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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 31, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 458.

The Sabbath Recorder.

CHRIST THE BELIEVER'S LIFE-DEATH THE BELIEVER'S GAIN.

Abstract of a Funeral Sermon preached on the death of Eld. James H. Cochran, at the First Church of Alfred, Feb. 19th, by Eld. N. V. Hull.

Reported for the Sabbath Recorder by a Hearer.

"For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Philippians 1: 21.

The church at Philippi was called into existence by the labors of Paul and Silas. While at Troas, a man of Macedonia stood ever found, save in the religion of Christ. by Paul, saying, "Come over into Macedonia and help us." He went and preached to the Philippians. Excitement and disturbance converted, and a church was organized. The history of this church shows it to have been one of the most important and flourishing of ing to them the epistle from which we have trials and afflictions to which he was subject. It certainly must have been deeply interesting

It is proposed to consider the doctrinal and

to them to learn of his joys in tribulation, and

Apostle. The important idea connected with

him was nothing made that was made." John 1: 3. Christ is here evidently spoken of. "Yet to us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we in him." 1 Cor. 8: 6. Here the same divinity is manifested, as also in Col. 1: 16, and other passages, to which we might crates Christianity and approaches infidelity. call your attention. All these point to the We will refer to a few passages relating to same great truth, that Christ is divine ; hence this point. "Father, I will that they also the author of our natural life.

2. Christ was the author of the Apostle's spiritual life. This is a clear and prominent truth of revelation. "In him was life, and 24; also, 14: 3, and 12: 26. These pasthe life was the light of men." John 1: 4. "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." John 11: 25. "When Christ, our life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory." Col. 3: 4. These, with various other passages, prove that Christ is the life and the light of those who believe

II. Christ, or his glory, was the great object of the Apostle's life.

1. He labored for the glory of Christ. His the apostle of Christ. He was bought with hence his willingness to depart, feeling assura price, and was the property and servant of ed that he should not have to pass through his Lord. His sole object was to glorify God. Thus it is with all Christians. "For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be in another. He labored for Christ with his in your body and spirit, which are God's." 1 with Christ, which is far better." He was Cor. 6: 20. Christ having died for us, we like a vessel, tossed between this world and ought not to live for ourselves, but for him. 2 Cor. 5: 15. We are not our own, but Was it that he might leave this world to slum. Christ's, and are bound to give the service of ber on to the judgment? No, verily-a far both body and soul to him. The Christian | brighter view animated him-a view of glory, cannot separate between the works of body and mind—between his prayers and his labors -between his affections and his hands. We are to be religious in our heads, hands, and of his glory. "The elders which are among hearts, and we render acceptable service only you, I exhort, who also am an elder, and a

Christ. Phil. 3: 10. "That I may know to heaven, who are not willing to suffer all him, and the power of his resurrection, and that is in store for them? What can be too the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death." He joined labor and suffering—suffering a great part of his health again upon the cheek of his child? ministry—being often in perils, imprisonments, and persecutions. As Christ suffered, so must his followers. These sufferings are to be borne willingly and cheerfully. "Rejoice, Christians. They should willingly and cheerferings, that when his glory shall be revealed, their Master; for soon they shall sit in his preye may be glad with exceeding joy." 1 Peter

III. Death gain to the Anostle.

Death was universally considered as the end of all delight. No one, unless enlighten- subject to him whose death now afflicts us. all joy. Some, indeed, oppressed with evil, but not as a positive gain. No other religion there ever exist between us any thing other knowledge of the truth." than the Christian makes death anything more than simply endurable - nothing positive. True, in their uncertainty, they sometimes

we may drink and find new sweetness the ed. The natural consequences followed.

save as living would be for the glory of Christ. follow them." Rev. 14: 13.

practical points of the text, and then apply it lot, not only to labor, but also to endure suf-I. Christ was the author of the life of the him no more weepings or dungeons, perseculday and by night, until he was constrained to tions or lacerations of body-no more separa- | give his soul to Christ. He was baptized at | tions, flames, beheadings, or martyrdoms of Paterson, N. J., and united with the First-day this is, that Christ is divine as well as human. any kind. "God shall wipe away all tears Baptists. 1. He was the author of his natural life. from their eyes, and there shall be no more "All things were made by him, and without death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither things are passed away." Rev. 21: 4.

