute to a large bird, which acexecutioner. This bird is also represented of Shun, during the intermediate four centur- terials. in some of their temples as the god of thunder, ies and a half. It is a question deserving con-

the residences of mandarins always front due stand by the renunciation of historic truth? south or due east, with but few exceptions. (Smith's Sacred Annals, p. 99.'") But the common people scrupulously avoid this position of their houses, as they imagine it will bring calamities upon them. Since I learned this, I have often observed, while passing through some of the principal streets in the city, with a compass in my hand, that most of them are so laid out as to vary a little from either of the four points. And where their general course is either due north and south, or due east and west, they are made to wind back and forth on each side of a direct line. A riot once occurred in Canton in consequence of the arrows on the American flagstaff pointing in a direction which the people are spoken of as proper places for the Sothought would bring calamities, and nothing but their removal could quiet them.

"There is a small island near Ning-po, alled Poo-too, in the center of which is a large idol temple inhabited by priests, and is resorted to by the people from the main land on their general worship days during the year. This island, they say, when the priests first went there to build the temple, was so infested by serpents, that they were unable to proceed, Clarke, the Baptist Pastor of Newport, R. I. and a violent contest ensued. But after fight- and originally published by him in England in name would find frequent mention in the Baping a long time, and victory being won by 1652, while he was there on colonial business neither party, they entered into a treaty of peace, the conditions of which were, that the serpents should not bite any human being, and the priests, in return, were to see that us; concerning which the writer says:be interested in the doctrine, turn out like they were protected from all violence; and this man. I presume one half of the people to this day, it is said, both parties have strictly in 1724. At first a minister of the Congregain Shanghae, if questioned, would profess to adhered to the conditions of this treaty. And believe in Jesus and his doctrine. One of my when others visit the island besides priests, if men, (Chung-Quay) the other evening, when the serpents show any disposition to molest them, all that is necessary is to call a priest, and they are at once dispersed, and will absent themselves from that spot any length of time the priest may require.

regard to Chinese Chronology, are worthy of before Conventions, Legislatures, and even tion as a lost sinner, I did not know one letter serious consideration. No missionary in China, the Congress, and made himself and his cause of the alphabet; but, by exertion and perse-I presume, has not felt some of the difficulties respected. When occasion required, he re- verance, I learned to read. The Bible has

"'The commencement of Shun's reign is laced by Dr. Mailla A. C. 2255, and by Dr. Morrison A. C. 2230. Now, according to the received chronology, the dispersion from Babel took place A. C. 2230. In the same year, therefore, in which the earth was divided, we find Shun succeeding in China to the "After this, a similar procession advanced years, to a kingdom ruled by an Emperor, is only by the rarest good fortune that a copy plied promptly, "No. Man cannot convert to the city daily from some one of the hamlets having under him twelve governors of dis- can be obtained. Few of our ministers, even, himself to God, or persevere in the ways of near us, and returned again towards night. tricts, a host of nobles, ministers of astronomy But after a few days, being unsuccessful, they music and public instruction, &c. It is evitook one of their chief gods from his throne, dent that the fathers of the Chinese nation day after day, paraded him bareheaded ants of Noah, long before the times of Peleg. stood 98° in the shade. He bore his persecu- elapsed only 113 years. There came out from England, but also that in Virginia; oppres- upon his own righteousness, but that believers "July 4th. Being prevented from going tion without a murmur, however, till one the Ark Noah, his wife, his sons, and his sions were renewed against Baptists here and are kept by the power of God through faith them and him from head to foot. As it began conceive of their finding their way from Ardesert to the territory of Shun-se, and there

may be sustained on other grounds, the reign have made us anxious to behold it, and of that of Shun will commence A. M. 3277, or 1015 privilege, we have had the promised pleasure; years after the deluge; and he will have been "The proposed republication of Backus"

#### A BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A late number of the Christian Watchma and Reflector has a lengthy article calling at tention to the importance (which we think can not be over-estimated) of an organization for the purpose of collecting and publishing documents illustrative of the rise and progress of the Baptist Denomination in the United States. Providence, R. I., and Newton, Mass. ciety's head-quarters. Among the duties of such an organization would be the collecting and filing of newspapers, magazines, minutes annual reports, sermons, and pamphlets o every kind. Two works for immediate pub lication are mentioned. One is the "Ill News from New England," written by Dr. John The other work mentioned is the Ecclesiasti cal History of New England, by Isaac Back

"This man, ever to be venerated, was born tional denomination, among the party known as Separatists, he was in that extensive movement, from which, under the doctrines of Jonathan Edwards and his fellow-laborers. Baptist churches sprung in rapid succession and in great numbers. At the commencement of the Great Awakening, there were

those serpents, would doubtless be thought a occurred, was an outside movement, from very good offset to the alledged miracles of among Congregationalists. It was the natural to a procession, which was passing about half Jesus. One evidence that the story is believ. result of the teachings of Edwards on the naa mile off. It was about a mile long, having ed is, that my teacher, who told me of it, ture and privileges of a gospel church, and seemed to be in doubt whether it might not illustrates what has frequently been observed, and paper, painted according to the Chinese be true; and, when I put the question to him that disciples, sooner than teachers, follow whether he believed it, said he did not know principles to their results. The wonderful whether it were true or not, and spoke of it movement excited the hostility of the standone. Gentle in temper, he had the courage "The following remarks of Dr. Legg, in of a lion. He carried the case of his brethren me. When I was brought to see my condisorted to the press, and in a style homely, but been my daily companion for about fifty clear, he stated and defended the rights of years." conscience with irresistible force. His history secured the thanks of his brethren, at the time, (of the Philadelphia Baptist Association in 1785,) and has always been approved for His views of the plan of redemption were its honesty, and for its dignified moderation clear and scriptural. His hope was bright under injury. Bancroft has applauded its and animating. When asked if he could do throne of Taou, who had reigned a hundred documentary accuracy. Long out of print, it anything to procure his own salvation, he rehave ever seen it. An abridgement of it is righteousness, without the aid of divine better known, having been twice republished. grace." He supported his views of doctrines

1724 to 1806, and covered a period of im- ous and appropriate passages of God's Holy portant events. During his life occurred not Word. He rejoiced much that his salvation only the great Baptist movement in New was not in his own hands, and depended not successfully fought. During the same period After a long and interesting conversation adoption of the Constitution-himself and his negroes as could get into the the house, and brethren sustaining important relations to many who stood around it, joined in prayer to those events. Brown University was founded God, and rendered thanks for the blessings of

were only fables. Dr. Russel, late Bishop of the American Congress (in 1774) to lay be-"Public fasts are always held at such times, Edinburgh, says in his connection of Sacred fore that body the grievances of his brethren first, the eating of pork is prohibited, then ren, that the Jesuit missionaries to China hands of the Baptists there, who were strugmutton, then fish, and afterwards other kinds were actually obliged to return to Rome, to gling for the same rights, he kept journals of order to satisfy the scruples of the better in- Among his papers are likewise, so we are informed of that country.' It is well known, formed, records of journeys among the churchthe ancients also held seasons of fasting, on creation up to the birth of Abraham, differs A man of facts, he was in the habit of noting very much in the present Scriptures and in down facts on slips of paper, which remain to view his conduct, repenting of all his errors, the creation to the birth of Christ, there were, tensive correspondence, and large numbers of according to the Hebrew text, 4004 years, but letters are among the relics of his life. The according to the Septuagint 5507 years. Sup- precise value of all this accumulation, we do.

contemporary with Terah, the father of Abra- History, with a suitable account of his life companies the thunder, (as they have it,) ham. The existence of an ordered kingdom and times, would require two octavo volumes. which holds an iron spike in its claws, with at that period in China, is not more wonder- It might be more readable, by separating the which it strikes men, shivers trees, &c. This ful than the existence of one in Egypt. Ac- numerous documents from the text, and putalso, they say, has frequently been seen. cording to the same system, from the deluge ting them in notes. Its republication in some When a man is struck with thunder, (as they to Peleg are 531 years. A large colony form, and the preservation of the historical term it,) they think it is because of some might then have started from Babel, and travel- materials referred to, seem to us of such conatrocious crime of which he has been guilty, ed to the northeastern part of China, and sequence as to demand denominational attenand which is generally revealed by inscriptions there is nothing impossible in its reaching its tion. The burning of one or two dwellings made on some part of the body by this winged adjusted state in which we find it in the time would be the irreparable loss of all those ma-

"It will be observed that the lives and times and the dragon above mentioned is also re-sideration, which chronology to give in the of Clark and Backus embrace more than half presented as the god of rain and of the sea. Chinese version of the Scriptures. One who is the period which has elapsed since the settlement of the country. The period interventage of the settlement of the country. distinguished man died, his wife or most Let a man carefully study the history of ing between them could be covered in several intimate friend was buried with him, to be his Egypt, Assyria or China, or even of Astrono- ways. John Callender, the accomplished companion and comforter in the other world. my, and he is instantly confounded with facts, Newport pastor, author of the Historical Dis-After a while, a wooden image or likeness of bearing the impress of sterling historic truth, course, and John Comer, the devout young the person was substituted; which practice which directly contradict the abbreviated He- minister, whose manuscripts are in the posseswas continued till the time of Confucius, by brewchronology. Does not his mind naturally sion of the Rhode Island Historical Society, whose influence, chiefly, it was discontinued. | deduce the conclusion, that revelation can be | were both historically connected with the "They have a curious superstition in regard sustained only by the abandonment of ligiti- First Baptist church in Boston, around which to the fronting their houses. Temples and mate research? That revealed truth can only clusters the Baptist question of the close of the 17th century, and commencement of the 18th, a question intimately connected with the purity of religion in New England. During his period occurred the ordination of Elisha Callender, when Cotton Mather preached his Good Men United sermon, and the benefactions to Harvard College, of the delighted Thomas Hollis. There is a deep significance in the events which at this time changed the aspect of a portion of the Boston Congregationalists towards their Baptist brethren.

> deed, was nearly contemporaneous with Backus. Born thirteen years after Backus. he followed him to the grave within less than four months. But he deserves this distinct memorial. Baldwin, too, runs back upon the times of Backus, but he survived him near twenty years, and witnessed the more ripened harvests, of which all these worthies had scattered the seed. He lived to see our missions expanding, and several of our colleges and heological seminaries with their foundations laid. There was another, likewise, whose tist magnolia-Hezekiah Smith, the Haver-

"We hardly need say, that this series should

close with Stillman and Baldwin, whose lives

come down to our own day. The former, in-

hill pastor. These men fell upon times which tried men's souls, and had they been less faithful to God, and the rights of conscience, New England, so far as human discernment can judge, would not have been as at this day."

### From the Bible Society Record. BIBLE-READING SLAVE

Some time since, while traveling in North Carolina, in consequence of my buggy breaking down in a lonely place, I was obliged to return for some miles with a rail, in place of "This superstition, ridiculous as it is, is scarcely twenty Baptist churches in all New of a wheel, to the establishment of a large believed, as I should think from what I hear; England, and generally they had little sym- planter, the owner of several hundred slaves. and in the mind of a Chinaman, the centrol pathy with the awakening, or participation in When I arrived, the planter and family being Shanghae do; although he doubtless believes which those priests are said to exercise over it. The rapid rise of the Baptists which then from home, I was obliged to take up my abode with the overseer, a kind and obliging man. It was soon rumored among the negroes that a preacher was at the overseer's, which excited no little interest. At an early hour in the evening a large number of slaves came around the house to see the preacher, shake hands with him, and ask if he would pray with and for them at the house of the stantly raving and writhing, as though in great cerning it, as it is a place of much resort by heavily upon the Baptists, (as, in justice it about eighty years old, who made a profession invalids. Such foolish superstitions are eager- should be said, it did upon the Separatists also.) of religion in the year 1791. He is looked band of music. On inquiry, I was told that ly swallowed by the multitude, while the ra- Rising soon to eminence among the Baptists, upon as a kind of patriarch among the negroes. the design of the procession was to move tional truths of God's word are rejected as Backus became their chief representative and When introduced to me, he remarked, "I their deities to give them rain, as they were fables—a sad evidence of the depravity of champion, and ultimately their historian. He understand you are a Bible Agent—and I am fearing a drouth; and that the display of the human heart, and of its natural bias towards was equal to every position, and adorned every a Bible-reading slave. I wish you great success-the Bible has been a great blessing to

> His knowledge of the Bible appeared to be general and accurate. He delighted much in the character and work of the Redeemer.