3. Death is gain, because the Christian will

then be with Christ, and behold his glory. There has been a sentiment abroad in the world, that the soul has no more consciousness after death till the resurrection. But no just interpretation of Scripture will substantiate such a belief. Such a sentiment desewhom thou hast given me, be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me; for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world." John 17: sages affirm that the disciples of Christ are to be with him. In 2 Cor. 5: 1-8, we have the spirit represented as inhabiting an earthly house, but if this were dissolved, it would have a building of God, a house not made with hands. In this earthly house we groun -the spirit groans, not the body-groans to exchange the earthly for the heavenly tabernacle. At death, mortality is swallowed up in immortality. The spirit is not represented as lying dormant, but as exchanging its mortal our hearts. Those of you, especially, who immediately for its immortal house. The are members of the Second Alfred Church. Apostle was confident that while we are here | can testify to his ardent desires and unremitted in the body we are absent from the Lord: but I he was no less confident, that to be absent from very mission required this. He calls himself the body was to be present with the Lord; long ages in a dormant state, but would immediately be with Christ, So, also, we find scious of fault, he was ready and anxious to him, in Phil. 1: 23, saying, "I am in a strait | confess it, and equally ready to forgive faults the next. Why was he thus tossed?—why did he have those desires, those longings

he was soon, very soon, to enter. 4. The Christian is not only to behold the glory of Christ, but is also to be a partaker when these are properly and harmoniously witness of the suffering of Christ, and also a partaker of his glory, that shall be revealed.' 1 Pet. 5: 1. Christians may sometimes mourn 2. The Apostle suffered for the glory of and repine at their lot; but when they look much to endure? What parent is not willing to watch and suffer through long nights of her prosperity and receiving the benedictions sence—their souls bathed in an ocean of glory, and the companionship of Christ.

It remains to make an application of this than the most cordial feelings. His death

this was to the world! Mankind had been spiritual interests of her children. Carefully the Holy Spirit, he was a poor creature. like a vessel tossed upon an unknown and did she instruct them in the things of religion. "Ah, massa," said the poor old slave; "ah, dangerous sea, without any haven of hope and | Under her care they learned many devotional | massa, never mind about being poor, so long rest that could be entered. A deep and ar- hymns, the Psalms, and other portions of Scrip- as you have got such a rich Father." Noble dent longing of the human heart was satisfied ture. Deep were the impressions made by sentiment! What doctor of divinity could when this truth was revealed. Its outgushing those lessons—deep the channels of truth have uttered a better? desires, like a hungry man presented with worn in their hearts. She died, and the boys, food, were supplied. Mankind were blindly left to themselves, became infidel in their His one subject was the love of Jesus Christ. groping after light, but found it not until principles. Some, if not all of them, received One day some person said to him, "Well, you Christianity came; then, all embracing it a liberal education. Their father supplied are always talking about Jesus Christ; which were supplied with light and life-were per- them lavishly with money, never asking what would you rather do, go to heaven and never fectly satisfied. It opened a fountain where was done with it, but whether more was want- see Christ, or go to hell to be with him for-

the Canadas, and thence passed over into the there can be no hell where Jesus Christ is." 1. It is gain, because the Christian ceases States. During this time he was taken very from his labor. Every man has his labor to sick, and lay for weeks in the extremest sufperform. The apostles had a peculiar and fering and destitution, having none but strangonerous labor. Paul entered upon this labor ers to supply his wants, as charity might imensued, and Paul and Silas were cast into with his whole soul. He was brave and dar- pel them. After his recovery, he was one prison. The Jailor, Lydia, and others, were ing, vehement and persevering, whole souled evening wandering through the streets of Aland devoted. Thus is every minister bound bany, when he was attracted towards a Meto labor. Ease, safety, and quietude, are not | thodist chapel by the voice of the preacher. for him. Every Christian must, likewise, be He had been taught to despise the Methodists zealous and laborious. He who waxes fat in above all other denominations. - He entered the early churches. There ever existed be- the service of the Lord, is not fit for the ser- the chapel reluctantly and slily, and took his tween its members and the apostle Paul deep vice of Christ. Some think they have done position in an unobserved part of the house and abiding affection and sympathy. In writ- about their whole duty, if they laud the labors feeling all the while as if he were performing and sacrifices of others. But it was not so some degrading act. The preacher was at with the early Christians. All that enter the that moment addressing young men, saying, taken our text, he takes occasion to speak of Christian service, enter a service full of labor, that perhaps there were some young men their many good deeds to him, as well as the privation, and sacrifice; but when death now present, whose mothers had wept and cometh, then they are released and taken prayed for them, had besought them to turn home to the Lord, there to rest forever. "And to Christ, and whose pure spirits were now I heard a voice saying unto me, Write, bless- looking down with deep solicitude upon their ed are the dead who die in the Lord from wandering, erring sons. He felt as if the his confidently looking forward to the joys of henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they preacher was addressing him directly. The heaven, preferring rather to die than to live, may rest from their labors, and their works do case described was precisely his own. The words of the speaker sank deep into his soul, 2. Death is gain, because it releases the and made an impression that he could not re-Christian from suffering. It is the Christian's move. The prayers and tears of his sainted to the case of the brother whose death we ferings incident to his profession and situation. with him wherever he went, or in whatever But these all end at death. There will be to business he engaged. They haunted him by

> After several changes, he came to Clarence, where I first became acquainted with himshall there be any more pain, for the former he becoming a member of my family. He was, at first, very strongly opposed to the sentiments of our denomination. But he was sincere, and felt it his duty to investigate-to search for truth. The more he investigated, the more he became perplexed and dissatisfied with his own ground. His conflict was long and severe, fighting faithfully and earnestly every point. I discovered, however, that the truth was gradually gaining upon him. One Sixth-day afternoon I went to where he was at work in the field, and said to him, "Bro. Cochran, it is nearly sunset, and the Sabbath is at hand; what are you going to do?" With tearful eyes, he replied, "I have made up my mind never to work another Seventh-day.' After embracing the Sabbath, it was a long time before he united with us as a people. During this time his struggles were severe. Other denominations saw that he was a man of talent and promise, and wisely used every means in their power to prevent his uniting with us, and to secure him to themselves. At length he united with us, and afterwards became a minister.

His life from that time is well known to you all. You can witness how he won upon labors for the prosperity of Zion. His frankness, love, and zeal, are all deeply stamped upon your hearts. He lived emphatically for Christ. He was one of the most conscientious men that I ever knew. Whatever he thought was right, he did. Whenever con-

As he drew near the end of his life, his lot was cast among a people that were prepared and willing to do for him every thing that human aid could do-a people that knew how to sympathize with him, and to mitigate his sufferings-that smoothed for him the pillow near at hand—a heavenly state, upon which of death. Surrounded by such a people, and in the midst of a revival of religion, and spiritual prosperity, he breathed his last. His sun did not set behind a cloud, but in gorgeous

light. For him to die was gain. He is gone. Never more shall we enjoy his society on earth-never more behold those sparkling eyes or energetic movements-never more listen to his rapid, earnest utterance. with its rich Scotch brogue. But let us imitate his virtues. May we, like him, live for Christ, that, like him, we can feel that to die is gain. May his mantle fall on others. May many young men of our denomination be led weariness for the sake of seeing the bloom of to devote themselves to the work of the ministry; and may those who have already con-The patriot labors, fights and bleeds for his secrated themselves to that work be imbued country, animated by the prospect of sharing with a spirit that will not permit them to turn aside, or be diverted to other professions. of his countrymen. Thus it should be with But may they like our deceased brother, willingly and cheerfully labor and suffer in the inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's suf- fully toil, and suffer, and die if need be, for cause of Christ, that, like him, they can feel, when death shall come, that their labors and sufferings are over, and they prepared to enter and enjoy the unalloyed pleasures of heaven, | upon the blissful state of an eternal rest-beholding and partaking of the glory of Christ.

THE WISDOM OF THE IGNORANT.