"The life of Mr. Backus extended from and experience, by bringing forward numer-

New York, December 30, 1852.

The Sabbath Recorder.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR—FUTURE PROS. PECTS.

Though the point at which the old year terminates and the new begins is arbitrarily the summer solstic, the autumnal nor the vernal equinox—it is, nevertheless, one whose recurrence is calculated to call up very solemn reflections. The year itself is not an arbitrarily fixed period; it is the time occupied by the earth in its revolution round the sun. The Being who said, "Let there be lights in the firmament of heaven," assigned to them their uses. "Let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and the duration of man's life reckoned by years from the beginning. And as "the days of our years are three score years and ten," how solemn the reflection, as we approach the moment that divides one year from another, that so many of our years are already gone! O, how soon will death, judgment, and eternity, spring upon us!

Reader, how are you spending your time? Do you make self-gratification the main end of your existence, or do you seek to please Him who created you and redeemed you? Alas! how many of those who name the name of Christ spend the principal part of their time in striving to render themselves comfortable, while the cause of their Master is attended to only so far it does not interfere with their own enjoyment! Yet the Master has said—and he will never alter his words-" Except a man deny himself, he cannot be my disciple."

The year upon which we are soon to enter if spared, may be a very eventful one. We undertake no vaticination in regard to coming events, but it strikes us that the present prosperity of the business of our country is des tined to receive a check before long, and that, in the reaction which will follow, there will be distress and perplexity. That this crisis may come about within a twelve-month is very possible, and before the time arrives for wishing them a happy new year, some of our readers may have become overwhelmed with such disasters, that the congratulation will seem but mockery.

These forebodings do not grow out of any particular sagacity, on our part, in descrying the state of the commercial heavens. Men o shrewd business tact might think them altogether groundless. By their method of reckoning, it may be proved that business is conducted upon much safer principles than it was previous to the great crash in 1837. The multiplied increase of banking institutions and the expansion of their issues, may seem of no importance to them, because of the proportionate influx of gold to render unnecessary any suspension of specie payments. And for aught we know, they may have a method of proving, that the speculation in real estate, whereby property obtains a fictitious value, notwithstanding the mania that is prevailing with regard to it, is perfectly safe. On these points, we profess no particular skill in judg customed to handle such matters.

We have a Book before us, which teaches us that this world of trial is the place where have placed themselves in an awkward posi-God schools his children for heaven;—that tion—not to speak of the more serious evil when their path becomes so filled with snares involved. The Rev. H. V. Elliott, Curate of that they cannot move without falling and St. Mary's Chapel, Brighton, at a recent meet being destroyed, he will remove the snares ing in opposition to the Sunday opening of out of the way;—that his faithfulness will the Palace, spoke confidently of the writers lie carriages for attending Divine Service, ly claim to be doing their duty, unless they not allow them to be tempted above what in the Times as being bribed on the question, they are able, but will with the temptation and as receiving "enormous" sums. But also make a way to escape, that they may be when written to by the solicitors for the Times,

current, they are becoming dizzy with excitement, and have forgotten their duty as haste to be rich—a rapacity which refuses to be satisfied with reasonable gains. Men are mad in the pursuit of riches, and seem to care not how they amass them. They grind the Times will be contented to leave the the poor, and pant after the very dust on his head; and the hire of their laborers is kept back by fraud.

to put a check to this course of things; and it is on this ground that we look for another on the occasion of the Duchess' being concommercial prostration very soon. There fined. The birth of a son, on the 25th ult., next year, but long delayed it cannot be.

But, reader, we ask you to pause for a luxury—every one striving after that condition wherein he can say, 'Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry'-mamgood?" or will you make the wise choice. countenance upon us?"

it in the Baptist Record, we learn that the vol- "crime" of Protestantism. He is one of the only afford to pay six-pence for a ride shall baptized in 1851, number of communicants, with the names and post-offices of ordained established—it being neither the winter nor and licensed ministers, fill 373 pages. These are followed by the American Indian churches, also the Welsh and German churches. Summary tables of the associations in each ed. The Lord be his help and stay! state fill 26 pages. These are followed by valuable tables, embracing a comparative summary, colored members, sabbath schools, ratio of churches, ministers and members to the whole population, Baptist periodicals, ordinations, churches constituted, new church buildings dedicated, and obituary notices. Then follows the educational department, embracing theological seminaries, colleges, acadyears." Gen. 1: 14. Accordingly, we find emies, high schools, &c. Also, an account of the benevolent societies. Next we find tables of the Baptist churches in other countries, British Provinces, Europe, Asia and Africa. The concluding pages contain an account of the Anti-Mission, Free Will, Six Principle, Seventh-day Baptists, &c., with a grand summary of haptized Christians, and religious denominations. The grand total of regular Baptists in the United States, (not including Anti-Mission, Free Will, &c.,) is 772,216,

> or a nett gain of 31,142. BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

showing the baptism of 56,431 in one year,

The Crystal Palace and Sunday-The Madial and

GLASGOW, December 10th, 1852.

The Law Officers of the Crown have given as their opinion, that the Act of George III., "prohibiting the opening of disorderly places, under the pretence of discussing religious and political questions on Sundays," by its terms would render it illegal to open the Crystal Palace for exhibition on that day. The Charter granted by the Government to the Company contains, therefore, a clause prohibiting its being so opened, unless sanctioned by Parliament. An Act securing them this liberty is to be applied for. This at least the Record states on the authority of a prelate; but that journal complains grievously of being kept in the dark as to what the Palace Company mean to do. From this cause, it says, the Committee of the Sunday Society have met three or four times recently almost in vain. But the Record, in its anxiety to prevent the Sunday exhibition, shows several ways in which, without any new enactment, the law may be so evaded as to admit of it. The Railway Company might arrange, says the journalist, with the Palace Company, to admit gratuitously all that come by that line. They might also admit parties as pro-

prietors at low terms. It is therefore urged, that a Charter should be withheld unless the proprietors agree to the insertion of "a clause which shall irrevocably bind" them from ever opening it on any part of Sunday. But the Charter had been already granted several days before that article was written, and it binds them simply to keep it shut on Sunday, opened. But perhaps the Record has little places where their edification will be best which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by hope that Parliament will refuse its sanction -and, unless it do so, the Sunday cause will have lost rather than gained by the agitation We leave them to those who are ac- of the question. The Nonconformist, in a leading article, two days ago, intimates this But our ciphering is after another system. to be his opinion of the result. Two clergymen, in their unscrupulous zeal in the cause, he sought to back out, saying he did not in-In the present state of community, we see tend to charge the Times with "venal advothe path of God's children filled with snares. | cacy." So, also, the Rev. W. Curling, at The wonderful facilities open on every hand another meeting, more recently held, said for the acquisition of wealth, are a temptation "he had opportunities of knowing" of this to them. They are drawn into the general bribery; but, making a mystery of his authority, said he would not inform the audience how he came into possession of the condemn-Christians. Moreover, there is, on the part atory fact. The secret has, however, been of almost the entire community, a making extorted from him. The same solicitors favor ed him with a letter of inquiry-when he referred to the speech of his reverend brother above-named, as his only authority. Whether

A Berlin paper intimated, some time ago, that the Madiai were to be liberated, on the Now the righteousness of God is pledged 1st instant, and expectations had previously been indulged that this favor would be shown mon the great object of regard, and God not have more influence in restraining him. It are extensively hired and used on that day-

matter so, remains to be seen.

ume contains 496 pages. It is printed on five individuals who, with Count Guiccardino, feel that the man who rides in his own car beautiful paper, and embraces engravings of 27 were a year ago sentenced to imprisonment riage or hires a livery turn-out for two or church and college edifices. The sketches of for reading the Bible. His imprisonment was three dollars, is put under the same restricstate conventions, associations alphabetically commuted to exile for a year; and having tions with himself. If this is not attended to arranged, names of churches, dates of consti- spent this term in Piedmont, he had recently we apprehend difficulty in enforcing any or tution, counties in which located, pastors, the returned to his situation in the bank in Flor- dinance that may be passed. [Ed. Tribune ence. On the 21st ult., at three in the morning, his house was entered and searched, and a copy of Diodati's Bible having been found on the premises, he has been again imprison-

J. A. BEGG.

DEDICATION.

The house built by ' The Adams Seventh day Baptist Evangelical Society,' for the wor ship of God, was opened for its appropriate use on Fourth-day, the 15th instant. The religious services were conducted by Elders W. B. Maxson and N. V. Hull, and coninued, morning and evening, until the evening of First-day the 19th. These religious exercises were attended by as large assemblies as could be accommodated with seats, and at the close the house was literally crammed. The numerous expressions of religious feeling by members of the congregation, were deeply interesting, and gave us reason to hope that good will result to the Church and Society, and to all who attended the meetings.

This house is erected on the southern imits of the village of Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Its dimensions are 42 ft. by 30 ft., with a well-proportioned belfry. internal arrangement and finish are both convenient and chaste. It is provided with an ample apparatus for warming and lighting it. Its seats are handsomely cushioned, and we believe, that if the congregation that will occupy it shall be favored with the influence of the Holy Spirit, they will find it a very comfortable house for the worship of God.

RAILROADING ON SUNDAY.

In connection with a notice, some weeks on Sunday, in and around New York, we copied from the Tribune an editorial " Case of Conscience." That "case" led to some farther remarks, pro and con, which we copy future reference.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune

A case of conscience is often a nice question. Such is the one you raise in your paper on the petition against cars on the Sabbath. Like all nice questions, it depends for a just solution on an exact statement of principles. Let me attempt it.