Another fact he heard about this old man. ever?" The old man for a moment seemed longer we drink. No other religion ever did After completing his education, Bro. Coch- astonished with the impiety of the inquirer, or could do this. No perfect satisfaction was ran came to this country, spending a while in but thinking a little, he replied, "Ah, massa | Watchman and Reflector.

For the Sabbath Recorder. "I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS." Job 7: 16.

I would not live always," on life's troubled ocean, Remote from my home and my haven of rest, Borne on by the tempest, with watchings oppressed I would not live always," for God has determined The time for his wanderers to linger below, And kindly relieves them from suffering and peril-Affliction and sorrow the aged must know. 'I would not live always," though life is a treasure. And childhood has dreams that are bright like the sun, And youth full of hope has its visions of pleasure, And manhood on missions of glory may run; And age is the garner of life's recollections. When the bright dreams of childhood may come

The visions of youth, and the glory of manhood, May cheer the lone heart, as they pass in review. Still, "I would not live always," for age has its sorrows, None others can pity, none others can know; No prospect relieves it with hope of the morrow, For the foreboding shadows still darker must grow To-morrow the bark of the voyager may founder; New dangers await him on each coming day; Ie may break on the rocks or the quicksands asunde For no voyager returns from this perilous way. Though the joys of past life may his memory retain, And oft, when recalling, will light up his soul, Yet how transient the pleasure, how mingled with pain, From scenes of affliction, which sadden the whole For he thinks on the blessings his life has received, As the source of his joys, of existence a part-How the choicest of comforts his soul had conceived Made sharpest the arrows that pierced his heart. is memory is faithful, and will true record keep On the heart's living tablets, of pange it endures; For the loved and the lost, he in secret will weep, Though his tears may not tend his bereavements

I would not live always," for life would debar me Of treasures my broken heart longs to embrace; is Heaven alone can those treasures restore me. And the impress of sorrow completely efface. As an oak of the forest, I would not be left.

To contend with the tempests that howl o'er Unclothed of its verdure, of branches bereft, Despoiled of its strength, and its beauty defaced. low could I alone drink the cup of my sorrows!

How stay, when my chosen companions have flowr low live 'mong the tombs of my loved ones forever, / Like a sparrow to dwell on the house-top alone! With companions, and loved ones, that entered before In Heaven to lave in the ocean of rest. J. M.

THE CAPTIVE MILLERS. A True Story.

BY S. WEEDEN

It was on a delightful day in the early period of the American Revolution, while the British were in possession of Newport, R. I., that two men-one by the name of Hubbard. and the other by the name of Reed-started in a small boat for one of the adjacent islands. They had not proceeded far, however, before they were hailed by one of the British ships, and ordered to come on board immediately. When they reached the deck, the officer in command demanded of them whither they were going, and what was their occupation. They replied, that they were millers, and had started for one of the adjacent islands for the purpose of obtaining grain. The officer in command then ordered that they should be detained, notwithstanding they represented to him that, according to general custom, he ought not to capture and detain a miller. But to all their entreaties he remained inexorable. 'You are only rebels," said he, "and deserve not your liberty." Finding it useless, therefore, to appeal to him, they tried to content themselves as well as they could, hoping they should be released in a short time. But day after day passed, and still they remained cap-

As soon as the news of their whereabouts reached their homes, Mrs. H., a most beautiful and amiable woman, and Mrs. Reed, went to visit their husbands, and, if possible, to obtain their release. They implored the comtheir request, portraying in the most touching language how the British had already destroyed their property and made their once cheerful homes desolate and dreary. He listened to their touching appeals with apparent interest, but replied, "I cannot release them." They then left the ship, and returned to their cheerless homes, thinking, perhaps, that they had taken a last farewell of their beloved ones. After this interview, the ship did not re-

main long in harbor before preparations were the passage thither, they suffered much from the want of food and water; for the small

went busily to work washing and mending | ed recollections. their old clothes, showing them as much kindness as if they were Britons instead of rebels. They had not remained long in bed, however, before the miller came in with some of his apparel, and requested them to put it on, and repair to a wood near by, for the British were would make a search for them. Thereupon the miller; for they still feared a betrayal They lay concealed but a short time, however, before their kind host came to the wood and informed them that they could now return in even inquiring if they had seen them. We need scarcely add, that with hearts over such friends where they had nothing to exed in safety.

From the Puritan Recorder.

woman without descretion.'

setting may be deemed somewhat homely; ening society with its holy principles—cheerbut remember, ladies, some of the best nuts ingthe sorrowful with its consolations-strengthhave very unsightly envelopes. Let us crack ening the tempted-encouraging the penitent this one, and see if it has not a palatable, or at | -calming the troubled spirit-and smoothing least a nutritious meat.

run thus: Were some rich swine-owner vastness of its effects demonstrate the excelsenseless enough to ring his porkers' snouts with lency of the power to be of God? jewels, the ill-keeping, the inappropriateness of the thing would shock us, and beautiful as might be the jewels, we should not regard

ly ornamental and useful. And now, fair reader, if you are blessed translate the following:—
with personal beauty, be thankful—not elated; "The Rev. Dr. Phillip, missionary in the with personal beauty, be thankful—not elated : and improve this gift of God, as every other, to His glory in your own augmented useful- concerning that country. A Russian Jew. ness. Remember that being a "fair woman," though it may prove a blessing, may and often cerning a great number of Israelites inhabitdoes prove a fearful curse; while to be "with- ing the oasis of the Sahara, and dwelling also out discretion," is a deficiency for which no- at Bathnor, Bis-Wrabi, Tauggurt, Bousara, thing can atone. Remember, moreover, that Bein-Uzab, Loquaz, etc. There are in each there is a moral beauty-not innate, but im- of these places as many as a hundred families. parted by the Holy Spirit-which is worth with numerous synagogues, and about a huninfinitely more than personal comeliness; for dred copies of the Law written upon parchit is only "the pure in heart,"—the spiritually ment, some of which were more ancient than beautiful, who shall "see God." "Beauty is any he had ever seen. vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

man, casting about him in search of "an helpmeet for him" in his pilgrimage through of the kingdom of Bambara a large number life? and is some pretty face laying siege even of Jewish negroes. Nearly every family now to the citadel of thy heart? Before sur- among them possesses the Law of Moses. rendering, make sure of one thing-that the written upon parchment. Although they mander, if he had any humanity, to grant jewel, which dazzles thine eye, be not found at last to bedizen only a swine's snout.

THE PLAIN OF BETHLEHEM,

Dr. Aiton, a Scottish traveler, of marked power as a writer, speaks thus of the Plain of Bethlehem, recently visited by him :--

The Plain is mainly under pasture, fertile neighbors, the Mahommedans and the heaand well watered, and there I saw shepherds then. They enjoy equal liberty with other still tending their flocks. These shepherds subjects of African chiefs, and have their synhave great influence over their sheep. Many agogues and their rabbis. The explanation made for her departure to Halifax. During of them have no dogs. Their flocks are do- which they give of themselves, in connection cile and domestic, and not like the black-faced with their black skin, is this : that after the breed in Scotland, scouring the hills like cave destruction of Jerusalem, at the time of the quantity of the latter which they were allow- alry. The shepherd's word, spoken at any first captivity, some of their ancestors, having ed, was so impure and filthy that they could time, is sufficient to make them understand neither goods nor lands, fled to the desert. hardly bear to taste it. Under such treatment, and obey him. He sleeps among them at The fatigue which they endured was so great Reed soon became melancholy and dejected; night, and in the morning he leadeth them that nearly all the females died by the way but Hubbard was quite the reverse, for he had forth to drink by the still waters, and feedeth The children of Ham received them with Some short time ago I spent a very pleas- of late seemed to be a favorite with the them by the green pasture. He walks be- kindness, and by intermarriage with their ed by Christianity, could say that death was It is a most difficult task for me, Hard it was ant evening in the study of a brother in the commander, notwithstanding he was ever fore them slow and stately; and so accustom- daughters, who were black, communicated gain. All heathen philosophers and poets for me to bring myself to the duty; for Bro. ministry. Some facts we had both been read ready to vindicate the cause of the Colonies, ed are the sheep to be guided by him, that that color to their children. These children were wont to represent death as the end of Cochran had been to me like an own brother, ing in the Watchman and Reflector, led us whenever the subject was touched upon by every few bites they take they look up with became, generation by generation, of a deepever since our acquaintance. He was a fre- into a conversation on the striking remarks, of any on board. One evening, however, while earnestness to see that he is there. When he er hue, until no difference of color now disquent inmate of my family for several years. a religious kind, which are often made by the they were engaged in rather a warmer debate rests during the heat of the day in a shady tinguishes the children of Shem and those of have sought death as a mitigation or release, Neither during that whole time, nor since, did however, but not as a positive gain. No other religion there ever exist between us any thing other knowledge of the truth."