Sabbath-breaking consists not in labor, but promoted, becomes sacred, by virtue of its sa- amicable negotiation." cred object. But if the carriage is ordered out needlessly, to gratify vanity or indolence, the case is radically different. On the other hand, if the City Railroads are wanted on the Sabbath exclusively for religious purposes, the Sabbath would not be profaned by them. Now, the City is to the rail-cars what the Fifthavenue gentleman is to his elegant private equipage, i. e. their responsible master. If of such a law in other States where it has been the owner of the private carriage cannot pre- enacted, will give weight to these petitions vent its becoming a vehicle of extensive Sabbath-breaking after it has rolled him to church, the kind will be enacted for our State. he should dispense with it. If the City cannot furnish itself with the convenience of pubwithout at the same time furnishing public fa- exert themselves in this behalf. The reacilities and temptations to amusement or business, which thousands will be sure to seize upon, then it violates the Sabbath by so do-

But it cannot even be pretended that cars are to any considerable extent desired or used on the Sabbath for attending worship. The fares collected from church-goers would hardly feed a single horse, much less induce the owners to run their cars, if permitted. It is notorious that the vainest amusement and dissipation is the principal end ministered to by the Sunday cars. In view of these coniderations, whatever condemnation may be due to the needless and vain employment of private carriages, I think your readers will carriages licensed and regulated by itself, with its relation to those over which it never

assumed control. BROOKLYN, Dec. 4, 1852

mistakes of fact. 1. The City does not own is a necessity for it in the moral condition of has however been announced for a week, but the Railcars, and consequently does not stand society. Looking at it in this light only, we no mention yet is made of the desired restora- in the same relation to them that the Fifth-avfeel almost as sure of it as if it had actually tion of these victims to Papal intolerance and enue gentleman does to his private carriage. scrape together that sum should not be. Thou-know the paper, and approve its character, the troops now stationed in New Mexico, taken place. It may not occur within the superstition. The King of Prussia had made 2. We speak from extensive personal obser- sands are now selling without license in our it a matter of personal request to the Grand vation, when we say, that several thousands of Duke, and a Memorial to our Queen in be- our citizens do ride to or from Church in moment, and contemplate this solemn state of half of these persecuted Bible-readers, with Railcars every fair Sabbath—so that C. is misthings—a world madly bent on pleasure and 23,172 signatures, was presented on Sabbath taken on that point also. 3. Whoever has License Laws were meant to be obeyed, they last. Among those subscribing were a very passed a Sabbath at Coney Island (east-end) large number of the nobility and members of or any other popular resort within easy reach Parliament. There is, however, some reason of our City, must know, that the licensed carto fear that the Pope and the Jesuits will riages of our Hackmen and Stable-Keepers in all their thoughts. Will you allow yourself is evident, that Popery is making a desperate we think more so in summer than on any other to be drawn away by the excitement, and effort to retain its victims; and the Protestant day—and that not one in a hundred of those with the many say, "Who will show us any deputation has revealed the fact that very who hire them drive to Church. If, then. large numbers in Tuscany are inclined to either is to be stopped, and but one, we insist and say, "Lord, lift thou up the light of thy escape from the priestly thrall. On this ac- that livery stables should be shut up on Suncount, many others were found to be even day rather than Railroad cars should be stopthen in prison; but the Daily News, of the ped. But we do not maintain that any thing ican Bantist Publication Society, at Philadel Florence correspondent, announcing that M. Our position is, that if any thing is done to en- against its pernicious sale.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS ON PEACE.

It is well known, or should be, that the friends of Peace propose to obviate every plea of necessity for war, by the introduction of substitutes which will accomplish all its legitimate ends of international justice and security, far better than the sword ever has, or ever can. Such substitutes can be introduced by rulers alone; and, under a government like ours, we can expect them to move in earnest, on a question of such magnitude, only in response to the voice of the people. ple. They cannot and should not go in their official action farther or faster than public opinion shall clearly demand, or will fully sustain and hence we would procure from the people, throughout the country, an expression of their wishes in the form of petitions like the one we give below.

We would respectfully, yet earnestly, solici the reader's co-operation in this matter. We have no other means of obtaining these petimen as yourself. The thing, however, can be easily done, at once, if you will only resolve that it shall be; but, for this purpose, you must either do it yourself, or actually get somebody else to do it. Just write off two session of Congress is so short, that nothing will he accomplished to any serious purpose, unless the subject is brought very early to their notice.

Remember that two petitions should be circulated—one for the Senate, and the other for the House of Representatives, each of special attention to the subject.

In behalf of the American Peace Society, GEO. C. BECKWITH, Sec'ry. Boston, Dec. 10, 1852.

Form of Petition. To the Honorable Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of ---, in the

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW YORK.

The coming session of the Legislature of New York will be extensively petitioned for a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating li quors to be used as a beverage. The success and encourages the hope that something of any rate, the friends of temperance can hardsons for a prohibitory law are very clearly and forcibly stated in the following extrac from an article in a recent number of the N

1. It is impartial. There can be no pretense that such a law punishes little sins and sinners, but gives impunity to rich and respectable vice. It has at least the merit of treat-

ing all offenders exactly alike. 2. It rests on a clear moral basis. Its fundamental assumption is the immortality and evil of the Liquor Traffic. It does not, like our License Laws assume that this traffic is pernicious or dangerous, and then give any scarcely be able to confound the running of ten dollars. It does not pronounce the traffic Sunday cars with the use of private carriages, immoral, and then attempt to confine it to men when necessary, to convey worshipers to of good moral character.' But, contemplat-Church—or the responsibility of the City for ing and appreciating the great fountain of Another friend in Massachusetts has also set ly, earnest and straightforward effort to seal it | perpetual support of a colporteur. up and stay its bitter waters for ever.

3. It can be enforced. License Laws, especially in great cities, never can be; they We will only correct our correspondent's rest on no moral basis, and appeal to no moral sentiment. No one can render a moral City, but those who know the fact will no complain of them, while those who would complain of them have no means of distinguishing them from the Licensed. If our would at least require every seller to display his license conspicuously in the room where his traffic is carried on; but being intended one new subscriber for each old one. only as a blind, and an anodyne for the public

conscience, they are constructed accordingly. 4. The Maine Law embodies no new principle. It is simply the application to the insidi- Memorial are requested to return them to ed States; particular accounts of some of the ous poison, Alcohol, of the common law printhis office when a convenient opportunity larger libraries; lists of literary and scientific tion of poisons. No man is now at liberty to sell Arsenic or Prussic Acid, except to persons who, he has good reason to believe, con template an innocent and salutary use of it. do well to order. The numbers of the first The fact that many imbibe Alcohol in ignorance of its poisonous character, is an addition-

the Baptist Denomination. From a notice of house, has been again arrested for the bath, it must be so done that the man who can it does not stop all selling, any more than our laws against Theft, Forgery and Murder pre- dians, who were taken from a Spanish slave. vent absolutely the perpetration of those ship, and declared free by United States crimes; but it renders the traffic infamous, and dooms it to secrecy, stealth and darkness. It confronts every tippler with the warning were accompanied by missionaries, of whom that he is making himself an accomplice of of- Rev. Mr. Raymond was the principal. About fenders; it startles every youth, who may be two years ago, a reinforcement of eight mistempted to take his first lessons in dissipation, with the knowledge that the Public Judgment and Public Conscience have deliberately condemned and stigmatized the traffic he is abetting. He who shall become a tippler in defiance of the Maine Law, can never plead ignorance as an excuse, nor saddle his degrada-

> dation upon the community. 6. And finally, it is popular. The enemie of the Maine Law, though they rail against it as despotic, odious, obnoxious to public senti- in making proselytes, but in checking the ment, &c., &c., are very shy of submitting it slave-trade. to the People. They wring and twist every way to dodge that ordeal. They are trying hard to repeal the law in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; but in neither State have they desired a submission to the Peo

OVERLAND COLONY FOR OREGON.—We noticed, last spring, the project of a Presbyterian colony to go overland to Oregon, under the leadership of Rev. J. C. Hanna, of Ohio. The result has not turned in favor of that mode of Mr. Rives makes it cost about \$17,000 a year through hardship and want, before reaching Oregon, and Mr. H. and his wife entered the Territory alone, eight days before the main is only \$6,000 a year, with \$9,000 for outfit. tions, than the spontaneous agency of such body of colonists. Mr. H. thus describes his Strange that applicants for these offices are so closing experience:-

"After two days rest, having spent a quiet much more than the income. Sabbath alone on the summit (or dividing ridge) of the Cascades, I again harnessed my mules, but in vain; they refused to pull. Consequently I was obliged to leave my carriage copies of the subjoined forms, and see that they and goods in the mountains, sixty-five or sevare forthwith circulated for signatures. It enty miles from Oregon City. They were of the presentation of a report of the Finance must be done soon, because the present left in care of a trusty friend until I should Committee, in favor of appropriating \$3,800 send out a fresh team. And now behold us to pay a balance due Mr. Howard, of the packing. Mrs. H., having a side-saddle, was placed upon a pony—a small pack was placed upon a mule. Our provisions consisted of one oaf of bread, half a pound of dried beef, and that house, for board, &c., was \$14,299 87. a little coffee and tea. We were thus strait- and \$1,000, it seems, was deducted, leaving ened on account of having our provisions \$13,299 87. About last January \$10,000 was stolen while preparing to pack. We start, paid on this, leaving a balance due Mr. H. of solitary and alone, I on foot, driving before which should be signed by every petitioner; me four mules, so wearied as not to be able \$3,739 62. The report was finally adopted ago, of the increase of facilities for traveling and, when full, they should be sent, the for- to carry a rider. On the second day our pony by a vote of 12 to 7. mer to one of the Senators from your State, gave out; we were obliged to leave her in the and the latter to the Representative of your way to save the noble beast. She was eventdistrict, or to some member of each House ually prevailed upon to ride a mule. And in avenue, N. Y., were sold at auction last week known to be particularly interested in the ob- this manner we entered the far-famed valley for the purpose of having them on record for | ject, with a note requesting his early and | of the Willamette, having spent four days since leaving our carriage and seven in the Cascade

> REVIVAL AT OBERLIN.—At the communion season in September, 20 were received to the church at Oberlin, and in December, 41; total 70; of whom 45 were by profession. The Oberlin Evangelist says:—

"Facts show that a considerable number in profane labor. And labor is sacred or State of ---, deploring the great and mani- and an increasing proportion of the pupils of Brooklyn, was opened for divine serprofane according to its motives and objects. fold evils of war, and believing it possible to the school who are converted here come from vice on Christmas morning. "This church. Whatever labor is strictly necessary, to pre- supersede its alledged necessity, as an Arbiter | families not professedly pious. Some of serve life or the means of life, in emergencies of Justice among nations, by the adoption of these are cases of great interest. Among sons, was established by the Rector, (Rev. that cannot be prepared for, is held to be of timely and feasible substitutes, respectfully the company who came forward for baptism Isaac P. Labagh,) and several gentlemen and a sacred kind, as well as that required to petition your Honorable Bodies to take such at the last communion, was one young man ladies of South Brooklyn, for the purpose of afwarm churches, play the church organ, and action as you may deem best for this most de- who had long been an infidel; one young even to preach the Gospel. So, also, what sirable end, by "securing in our treaties with lady recently from the depths of Catholic Ever is strictly necessary to bring worshipers other nations, a provision for referring to the superstition in Ireland; another young lady unless the Legislature sanction" its being an delicate health, or from a distance, to the decision of umpires, all misunderstandings deaf and dumb, but giving the brightest evidence of a sound conversion; and several to the already numerous edifices which have persons of color. Who could behold such a given Brooklyn the name of the City of gathering, and not exclaim: 'What hath God Churches.'" wrought?' 'Is any thing too hard for the

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.—We have noticed (says the Watchman and Reflector) the embarkation of two companies of missionaries thus: within three months, one to Burmah, and another to Africa; the one a scanty reinforcement the law should pass before they are lost. of missions that call, as they have never before called, for abundant supplies of Christian teachers,-the other, a band devoted to the renewal of missionary effort in a field long neglected by our churches, but not forsaken by which had often brought him near the grave: the Head of the church. Another company of missionaries now only wait for an opportunity to take passage to Burmah. No due can read the intelligence that comes monthly from our missions, without being deeply im- his grave!" pressed with the conviction that Divine Providence is opening " a wide and effectual door' before us, into the very heart of heathenism.

A Colporteur while the World stands -A friend of the American Baptist Publication Society, residing in Western New York, has determined to sustain a colporteur while one a dispensation to pursue it on payment of the world stands, by the payment, while living or at his death, of \$2,500, the interest of which will yield \$150, the salary of a colporteur. crime, pauperism and misery, it makes a man- apart in his will the sum of \$2,500 for the

THE SABBATH RECORDER has just entered ipon the last half of its ninth volume. In view of this, we have a request to make of reason why, if a man who can afford to pay our subscribers, which we hope may receive ten dollars for a license should be allowed as generous a response as has attended similar to sell, a man who lacks and cannot requests heretofore. It is, that those who be largely the gainer by the transaction, and will speak of it to others, and aid in extending would be available for the protection of other its circulation. We do not ask you all to turn agents, and canvass your towns or neighborhoods for subscribers. But we suppose there is hardly one who cannot speak a good word Chambers st., New York, propeses to issue to some one person, and thus easily procure

those subscribing for the second year would phia, has issued a very complete Register of Guarducci, who held an office in a banking. force by law a stricter observance of the Sab- 5. The Maine Law does its work. True, in so compact and convenient a form.

MENDI MISSIONS.—When the poor Men-Courts, went back to their own country, they sionaries was sent out, two of whom fell victims to the climate, and two others were obliged to return home. Last week another reinforcement sailed from New York, consisting of Dr. Cole, Miss Magnire, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Miss Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Afficer, and Miss Saxton. The mission has been remarkably successful, not only

THE PAY OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The Secretary of State of the United States some time ago addressed circulars of inquiry to our Foreign Ministers as to the expense of living at the various Courts to which they are sent. Their replies have recently been made public. Mr. Lawrence thinks the Minister to London ought to have \$20,000 a year, and says that his own expenses were more than that: emigration. The whole party was scattered, to live in Paris; and the other Ministers run nearly as high! Of course, they all recommend an increase of their present pay, which plenty, when the cost of filling them is so

> EXPENSES OF KOSSUTH'S ENTERTAINMENT. -In the Board of New York Aldermen, one evening last week, a long discussion grew out Irving House, for entertaining Kossuth and companions. The whole amount incurred at

PRICE OF CHURCH PEWS.—The pews of a and brought prices ranging from \$250 to \$1500 each. Ninety-nine pews were sold in one evening for \$86,350, being \$14,700 more than their appraised value. How "the poor" are to have the gospel preached to them in a church where sittings are so expensive, is not

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A new church, christened St. Paul's, located in South which is capable of seating four hundred perfording a convenient place of worship for those who are disposed to attend, from that or any other part of Brooklyn. The church, which is of brick, is just finished, and adds another

THE MAINE LAW WANTED IN NEW JER-SEY .- A writer in the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette, closes an urgent appeal for the enactment of a Liquor Law like that of Maine,

"Many of the drunkards are desirous that Last winter, when a similar law was before our Legislature, a noble-hearted young man. a friend of mine, said to me, with tears, in his eyes, uplifted hands, voice and every nerve trembling from the effect of strong drink, Oh! my friend! I often think I will stop, but I can't resist the temptation. Oh! for God's sake, get the Legislature to pass a law to put the accursed thing where I can't get it; then I. shall keep sober. Poor young man-now in

Nor Worth Protecting .- The Territory of New Mexico, about which we had so much trouble with Mexico, and then with Texas, seems after all to be not worth what it costs to protect it. The Secretary of War, in his late annual report, says:-

By the last census, the total population of New Mexico, exclusive of wild Indians, is fin round numbers) 61,000 souls, and its whole real estate is estimated at (in round numbers) \$2,700,000. To protect this small population, we are compelled to maintain a large military force, at an annual expense nearly equal to half the value of the whole real estate of the Territory. Would it not be better to induce the inhabitants to abandon a country which seems hardly fit for the habitation of civilized man, by remunerating them for their property in money or in lands situated in more favored regions? Even if the government paid for the property quintuple its value, it would still, merely on the score of economy, portions of our own and of the Mexican Ter-

LITERARY REGISTER. Mr. C. B. Norton. useful annual register of publications. Its contents will be :-

"A complete catalogue of all American THE MEMORIAL.—Agents having on hand publications; a synopeis of English publications are numbers of the Seventh-day Baptist tions; an index to the periodical literature of offers. A few sets of the four numbers of societies of this country; with several articles 1852 have been put up in paper covers, which of interest to the book-trade, and to buyers of

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET for Jantwo years, bound together, will make a neat uary commences a new volume of that excel-AMERICAN BAPTIST REGISTER.—The Amer 7th instant, has a communication from their should or should not be done in the premises. at reason for stringent public safeguards volume, containing a large amount of histori- lent work—a work which has no superior of cal matter which can be found nowhere else its class, for taste in arrangement, and a pure tone of more and religion; 11 . harries and religion; ton times that diameter of the cartle, it is negres of ceases) you will it an acknowledge the

SECOND-DAY, DEC. 20. In the Senate, a communication was re ceived from Hon. W. R. King, announcing his resignation of the Chair; in consequence of which, Mr. Atchison was elected President of the Senate, and the usual proceedings consequent upon such an election followed. The ular time, but in consequence of injury from Dixon claim to a seat was then discussed, by a heavy sea, was obliged to put back to Cowes Messrs. Douglass, Cass, Rusk, Seward, and for repairs, which would soon be completed. others, and decided in favor of the claimant. Tin the House, Mr. Brown (Miss.) proposed the appointment of a General Committee mense amount of property has been destroyon claims, which was finally voted down. A ed. The loss is set down at £35,000. resolution was submitted by Mr. Ewing, of House adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, DEC. 21.

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by a vote of 34 to 12.

In the House, the principal question was ly the original motion of reference was Government, upon their promising that they bly saved his life. passed. FOURTH-DAY, DEC. 22.

In the Senate, a variety of bills were reported, among which was one from Mr. Gwin, looking to the construction of a Pacific Railroad, which led to some discussion, and finally to the resuscitation of a bill brought forward last session. Another matter of interest, which came up, was a proposal to change the mode of paying members of Congress, with a proviso to deduct a per diem for all unnecessary absence from their duties, and to compute their mileage by an air line. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 21 to 19.

In the House, the sitting was occupied mainly in the presentation of petitions, me morials, &c., and resolutions reported by committees. Among the latter we notice one to pay Mr. Taliaferro, of Virginia, per diem and mileage while contesting a seat in 1711, and again in 1813. One of the claims was allowed. FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 23.

The SENATE, was occupied all day in a de- Russians lost 30,000 men and 100 guns. bate upon the following resolution:

terests, copies of the official notes received cases, and 23 deaths. from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim now and for the future all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of every power or individual what ever, and of the reply thereto on the part of this Government, referred to in his annual Message to the two Houses of Congress on the 6th inst.

Messrs. Mason and Cass were the principal speakers, though Messrs. Underwood, Weller, Mangum, Soule. Butler, and Gwin, each had something to say. The resolution was finally postponed until after New Year, and the Senate adjourned over to Second-day.

In the House, after some unimportant business, a letter was read from the Secre tary of State, giving an abstract of the return of American Seamen, registered during the year ending Sep. 30, 1852, by which it appears that there were in Maine, 968; New Hampshire, 54; Massaachusetts, 4,440; Rhode Is land, 242; New York, 1,096; Pennsylvania, 575; Maryland, 351; Virginia, 355; North Carolina, 53; Georgia, 83; District of Mississippi, 1,891; Forida, 35; Texas, 6. Mr Ashe, (N. C.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, authorizing the payment of mileage and per diem to Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, from the commencement of the XXVIth Congress to July, since in our City, on a plan and for a purpose world capsized. She was freighted with these places. 1840, the contest for the seat between him which we trust will find many approvers and 1,400 bbls. flour, a large quantity of corn. and and Charles Nailor having been decided at some imitators. Some ladies in the more for 60 or 70 head of cattle, all of which was lost. that time. Pending the consideration of the tunate walks of life, who are liberally bestowabove, the House adjourned till Second day. ing their time and means to aid through the

MURDERS AT PETERSBURG, VA. — The Petersburg Intelligencer of Monday gives the particulars of an outrage of more than ordinary Kemble, No. 45 Nineteenth-st., his spacious horror, which occurred on Sunday in that mansion and all it contained were at once city. Some days since a man by the name of placed at their service. Cards of invitation at Sadler was committed to the Petersburg jail \$1 each were speedily taken up by the friends on a charge of slave stealing, and locked up of those interested to the extent of the capawith John Jones, a horse thief, and Boyle, an city of the largest parlor in the house; and · Irishman. Sunday morning, after furnishing several distinguished Artists cheerfully gave these prisoners with their breakfast, two of their services to the cause. Songs by Madame the guards of the jail turned away to do the Bouchelle and two Lady Amateurs; Instrusame for the colored prisoners in an opposite mental pieces by Miska Hauser and Charles cell, leaving the former at liberty to come Meuler; select Readings by Prof. J. W. S. into the passage. Just as the officers were Howes and an eminent Authoress of our City, suffering condition, and was conveyed to the lady telegraph operator, the Dover (N. H.) Reuben Titsworth, Plainfield, N.J.2 00 locking the door of the negro cell, Sadler, who caused the evening to glide away delightfully, store of Mr. Bunker, near by, where he soon Gazette gives the name of another, Miss had previously told his companions that he and a handsome sum was realized in aid of after died. The Coroner was notified and Laughton, who was the only operator at that A. B. Burdick, Westerly, R. I. intended to gain his liberty at all hazards, and the widowed and destitute without any one held an inquest upon the body, when Dr. place on the night of the Presidential election, Reuben Brown, Hopkinton, R. the officers in. Sadler, who had a six-barrel ed pistol in his possession, by what means does not appear, shot a negro, George, a servant in the jail, and rushed to the outer door, which he ordered Joel Sturdevant, standing by it, to unlock under penalty of being shot. Mr. S. stepped aside, and Sadler shot him dead. He then, accompanied still by Jones, fled from the prison. They soon after sepa- R rated, Jones going to Chesterfield, where he was soon after arrested and brought back. Sadler went to Prince George County, where he was caught by a Mr. Ledbetter. He refused to return to Petersburg, on which Mr. S L. told him, "I will shoot you if you don't | go." Sadler replied: "Charley, I love you, and will not hurt you"—raised his pistol to his head, snapped it twice ineffectually, but the third time a bullet passed through his brain, and he fell dead. George, the colored man, lies in a very precarious situation. A E letter was found in Sadler's pocket to his B children, leaving them the few dollars (33) which he had left, with some good advice, A and a request for some acquaintances to care T

A company has been organized in Rochester, with a capital of \$8,000,000, for construct- 0 ing a Railroad between that city and Troy. Qu Ten per cent, was subscribed and paid in. green it.

European News.

By the arrival at Boston, Dec. 25th, of the steamer Canada, we have one week later dates from Europe. The news, however, is

Trade doctrines it contained.

from Southampton for New York at her reg-

A serious flood occurred on Sunday near Bury, by the bursting of a reservoir, by which, though happily no lives were lost, an im-

The London Times of the 4th inst. contains Ky., looking to the choice of Electors of a full report of the trial of "Lord Viscount President in single districts, after which the Frankfort," indicted for publishing an indecent libel upon Lord Henry Lennox. The trial came off in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Chief Justice (Lord Campbell) In the Senate, nothing of importance was and resulted in the conviction of the noble (! under consideration but the resolution confer- defendant, who was, immediately after the ring the rank of Lieut. General on Gen. rendition of the verdict, sentenced to be im-Scott, which, after a long debate, was passed prisoned in the Middlesex House of Correction for twelve calendar months.

The Emperor of France has set at liberty upon the reference of the Tariff portion of the a great number of political prisoners, and an Message to the Committee of Ways and article has been published in the Moniteur, of Means. This led to a discussion of the various fering the Imperial pardon to all exiles except propositions for reducing the revenue, for re- those guilty of the highest crimes, who are lieving railroad iron from duty, &c., and final- suffering for their former disobedience to the will abstain from similar conduct in future.