highly incensed the commander, who turned He has generally two or three favorite lambs, is very different from that of the negroes. He told me that a few years since he trave deadly pale, and started immediately for the which do not mix with the flock, but frisk and around them." comes home to me as the death of one of my eled in the South, and on one evening preach- cabin to obtain his sword. While he was foundle at his heels. There is a tender intimakindred. Stranger. When he came out of the pulpit, remarked, What you have to do, do quick- know his voice, and follow him, and he careth gions may be speedily opened to intercourse picture death as connected with some indefi- His father was a wealthy magistrate. There among others who seemed greatly interested ly. He comprehended at a glance what he for the sheep. He gathereth his lambs, and with the civilized world. Access to these annite reality—some elysian prospects are im is no evidence that he was a pious man; but in the sermon, was an old man, a slave, who meant, and started immediately for the deck, seeketh out his flock among the sheep, and cient manuscripts, which are probably older agined; but nothing is certain, save as bor- he was noted for his remarkably open and was not a little eulogistic relative to the new closely followed by Reed. As quick as gently leadeth them that are with young, and than any others now extant, would be of generous nature. He devoted himself, during minister and his sermon; my friend checked thought, they cut one of the boats loose, carrieth the lambs in his bosom. In return great value in correcting the received Hebrew the last thirty years of his life, almost exclus him somewhat by saying that he should bless jumped into it, and started for the shore, which ling back to Jerusalem, I halted on a rugged text, or in throwing light upon doubtful passes. Apostle sets death in a new and positive light sively to reading. His mother was a devoted the great Master for the message, rather than was but a short distance from them. But height to survey more particularly, and enjoy ges. What a door of hope for Africa would

came bewildered, and when the morning at of corn in the field of her kinsman Boaz. length dawned, they discovered that they had Hither she came for the beginning of barley been sailing around the ship, instead of gain- harvest, because she would not leave Naomi ing the shore. They now became alarmed, in her sorrow. "Entreat me not to leave and plied their oars with renewed energy, thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and while they were consulting as to where they where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people should go when they reached land. They shall be my people, and thy God my God. soon decided to proceed directly to a house oc- Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I cupied by a miller, where the British were in | be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also. the habit of sending daily for milk. It was if aught but death part thee and me." How simnot without some misgivings, however, that pleandtender! Here, when looking around me they made this decision, for fear of a betrayal. honored I felt forever be her memory, not But knowing that something must be done, only for these touching sentiments, worthy of they determined to make the attempt. They our race, even before the fall, and when the soon gained the house, and asked for admis- image of God was not yet effaced; but also sion. The man inquired who was there, and in respect that she who uttered these words they replied, Two brother millers; whereupon | was the great-grandmother of David, and was he arose quickly, and invited them in, calling of the generation of Jesus. Here, also, I at the same time to his wife to prepare them looked back to the city of Bethlehem with a bed, where they might gain a little repose. lingering regret, uttering a common-place As soon as they had retired, the good lady farewell to the scene, but never to its hallow-

THE BIBLE.