The balloon Le Napoleon, which ascended from Vangirard with 40,000 proclamations of the empire, to scatter over the line of its route, descended safely in one of the eastern departments.

Letters from Vienna of the 4th inst. report a sanguinary collision between the Montenegroes and the Turks on the Albanian frontier. the herds, whereupon the Prince of Montenegro headed a detachment of troops, attacked the Turks, seized the fortresses of Spuz and Zabiak, and gave battle to them at Todgoriz-

The Constantinople correspondent of the Trieste Gazette, writes on the 20th ult.: Reports have been circulated here for the last few days of a most disastrous defeat of the o'clock on Monday evening, Dec. 20, on the his forces and delivered a battle, in which the

Resolved, That the President of the United burg, it appears that, on the morning of the Creek, when a gravel train came down before States communicate to the Senate, if in his 24th ult., there were 393 ill of that disease; the bridge was shut, and notwithstanding the val was held at Baltimore, recently, and opinion it is not incompatible with public in- in the course of the day there were 46 new proper signals were given to stop the train, the was attended by a large number of Congress-

> -in 1831, 3,624; in 1837, 841; in 1848, 1. 941, and this year, 5,251. The circle of Marienburg, which lost only 271 in 1831, has lost this year 1,529.

> The Prussian statistical bureau gives some interesting data on pauperism in Prussia. The agricultural districts, with 11,691,000 inhabitants, the field laborers and village me chanics, forming a population of 3,745,865, 31. 15s., and for each child about 21. 8s.

> At last accounts from Burmah, the second portion of the troops from Rangoon had started for Prome, under the command of Gen. Goodwin. It was intended to advance up to

and the troops of the Celestial Empire had in Being together in that condition, they floated and that some 250 of them die, in horror and several instances been defeated.

charitable soirce was given a few evenings They were then cut loose, when the Western less than £8,000,000 are spent annually in winter sundry poor and deserving widows and others unable fully to support themselves, suggested an evening party in aid of their efforts, and their desire being made known to Mr. being sensibly the poorer for it. [Tribune.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW YORK.—The following figures show the retail prices of some of the principal articles for the table, at Ful- had just arrived in this City. He had been on the 6th inst., under the provisions of the Adin Burdick, Albion, Wis.

ion Marker, wedne	esuay, Dec. 2	Z:
Serloin Steaks	per lb.	15c
Porter House Steaks	u .	15 a 18c
Rump Steaks	4	121
Roasting Pieces	. "	10 a 123
Pork, all kinds	46	
	44	101 - 15-
Hams	<b>a</b> missa	121 a 15c
Beef Tongues	a piece	56½ a 75c
Mutton	per lb.	10 a 12c
Sausages		12 <u>4</u> c
Venison, by the saddle	4	15c
Veal, by the quarter	· · · · · ·	8 a 9c
Veal Steaks	"	9 a 12 <u>4</u>
<b>Furkies</b>		124 a 144
Chickens	"	$12\overline{\underline{J}}$
Geese	"	10c
Ducks	14	124
Dheese	44 F.	9 a 12]
Eggs	per doz.	25c
Butter	per lb.	25 a 314
Lard	" "	141
Potatoes	per bush	624 a 75c
pples	ii.	314 a 434
l'arnips	. 4	\$1 75 a \$2 2
Onions, White	a ·	\$1.12
Onions, Red		874 a \$1 (
Jarrote (1811 1812 1813	the grant of the second	43% a 50c
Beets	half nach	624 a 75c
ranberries per	r half peck	62 jc
Rainces of the collection	or deskol	1\$
Oried Apples per	r nau peck	9 1 25c

## SUMMARY.

It is stated that a charter for the Air Line Railroad from New York to Norfolk will be applied for to the Legislature of Delaware at its ensuing session. This road, according to The British Parliament was engaged in dis- the Delaware Gazette, is to start at a point opcussing the "Budget," especially the Free posite New York City in New Jersey, and run through the center of that State to a convenient The U.S. Mail steamer Washington sailed point on the Delaware, where a crossing wil be effected by steamboat to the Delaware side, and thence through the center of Delaware down the peninsula through the Counties of Somerset and Dorset of Maryland, and the eastern shore of Virginia, to Cherry Stone in York to Norfolk. A very serious outrage was committed in

Saxonville, Framingham, Mass., not many days ago. Two persons, Deacon Stone and Mr. Carter, both of whom have, we believe, been active in ferreting out violators of the Liquor Law, were attacked by some person or persons unknown. A stone was thrown him. The stone was thrown with great force, of Cuba-the prices of living are very lowbreaking an iron tea-kettle, and making a visi- the inhabitants are hospitable-and everyble impression in the brick fire-place. In the thing combines to make this a place of resort case of Deacon Stone, some one called at the for invalids second to no other. door and inquired for him. He made his ap-

pearance, when a stone was thrown, striking him in the chest and knocking him over. The stone glanced somewhat, and thus proba-

doing better in the world, although his cir- priate influence in Washington. cumstances in Virginia were very comforta-When he reached his Texas home

some of his servants died, and sickness in his family so operated upon his mind The Turks are reported to have attacked that he concluded to return to Virginia. On some villages of Montenegro, and driven off the way, himself, wife and five children fell victims to cholera and other diseases, and found graves upon the banks of the Mississippi. At Memphis the remaining children were left to shift for themselves, and afew days since reached home again, with the little remnant of \$700, which had been left

A fearful and fatal accident occurred at 512 Russians in the Caucasus. The Circassian Hudson River Railroad at Spuyten Duyvil leader, Schamil Bey, is said to have united Creek, by which it is probable that four persons have lost their lives, and others are injured. A sloop had just passed through the By the last returns of cholera at St. Peters- draw-bridge, at the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil describes the scene as most fearful.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852, says: Three men, named Chapin, (of the late firm of Filley & Chapin, shoe Smith & Kissane, pork merchants,) and —— 472,215 persons were relieved, in 1851, with officers of the steamer Martha Washington, few minutes after reaching the house. 25s. a head on the average. In Berlin, with which was burned about the 1st of February 436,000 inhabitants, the maintenance of the last on the Mississippi River. They are also thority, that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, aupoor, in 1851, cost 86,600l. The number of charged with setting fire to the boat, thereby thor of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is about to paupers regularly receiving alms was 7,419, causing the loss of some sixteen lives, and with visit Great Britain, with her husband. She besides 2,927 children wholly supported by not having shipped the goods specified in the has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, the parish; the expense for each pauper was bills of lading upon which they obtained the

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 14th, the steamer Western World, from St. Louis, came in collision with the H. R. W. Hill, in a bend of the river below Princeton, causing the loss of The insurrection in China was spreading, the other, carrying over the upper guards. led to an annual expenditure of £470,000; Enjoying Charity.—An intellectual and used every endeavor to save those on board. 280,000 prostitutes; and, further, that not

A married woman was found in her room in the village of Lansinburgh, Pa., quite dead, on Wednesday morning. When discovered, ance of the most abject want. She had two of the U.S. Mails. small children; one of them, a little boy, three the infant sleeper's vital parts.

Otto Kænig, a German Count, was found It liaving been stated that Miss Sutherland, found that death was caused by hemorrhage correctness. of the lungs, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. The deceased had the King of Prussia in the Holstein war.

Mrs. Ann Reynoldson, of Dubuque, Iowa, died on the 5th inst., in consequence of de-Mrs. Reynoldson expressed regret at what Lake Champlain. she had done, and ascribed the act to a sudden and unaccountable temptation. She had heard that to drink boiling water would cause death in three minutes.

A number of the farmers of Kent Co., Md., all slave-holders, recently held a meeting, and resolved to secure the services of Hon. E. F. Chambers, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to argue the Lemmon 00 slave case before the United States Supreme Court, should the case be brought before that tribunal. They pledged themselves to subtionate share of the costs of the case.

Maine Law. The officers of the railroads meat, and sold it to them for jerked elk!

west of Albany have agreed to carry persons attending the Temperance Demonstration over their respective roads at half price, or one fare both ways; and it is expected a similar reduction will be made on all of the other roads leading to the city. An inquest was held by the Coroner, last

Northampton, a point diagonally opposite to week, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, upon went ashore at Squam Inlet on Thursday night Norfolk, and to which access by steamboat is the body of Thomas Gould, aged 67, who re- last. Immediately upon striking, the yawes convenient. It is estimated that ten hours will sided in Harrison Street, near Schuylkill were got overboard, into which the crew got, convey passengers by this route from New Second. On Sunday afternoon, the deceased but unfortunately one of them capsized in the was worshiping in the Baptist Church, corner surf, and, melancholy to relate, three of the of Ashton and Lombard streets, and was occupants were unfortunately drowned. kneeling at prayer, when he fell over and expired. The jury rendered a verdict of death rom natural causes.

A writer in the New York Times recom mends consumptives who must leave home to ing was had, was poured upon the ground. go to Curacoa, an island on the northern coast | One of the culprits was fined. into Mr. Carter's window, which would, if it of South America, instead of Cuba. The had hit him, have seriously injured or killed climate is free from the moisture and malaria

Mrs. Pierce, the wife of the President elect s one of the most accomplished ladies of America, and one who will reflect honor upon her station, as the mistress of the national mansion. She is the daughter of the late Rev. Last spring a Mr. Bateman, of Kanawha Dr. Appleton, formerly President of Bowdoin that city. Co., Va., emigrated to Texas with his family College. Her earnest, religious character, and negro servants, with the expectation of and elegant manners will exert their appro- nounces, that a very interesting discovery has

Cholera is raging at Apalachicola. Within ten days seventy-five deaths occurred, and no abatement in the malady was observable. This, for so small a place, is a startling mortality. The disorder is attributed to a disease of the oysters, caused by the large and unusual quantity of fresh water poured into the bay by the recent freshet. Cases of the same kind, and traceable to the same cause, occurred a short time since in Columbus. Ga.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says: The impression is freely given by members of Congress, that there will be nothing done with the public lands this session. This belief strengthens the market, and we quote:

160 acre Warrants \$147 80 acre Warrants 7440 acre Warrants

A great Commercial Convention and Festiconductor did not heed them, and the locomo- man. Its avowed purpose was to devise In the province of West Prussia, with a tive, tender, and a gravel car, having on it 33 measures to render that city the commercial population of 405,000, the cholera carried off laborers, were precipitated into the water. The metropolis of the country, and to free southleap of the locomotive was at least 40 feet, and ern trade from the contamination of freedom, it plunged several feet into the southern abut- to which it is exposed at New York, as the 124c. Butter, plenty at 17 a 20c. for Ohio, 20 a 26c. ment of the railroad track. A person present recent liberation of the Lemmon slaves so clearly demonstrates.

Wednesday, Dec. 22, Abraham Lisk, while proceeding from Little York to Easton, Pa., fell-down in the road from fatigue, and was dealers,) William Kissane, (of the firm of found next morning in a dying state from ex- dick, Mr. William Burdick to Miss Sarah Potter posure. He was carried to the farm house of counted 312,635 persons, or 8.35 per cent., Chandler, were arrested in this city yesterday S. Duckworth, whose wife coming suddenly requiring relief, and receiving on an average by the U.S. Marshal, charged with swindling, into the room was so shocked at the sight of 17s. each in the course of a year. In the murder and arson, in obtaining insurance the unfortunate man that she fell on the floor towns, with a population of about 5,000,000. policies by false bills of lading, signed by the and died almost instantly. Lisk lived but a

The Boston Traveler learns from good autendering her, in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to visit England at their expense. This invitation she has accepted, and she will soon leave

It is estimated that in Manchester there are ten or fifteen lives. The Hill's bow ran upon 1,500 "unfortunate females;" that they are down stream for an hour and a half, during despair, yearly. In England it is calculated ment his death. which time the officers and crew of the Hill that there are 40,000 houses of ill fame, and

A dispatch dated Washington, Dec. 20, .852, says: A bill is drawn, and will soon be presented to the House, authorizing the Postmaster-General to employ Engineers to survey and thereupon to construct a Railroad by the body was found in a sitting posture against the shortest possible route between Washingthe wall, and the room presented the appear- ton City and New York, for the transmission

Among the passengers by the last steamer vears old, was found in the bed—the other, for California, was Charles Leland, Esq., of an infant of fifteen months, was found lying the widely known Brothers Leland, hosts of upon the floor almost dead, its life only being the splendid Metoropolitan Hotel, in Broadpreserved by the warmth communicated to way, New York. Mr. L. goes to San Franits body by a dog, which had kept its mid- cisco at the earnest solicitation of capitalists of night vigils, lying close by and partly over that city, to establish a mammoth hotel, the building for which is nearly completed.

the other day in Chambers-st., N. Y., in a of Newark, Wayne Co, N. Y., was the only Lidell made a post-mortem examination, and giving the election returns with the utmost Samuel Allen

Twenty-five casks, containing probably been living in Schoharie, Montgomery Co., and at Machias, Me., on board of a small vessel more than 1,000 gallons of liquor, were taken disinherited by his father for fighting against "Maine Law," and condemned. The defendant appealed to the January Term of the Su-Mrs. Sabra Burdick, Scott preme Court to be held at Machine preme Court, to be held at Machias.

A Company was organized at Keeseville, on liberately drinking a quantity of boiling water the 16th inst., to build a railroad to connect the day previous. Mrs. R. was about 20 years the existing Montreal and New York Rail- A. D. C. Barber of age, and was the mother of two children. road at Plattsburgh, with the Washington and Abel G. Levis The second child was but about one week old Saratoga Railroad at Whitehall, passing Thomas Dye at the time of her death. Before her death through the country on the west shore of Russell Maxson, Oxford

The schooner Henry A. Holbrook, a Glou- C. T. Rogers cester fishing vessel, last seen on the Banks 21st November, on her way home, has not since been heard from, and has no doubt gone down with all hands, eight in number, six of whom have families.

Mark H. Newman, for several years a wellknown publisher and bookseller of this City, David Snowberger, Quiucy, Pa. died on Thursday evening, Dec. 23d. He John T. Davis, Shiloh, N. J. known publisher and bookseller of this City, was in the 47th year of his age.

The ship Progress cleared recently at Moscribe a large fee, and also to bear a propor. bile, for Liverpool, with upward of 2,000,000,-000 lbs. of Cotton.

A State gathering of the friends of Temper. . Among the signs of "civilization" among ance will take place in the City of Albany, our red brethren, the Minnesota Democrat says on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the that in a council the other day with Gov. Ram-18th, 19th, and 20th of January, 1853, for sey, one of the Winnebago chiefs complained the purpose of consultation and action, in that the Chippewa Indians stole seventeen connection with the presentation to the Legis- horses from his people some time ago, and lature of petitions for the enactment of the what was worse, killed the horses, dried the

Two Cadets of the Military Institute, Frank fort, Kentucky, named Pumel and Ingram, had a desperate rencontre Dec. 23d. The former was shot in the chest, the ball pene trating his lungs, and the latter had his skull cleft by a hatchet.

The New York Pilot Boat Washington

On Wednesday, two houses were searched Ware, Mass., and the liquor that it is unlawful to sell was found in various deposits. seized by the officers, and after due proceed-

On Sunday afternoon, Abijah Huntington aged 92 years, one of the last survivors of those who witnessed the battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, was buried in Lexington, Mass. The services took place in the church on the spot where the fight took place.

The New Bedford Mercury states that the City Marshal has now in his possession liquors to the amount of \$500, which will probably be destroyed in a few days. They were seized some weeks ago from a wholesale dealer in

The Echo of the Valley of the Pyrenees anlately been made in the neighborhood of Bagnéres. It is a cavern filled with the petrified remains of hyenas, lions, panthers, and other

Messrs. Marshall & Son, of Washington Market, had on exhibition the other day a fat hog, weighing (dressed) 1,005 pounds. This hog was raised by Mr. J. Decker, of Columbia Co., N. Y., and was eighteen months old when

## New York Market-December 27, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$4 56, Pearls 5 75. Flour and Meal-Flour, 5 56 a 5 62 for common to straight State, 5 62 a 5 75 for common to good Ohio and mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana, 5 75 a 5 87 for good Ohio and Genesee. Rye Flour 4 56. Corn Meal 3 87 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour 2 00 a 2 25

red Ohio, 1 30 for white Ohio. Barley 73c. Rye 90 the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious a 93c. Oats 47 a 49c. for Jersey, 50 a 51c. for Western tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells and State. Corn, 69c. for Jersey, 70 a 72c. for South

Hay-1 06 a 1 25 per 100 lbs. Hops-22 a 23c. Laths-2 25 a 2 37.

Lumber-14 00 a 15 00 for Pine and Spruce. Provisions-Pork, 15 87 a 16 50 for prime, 19 00 a 19 50 for mess. Beef, 5 25 a 6 25 for prime, 9 37

Wool-45 a 52c. for Domestic Fleece, 38 a 48c, for

country pulled.

# In Westerly, R. I, Dec. 13th, by Eld. A. B. Bur

In Providence, R. I., Dec. 24th, at Grace Church, by Rev. R. R Fairbain, Mr. Wm. Fenner, of Alfred Center, N. Y., to Miss GEORGEIAN C. BOYD, of Providence

DIED.

of Benjamin Crumb, of DeRuyter, N. Y., much lamented by her friends, and especially by her bereaved husband. She has just followed two sisters; one, Ruth Lewis, wife of Simeon B. Lewis, of Brookfield, Pa., purchase. To remove this obstacle, we have issued who died in February last; the other, Polly Sweet. wife of Alexander Sweet, of Plainfield, Mass., who

In Hopkinton, R. I., Dec. 9th, EDMOND A., son o Ephraim and Pamelia Stillman, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 2 days, He came to his death by a stone rolling upon him, while at play in a hole from which In Leonardsville, on the 19th inst., of pulmonary

consumption. Mr. ALEXANDER DEVENDORF, aged 31 years. Mr. D. departed this life with a joyful hope of eternal life through the merits of the Lord Jesus, in whom he had put his trust. He has left a widow, an infant daughter, and many relatives and friends, to la-In Leonardsville, on the 21st inst., of apoplexy, Mr.

Jonathan Babcock, aged 58 years.

LETTERS.

David Snowberger, A. B. Burdick, John S. Smith, Charles Spicer, Elias Burdick, Wm. Fenner, Obed Snowberger, P. C. Burdick, John Witter, W. H. Brand, M. L. Potter, J. C. Maxson, W. B. Maxson, Daniel Coon, D. E. Lewis, Andrew Babcock, Varnum Hull, James Hubbard, Francis Tallett.

# RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Rebecca Frazeur Susan Ann Bonham 2 00 Horace Potter Charles Clarke, Berlin, Wis. 2 00 2002 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 Adin Rogers
C. M. Whitford, Brookfield Lucinda Rogers, Leonardsville Phineas C. Burdick, DeRuyter

Dudley W. Truman FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Maria L. Potter, Potter Hill, R. I. FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

Geo. B. Davis Edward S. Ayars " Phineas C. Burdick, DeRuyter David P. Curtis, Brookfield, David Dunn, New Market N. J.

BENEDIOT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Francis Tallett, South Otselic

Missionary Society—Board Meeting.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the house of T. B. Stillman, No. 80 Seventhst., N. Y., on Fifth-day, Jan. 6, 1853, at 2 o'clock P. M. G. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will be held at the same place in the evening

Executive Committee—Western Association. HE next Quarterly Meeting of the Excentive Con Genesee, on Fourth-day evening, January 5th, 1853.

J. BAILEY, Secretary.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare, \$1 75.-Fall Arrangement, commencing November 15, 1852. Leave Rer No. 1 North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places, at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 4.45 P. M. Returning, eave Phillipsburg at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

THE subscribers invite the attention of all persons who desire a cheap, brilliant, and safe light, to their Safety Phosgene Lamps and materials for burn

They are also manufacturers of Burning Fluid and Camphene, together with the various kinds of Lamps all of which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the

Call and see, at 117 Fulton-street. CHAS. STARR, JR., & Cò.

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themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

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1 00 of the elegance and beenty of these works from merely 1 00 reading a printed prospectus.
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# Miscellaneaus

The Magnetic Telegraph. Abstract of a Report made to Congress by J. C. G. Kennedy, Su perintendent of the Census.

As Telegraphs have formed a subject of inquiry, it is deemed proper to present some account of the information obtained respecting this recent but widely extended and daily enlarging means of communication. At the present time it is a subject engrossing much of the attention of our own citizens, and frequent applications are made to this office from foreign countries for information regarding the minutia of the system as conducted in America. It is hoped that the details will prove interesting and instructive.

The telegraphic system is carried to greater extent in the United States than in any other part of the world; and the numerous lines now in full operation form a net-work over the length and breadth of the land. They are not confined to the populous regions of the Atlantic coast, but extend far into the interior, climb the summits of the highest mountains and cross the almost boundless prairies; and in a few years a continuous communication will be established between the capital of the nation and the shores of the Pacific, as it now exists between the Atlantic, the great Lakes. and the Gulf of Mexico.

Telegraphing employs a large amount of capital, engages the attention of thousands of our citizens, and has become indispensable in a social, political and commercial point of

It is to American ingenuity that we owe the practical application of the Magnetic Telegraph for the purpose of communication between distant points, and it has been perfected and improved mainly by American science

While the honor is due to Professor Morse for the practical application and successful prosecution of the Telegraph, it is mainly owing to the researches and discoveries of Professor Henry, and other scientific Americans, that he was enabled to perfect so valuable an invention.

The first attempt which was made to render electricity available for the transmission of signals, of which we have any account, was that of Lesage, a Frenchman, in 1774. From that time to the present there have been numerous inventions and experiments to effect this object, and from 1820 to 1850 there have been no less than sixty-three claimants for different varieties of telegraphs. We will direct attention only to those of Morse, Bain and House, they being the only kinds used in this country.

During the summer of 1832, Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse, an American, conceived the idea of an electric, or electro-chemical telegraph, and announced his invention to the public in

On the 10th of March, 1837, Hon. Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular, requesting information in regard to the propriety of establishing a system of telgraphs for the United States; to which Prof. Morse replied, giving an account of his invention, its proposed advantages and probable expense. At that time he " presumed that five words could be transmitted in a minute."

Prof. Morse petitioned Congress to aid him in prosecuting his experiments, and to test the practical operation of his invention. An appropriation of \$30,000 was made for this purpose, and he then erected the first Telegraphic line in the United States, in the month of June, 1844, between Washington and Bal timore, over a length of 40 miles; previous to which, however, he had conducted a series of experiments in the Capitol building.

This line was extended to Philadelphia an New York, a distance of 250 miles. It reach ed Boston in 1845, and became the great line of the North, from which branched two others -one, the length of 1,000 miles, from Phila delphia to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis —the other, the length of 1,300 miles, from New York to Albany, Troy, Utica, Rochester, Buf falo, Erie, Cleveland, Chicago, and Milwau

Another line, 1,395 miles in length, goes from Buffalo to Lockport, Queenstown, Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec

Two lines run South; one from Cleveland Ohio, to New Orleans, by Cincinnati, and is 1,200 miles long; the other from Washington, by Fredericksburg, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile to New Orleans, 1,700 miles; the entire length of the latter from New York to New Orleans, being 1,966 miles.

The only line constructed with Governmen aid, was that connecting the cities of Wash ington and Baltimore. The others have been established by private enterprise, the patentee being allowed one-half the stock for the use of the patent, as his share of the investment.

The following table exhibits the annual receipts of the "Magnetic Telegraph Company," extending from Washington to New York which was the first organized in the country, from its commencement to July, 1852:-

From Jan. 27, 1846, to July 1, 1846, \$4,228 77 From July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847, 32,810 28 the distant end what is traced at the other From July 1, 1847, to July 1, 1848, 52,252 81 while House's does not trace at either end

The capital of the Company is \$370,000.

ducted office can perform is immense. Nearly seven hundred messages, exclusive of those for the press, were sent in one day over the hundred communications. Another office with two wires, one five hundred, the other

repetition. The instruments cannot be worked successin this case must be of increased size. About with the submarine cable across the Straits of rate of 350 rupees a mile for a double line, 300 pounds of iron wire are required to a Dover, instantaneous communication is obtain- river crossings and erection of offices being s wire is effected by winding it around glass or a submarine telegraph between Great Britain currency. from 8,000 to 9,000 letters per hour.

and copper plates have been buried sufficient- the line is to be extended to Quebec. y below the surface to be in the wet subsoil, the regularity of the action of any of them.

(from 30 to 50 cups) requires renewing only below £500,000. once in every two weeks, and daily in local batteries of two or three cups.

gressional reports from Washington are usu- United States, whence by an independent line necessary at the intermediate stations is the be between 1,400 and 1,500 miles, of which presence of an operator to receive the message as it is developed on paper by the instru-

The electric telegraph has been applied in this country to a new and highly important purpose, that of the registration of astronomical observations, thus establishing the best possible means for the determination of the difference of longitude. The observatories in different parts of the country are connected by telegraphic wires, and the most delicate experiments, dependent upon the appreciation of minute portions of time, have been successtime of electrical currents.

To show the great extent to which teleraphing is now carried, and its importance to the community, reference may here be made to the arrangements of the newspaper press in New York, and their expenses for telegraphic dispatches. The Associated Press, consisting of the seven principal morning papers published in New York, paid during the year what similar regions of our own country. ending November, 1852, nearly \$50,000 for

More simplicity and economy in the corre-on which no road or embarkment exists. spondence and superintendence; 5th. Fewer chances of error in the dispatches sent. The Bain Telegraph used in this country has been materially improved by Henry J. Rogers.

The "House Printing Telegraph" was inrented by Royal E. House, a Pennsylvanian,

The difference between Morse's and House's telegraph is principally that the first traces at From July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849, 63,367 62 but makes a signal of a letter at the distant From July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1850, 61,383 98 end which has been made at the other, and From July 1, 1850, to July 1, 1851, 67,737 12 thus, by new machinery, and a new power of From July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852, 103,860 84 air and axial magnetism, is enabled to print the signal letter at the last end; and this at \$385,641 42 the astonishing rate of sixty or seventy strokes or breaks in a second, and at once records It has six wires from Washington to Philadel- the information by its own machinery, in phia, and seven from Philadelphia to New Roman letters. Morse's is less complicated, York. The number of messages sent over and easier intelligible, while House's is very telegraph.

The telegraphs in England are the next in Morse Albany line, and, a few days after, the importance and extent to those in this country. them to fracture, occasions expense in con-Bain line at Boston sent and received five They were first established in 1845, and there is about 4.000 miles of wire in operation.

The charge for transmission of dispatches two hundred miles in length, after spending is much higher than in America, one penny three hours in the transmission of public news, per word being charged for the first fifty telegraphed, in a single day, four hundred miles, and one farthing per mile for any disand fifty private messages, averaging twenty- tance beyond one hundred miles. A message five words each, besides the address, sixty of of twenty words can be sent a distance of 500 superiority of rods over wire will be fully ap- hit the potato before it reached the ground which were sent in rotation, without a word of miles in the United States for one dollar, while preciated in a country like India, where the This feat he performed four times. in England the same would cost seven dollars. line must often run through a howling wilder-In June, 1852, the submarine telegraph be-ness, tenanted by savage beasts or more savfully without skillful operators, good batteries tween Dover and Ostend was completed, and age men. The lines must therefore protect troduced, into that body a bill to setablish

glazed stoneware knobs, passing it through and the United States. It is proposed to comcaps of the same material, or inclosing it mence at the most northwardly point of Scotthroughout with gutta percha. The cost of land, run thence to the Orkney Islands, and One of the Tunnels on the Pennsylvania Railance of the Morse instrument is to transmit 300 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland; the lines of the masonry will be about 24 feet, the generation of force. The earth itself has ducted thence by a water-line of about 50 part of the vast arched excavation will be inbeen made to furnish a supply of electric miles, across Davis' Straits to Byron's Bay, laid with strong and substantial masonry. force; in other words, a single pair of zinc on the coast of Labrador. From this point More than half of this masonry will be com-

acts as the return wire to any given number the defective part could be very readily disof distinct wires, without in the least affecting covered and repaired promptly at a compara-The only constant and economical battery Islands it is proposed to carry a branch to which is used in the United States is Grove's, | Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there with of cups of zinc with strips of platinum in an a line to Christiana, Stockholm, Gottenburg earthenware or porcelain cup, which cup is and Copenhagen; from Stockholm a line filled with nitric acid, which is placed inside | may easily cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. of the zinc cup, in a tumbler containing dilated Petersburg. The whole expense of this great sulphuric acid. The main battery on a line international work is estimated considerably

Another enterprise has been actually started, with every prospect of consummation. The usual charge of transmission is 25 A portion of the line is being prosecuted with cents for ten words or less, sent one hundred vigor, and the company propose transmitting produced on the market there returned to 10 miles, landing at Cape Torment in New ANCE is our motto." New York by 11 o'clock A. M. The Con- Brunswick, and so on to the boundary of the in five days.

miles of telegraphic lines are in operation.

about 3,000 miles are completed.

fully performed. This method has been re-telegraph, and communication will soon be accumulated more materials illustrative of its cently used for the determination of the wave- had between the capitals of every State on progress, than any other man of whom we the European Continent.

In India, a line has been laid between Calcutta and Kedgeree, 71 miles, and an exten-

sive system is projected for that country. The following interesting description of the prosecution of telegraph lines through some-

From Calcutta to Rajmoole, the conductor dispatches, one-third of which was for foreign is laid under ground, in a cement of melted news. The several newspapers composing rosin and sand. From that village through this Association paid during the same time the remaining distance to Kedgeree it is carabout \$14,000 for special and exclusive dis- | ried over ground on bamboo poles, 15 feet | Chemical Telegraph are: 1st. More economy it more economical than that of more durable my last end be like his.' and simplicity in the primitive construction; and more costly materials. The branch road 2d. More rapidity in the transmission of dis- from Bishlopore to Moyapore passes through patches—a single wire with a good insulator | a swamp; the country is little less than a lake can transmit 1,200 letters a minute; 3d. An for five months; the conductor runs on the electric current, more feeble than is ordinary, foot paths between the island villages, and for and Arabs, 70,000; Christians, 15,000. Jews, suffices to cause the apparatus to work; 4th. some miles crosses rice swamps and creeks 10,000; dogs, 12,000; cats, 8,000. He men-

passing up and down.

those in use in any other country in this im- line diseases. portant respect. No wire is used. Instead of wire a thick iron rod. 3 of an inch diameter, out any occasion for the straining and winding when first taken from the vines. apparatus, whereas the tension of wire exposes struction and much difficulty in repairs; the Henry Hollenbeck, of this city, having seen thick rods also admit of rusting to take place a statement in the papers of the wonderful without danger to an extent which would be performance of an English marksman, concludfatal to a wire; and lastly, the rods are no ed to try his hand. He accordingly took his

occasions no difficulty.

mile, and it is supported by spars or posts from ed between London, Paris, Sweden, Trieste, separate charge. The pecuniary returns from 20 to 30 feet in hight, set five feet deep, nine Cracow, Odessa and Leghorn. The wires are the Calcutta and Kedgeree line were originalinches in diameter at the base, four and a half also being carried onward to St. Petersburgh; ly calculated at about 200 rupees a month, at the top, and placed about fifteen rods dis- also to India and into the interior of Africa. but they have been more than three times tant from each other. The insulation of the A project has been formed for constructing that amount. A rupee is about 56 cts. U.S. TUNNELING THE ALLEGANY MOUNTAIN .-

construction, including wire, posts, labor, &c., thence by short water lines to the Shetland road, now constructing, is to be 3,570 feet is about \$150 per mile. The average perform- and Færoe. Thence, a water line of 200 to in length. Its area at the widest space within from the western coast of Iceland, another and the spring of the arch will begin 16 feet In the majority of electric telegraphs in ac submarine line conveys it to Kioge Bay, on from the crown of the arch. The arch itself tual use, batteries composed of heterogene- the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses of the Tunnel will be rather of an oval form, in place of bristles. ous metals, chiefly zinc and platinum, moisten- Greenland to Juliana's Hope, on the western one of the most beautiful curvatures which ed by a liquid or liquids, are employed for coast of that Continent, in 60° 42', and is con- Conic Sections can afford. The greatest posed of sandstone well laid in hydraulic ce-The entire length of the line is approximent; and the remainder will be hard burnt when the earth, saturated with water, repre- mately estimated at 3,500 miles, and the sub- brick. This whole masonry will be 22 inchsents the sand saturated with acid-water of an marine portions of it at from 1,400 to 1,600 es thick. The Tunnel passes the Allegany ordinary battery cell. By this means a cur- miles. The peculiar advantage of the line Mountain in Sugar Run Gap, and lies partly rent of low intensity can be obtained, even being divided into several submarine portions in Blair and partly in Cambria County. Takwhen the plates are miles apart. The earth is that if a fracture should at any time occur, ing into account the length of the Tunnel and its interior of breadth, and the quantity and solidity of its masonry, it may be regarded as tively trifling expense. From the Shetland the largest work of the kind in the United States. About 400 men are employed upon it.

> A Model County.—A gentleman living in the Independent in a letter of business:-

"In 1841 I first came to this county, and that year gave my first liberty vote for Dr. intelligence between the Old and New World county. At the late election the vote stood, brushes, but such as they rub horses' legs Messages passing from one very distant in four or five days. A charter has been Pierce, 670, Hale, 225, Scott, 272. At least point to another have usually to be rewritten granted by the British Colonial Government 100 of the Pierce votes, and nine-tenths of at intermediate stations; though by an im- to the "Newfoundland Electric Company," the Scott votes, would be given to Hale, if the proved method the sea-board line has in good with a capital of £100,000, to construct a line election were to be held over again. Anothweather transmitted communications direct of telegraph from Halifax, N. S., to Cape er thing; we have no house in this county between New York and Mobile, a distance of Race, touching at St. Johns, and crossing the licensed to sell liquor, and in this village we nearly 1,800 miles, without intermediate re- Island of Newfoundland to Cape Ray, thence have enacted the Maine Law. Peace and writing. By the Cincinnati route to New by a submarine line of 149 miles, across the good order are the fruits, for which we give Orleans, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a landing being made at | thanks. It required much labor to bring this news brought by an Atlantic steamer at 8 Cape East, on Prince Edward's Island, and state of things about, but it was done cheero'clock, A. M., has been telegraphed from going through that island, it crosses Northum- fully, and we shall labor for the Maine Law New York to that distant point, and the effects | berland Straits by another submarine line of | for the entire State. LIBERTY AND TEMPER-

> Race, Newfoundland, and Galway, Ireland, library, consisting of some thousands of vol- form to that of the adjoining car, thus effectu-In Prussia the wires are generally buried | fully preserved, reports of benevolent socie- | misstep. about two teet below the surface, and carried ties of all denominations, and many rare and through rixers in chain pipes. About 1,700 | valuable historical pamphlets, was involved in the destruction. Such a loss is a public ca-In France about 750 miles, and in Germany lamity. We are thankful to learn that Dr. P.'s invaluable manuscripts, and several cases In Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, Tuscany, Hol- of pampelets, were at his dwelling-house, and land, Italy, Spain and Russia, great progress | are safe. Dr. Peck has resided in the Missishas already been made in establishing lines of sippi Valley for a third of a century, and has have knowledge.

A CHEROKEE CHIEF.—Speaking of the death proficient Cherokee scholar, and was the Noah | nies for passing through his lands. Webster to that nation in giving the correct definition of words, meaning, &c. Mr. Lowhigh, coated with coal, tar and pitch, and rey was upward of eighty years of age, and Alexander Bain, a native of Scotland, pat- strengthened at various distances by posts of has seen the third generation of his posterity. cases of insanity produced by belief in this ented an Electro-Chemical Telegraph on the saul wood, teak and iron wood from America. No man among the Cherokees enjoyed univer- delusion. A very popular actress attached to 12th December, 1846, and another patent was The bamboo posts are found to resist the sally the confidence and respect of his people one of our theaters, has been rendered pargranted to him in connection with Robert storms which have uprooted trees, the growth in October, 1849. The advantages of centuries. Though the bamboo soon dehave no doubt he rests from his labors. Let that she hears the manifestations when at home of the righteous. and may one of our meaters, has been reduced part of the connection with Robert storms which have uprooted trees, the growth like George Lowrey. He has gone, and we tially insane on this subject. She imagines that she hears the manifestations when at home of the righteous and may one of our meaters, has been reduced part of the connection with Robert storms which have uprooted trees, the growth like George Lowrey. He has gone, and we tially insane on this subject. She imagines that she hears the manifestations when at home of the righteous and may one o

CAT HOSPITAL.—Bayard Taylor in his last letter, dated at Aleppo, estimates at a rough guess the population of that city thus: Turks tions hospitals for cats, founded long ago, by The most difficult and objectionable line a rich, cat-loving Mussulman, which is one of was selected to test the practicability of car- the best endowed institutions in the city. An rying the conductors through swampy ground, old mosque is appropriated to the purpose, and it has been perfectly successful. The under the charge of several directors; and of November, the Senate advertised for a perway, and varies in breadth from 4,200 to 5,- shelter, and decrepit cats pur away their deand patented April 18, 1846. The first line 800 feet. A gutta percha wire, secured in clining years. The whole category embraces operating with this instrument was completed the angles of a chain cable, is laid across and several hundred, and it is quite a sight to bein August, 1850, by the Boston and New York under the river, and the chain is found to hold the court, the corridors and terrices of Telegraph Company, between those cities. afford perfect protection from the grapnels of the mosque swarming with them. Here, one It has been patented in England by Jacob the heavy native boats which are constantly with a bruised limb is receiving a cataplasm; there is a cataleptic patient tenderly cared for; The overground lines differ totally from and so on through the long concatination of fe-

Preserving Grapes.—We find no difficulweighing one ton to a mile, is adopted—the ty in preserving grapes in a very simple way. heaviest wire elsewhere used being only one control of this year we had fine Isabellas in abundance control of Aboy named Henry Gilmore was drowned Leons deville, W. B. Maxoon control of the control of thrown down they are not injured, though on shelves, first covering the floor with paper. passengers and animals may trample on them; We let them lie in this way about a week, and owing to the mass of metal, they give so free then pack them away in boxes, puting a layer of York. The number of messages sent over this line in the last six months was 154,514, in detail, and works with the addition of two producing \$68,499 23. It is perhaps the producing \$68,499 23. It is perhaps the more powers, one air, and the other called more powers are powers. Examples the power powers are powers are powers are powers are powers, and a particular powers are powers are powers. Examples the powers are powers are powers are powers are po allows of their being placed on the posts with- grapes, unanimously declared they were as ern Division Sunday, Dec. 12.

> The Hudson Gazette says: Last week Mr. more costly than thin wire, and the welding gun, loaded and laid it upon the ground: he paper, entitled "Mackenzie's Weekly Mes- \$2 00 per year payable in advance. Subscriptions then took up a potato, threw it into the air. sage." The importance of this discovery of the turned a somerset, took up the gun, fired, and

Mr. Atkinson, of the Ohio Senate, has in 

VARIETY.

chanical operation. It consists of a machine containing combs and brushes, so arranged and constructed as to produce a galvanic current when used. The teeth of the combs are made of copper and zinc, alternately, and continued back to a chamber in the after part of the comb, in which is placed a flannel saturated with salt water as an excitant. The object of the invention is to excite an electric current when the combs or brushes are used. The bristles are made of fine copper and zinc

Gen. Crosby, of Chautauque, is well known to the lumber world, as the inventor of several useful improvements in the sawing departments. His last invention is a long-sought desideratum—a circular saw for sawing clapboards and panel stuff; or, in other words, for splitting plank or boards to any desired thinness. The process, now in general use, is cumbersome and slow, comparatively; three hundred feet an hour being deemed fast work. This saw will do a thousand feet per hour, straight or beveled; and is, in its construction, neat and compact.

sation with a gentleman who spoke of his beand Camoun are gone; years ago Dr. -Coudersport, Potter county, Pa., the shire town of the county in which Ole Bull has located his Norwegian colony, thus writes to located his Norwegian colony, thus writes to told me, When these men are dead, you will perance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides, I adopt the Roman regime—bathe with cold water, and rub dry. Lemoyne. He had about six votes in the That's exercise. None of your common flesh-

The reported sales of Barley in Albany for the season just closed, amounted to 1,620,300 bushels. This is exclusive of the sales reported for which no quotations were given, and of lots sold to arrive, which were not reported. The average price for the season is 73c.; the highest price paid was 84c.; and the lowest 64c. The greatest quantity sold at any one price was 184,100 bushels, at 68c. The aggregate value of the 1,620,300 bushels was 1,184,161.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad DESTRUCTION OF DR. PECK'S LIBRARY .- | Company have recently placed upon their Philadelphia and New York; and all that is The total distance traversed by this line will and Reflector) from a letter which we have re- venting accidents to passengers and the officeived from the Rev. Dr. John M. Peck, of cers of the company, by falling between the 150 are submarine. It is stated that steamers Illinois, that the Rock Spring Seminary has cars while in motion. It consists of a stout can make ordinary passages between Cape been consumed by fire, and that his leather apron being buckled from one platumes, a vast number of newspapers care-ally guarding against the consequences of a

The construction of a "Model Lodging House" is in contemplation in Boston, for which a plan has been prepared, of a brick building five stories high, with accommodations for thirty-six families, and twelve or more single men, together with an office and rooms for a superintendent. The basement contains a store room, kitchen, eating room which seem likely to improve the condition of society,

The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, under of George Lowrey, the Cherokee Chief, the the head of "Fortune in spite of one's self," Fort Smith Herald says: "We have known says: We learn that a sale took place in this telegraph in India is given for the instruction Mr. Lowrey for better than twenty-five years, county, a few days ago, amounting to about and encouragement of those interested in the and he was at the beginning of our acquaint- \$16,000, of lands which would not have sold ance an old man. He was an exemplary for half the money until the Plankroads were Christian, and aided in the translation of the built through and near them. The owner New Testament into the Cherokee language, never subscribed a cent to build the roads, in which he was always considered the most | but haggled for damages against the compa-

> Says the Boston Times, the "Spirit Rappings" in this city are doing an immense deal.

It is reported and believed in Washington, that a movement exists for placing five millions of dollars at the disposal of President Pierce, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York the motive being to enable him to resist foreign interference as to Samana and Sonora, and maintain the Monroe doctrine, should a contingency occur to render action necessary during the recess of Congress.

The office of executioner for the "free city of Hamburgh having become vacant on the 1st Huldee River crosses the Kedgeree line half here sick cats are nursed, homeless cats find son to fill it. On the 11th the authorities had received no less than 604 applications.

> In the case of Yarrington and wife against the New Haven Railroad Co., to recover damages for personal injury received by Mrs.
>
> Altred Center. N. V. Hull. Y. during a collision of cars, a verdict was given for plaintiff, of \$3,500.

The controversy about the possession of the Aztec children has been finally settled by compromise-Mr. Morris, who has them in charge, having paid to Raymondo Selva \$13,4

substantial rods are these: they possess a grapes on a dry day, cut out with scissors any was taking him to school, he fell from a log, Rile. R. W. Utter. complete immunity from gusts of wind or or-imperfect or bruised berries, and then spread while crossing the creek. His mother leaped returburg Geo. Crandall. dinary mechanical violence; if accidentally the bunches on the floor of a vacant room, or in after him, and was with difficulty rescued. Portville. Albert B. Crandall. Preston J. C. Navon

A letter of the London correspondent of Richburgh, John B. Cottrell. Montrer. Eli Foreythe. the Tribune, contains the intelligence of the Sactest's Harbor. Elias Frink. WISCONSIN disastrous defeat of a Russian army of 30,000 Sciot. James Hubbard.

John Sinott, who was convicted of enticing slave to run away, was sentenced in the

Baltimore County Court to six years and five months' imprisonment. William L. Mackenzie, M. P. P., will establish at Toronto, in January, a new weekly

Two men, named Clarke and Sullivan. were last Sabbath sentenced by the Supreme

Court of New York, to be hanged on the 11th of February. An American traveler in Egypt called his be directed, post-paid, to

were recently sold for \$20,000.

New York and Boston

An English barber claims to have invented a new touch in the hair restorative art; not a new touch in the hair restorative art; not of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers any of your lotions, &c., but a true-blue me C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR Bleave on alter nate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River (first wharf above Battery-place,) at 4 o'clock P. M For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No or at the office, No. 10 Battery-place.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications. INHE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Deository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz

No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath, 28 pp. their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp.

batarians. 4 pp.
No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main
points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a

Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue No. 9—The Fourth Commandment : False Exposition

Ex-Senator Benton said recently, in conver- No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed ing the last of the group: "Clay, Webster, 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 following works o which attention is invited :-Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First

printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington. Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form 168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church. 64 pp. Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

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 ally received simultaneously in Baltimore, to New York, the connection is completed. We are pained to learn (says the Watchman road a very simple and effiacious mode of predress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corres forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their adponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Se ciety, No. 9 Spruce st., New York:

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

The Sabbath Recorder. Published Weekly.

Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition nd vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures and reading room, together with many other diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfrancomforts and conveniences. The estimated chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence cost of establishing the enterprise is \$40.000. Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that he Recorder shall rank among the best.

> The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Monthly.

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The Seventh-day Baptist Alemorial. Published Quarterly.

Terms-\$1: 00 a Year, 25 Cente a Number. Each number of the Memorial will contain a lithebe introduced from time to time in connection with the nistory of the churches. Orders and remittances for the above should e addressed to the General Agent, Grorge B. UTTER,

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The postage on the Sabbath-School Visitor is 3 cents a year in the State of New York, and 6 cents in any other part of the United States, payable in advance. The postage on the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is 2 centrally year in any part of the United States, when paid in advance, or 4 cents a year when not paid in advance.

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