How comes it that this little volume, composed by humble men, in a rude age, when art and science were but in their childhood, has exerted more influence on the human mind then coming to the house, and he feared they and on the social system than all the other books put together? Whence comes it that they arose and proceeded to the wood, though this book has achieved such marvelous changes not exactly in the direction pointed out by in the opinions of mankind—has banished idol worship—has abolished infanticide—has put down polygamy and divorce—exalted the condition of woman-raised the standard of public morality—created for families that blessed safety, as the British had departed without thing, a Christian home-and made its other triumphs by causing benevolent institutions. open and expansive, to spring up as with the flowing with joy and gratitude, on meeting wand of enchantment? What sort of a book is this, that even the winds and waves of hupect but enemies, they accepted his kind of man passion obey it? What other engine of fer to make his house their home, until they social improvement has operated so long, and started for their own homes, which they reach- yet lost none of its vintue? Since it appeared, many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried and failed, many codes of jurispru-A PARAGRAPH ON HANDSOME WOMEN. | dence have arisen, and run their course, and expired. Empire after empire has been "As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair launched upon the tide of time, and down, leaving no trace upon the waters. But This is one of Solomon's gems, albeit its this book is still going about doing good, leavthe pillow of death. Can such a book be the Liberally paraphrased, our proverb would offspring of human genius? Does not the

JEWISH NEGROES.

them as ornamental to swine; and the sense-them as ornamental to swine; and the sense-the wide dispersion of the Jews, according to snouts into the mire. So when a woman is the declaration of the inspired prophets. "fair"—has a pretty face, a fascinating exterior, but is without discretion—without that God, through his prophet Moses, threatened delicate perception of what is fit, and that them with overthrow in case of apostacy, saymaidenly circumspection which will enable ing, "The Lord shall scatter thee among all her at all times to demean herself becoming-ly; when it is apparent that within exists an the other." In fulfillment of this, we see them intellectual waste, and that her face constitutes in all the cities of our own land, and the travher sole capital; we instinctively feel that her eler meets them in every country of Europe, beauty is in truth not beauty—that it is mis- in Egypt, and in western and southern Asia. placed and valueless like the jewel of gold As unknown regions are visited, they are disin a swine's snout. But were that jewel covered in the most unexpected places; havtransferred to the forehead or neck of a come- ing, in some cases, as in India, even lost their ly woman, it might enhance her external love- original color, and become black. Lately liness. So if a handsome woman is likewise new discovery has been made, to which we "discreet"-if a charming face is associated would call the attention of our readers. The with a well-balanced mind, and attractive account is contained in a French paper, pubmanners, it is a jewel so located as to be real- lished at Paris, in pamphlet form, and entitled "Bulletin du Monde Chretin." We

North of Africa, gives the following details resident at Madeah, gave him information con-

"But this is not all; other curious details reached Dr. Phillip from another source. Has this article caught the eye of any young Jew who had accompanied a German traveler as far as Timbuctoo, found near the boundary speak of the Prophets, they have not their writings. Their prayers differ from those of other Jews, and are committed to little leaves of parchment stitched together and containing various passages derived from the Psalms. These Jews have mingled some of their superstitions of 'oral law,' (which they have not committed to writing) with those of their

-it is gain-absolute gain. What a light Christian. She labored and prayed for the the messenger, for that, after all, unassisted by owing to the darkness of the night, they be the scene where Ruth went to glean the ears be opened by their conversion to Christianity.

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, March 31, 1853.

JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

Whoever attended the lecture of the Rev. Dr. Potts, on the evening of the 20th inst., in the expectation of hearing a discussion of the questions naturally involved in his subject, was most egregiously hoaxed. We must say, that we were never more thoroughly disappointed. His text was, " The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath," (Luke 6: 5,) and we did expect some attempt at showing how the Son of Man, in the exercise of his authority as Lord, instituted a Sabbath of his own, to take the place of the one which had always been observed by the Jews. Certainly, this was what the announcement of his subject virtually promised. But, in our opinion, he took the most effectual method he possibly could have taken to show, that the Sabbath is now just what it was from the beginning. " In supporting the authority of the Christian Sabbath," said he, "I plant myself upon the morality and immutability of the fourth of the moral laws of God." "I take my stand upon the original, absolute, and immutable nature of the law itself. Moses did not originate it, but merely republished it. I claim for it all the authority which belongs to its associate laws, all of which have been held as universally true, as suitable, and as binding, as if there had never been a Jewish nation or a Jewish economy." "Like all the other laws found in company with it, the design and operation of this law proves its moral, perpetual, and obligatory character." "The Christian Church is bound by the sabbatical law, and that law There is no principle of limitation. It was recognized by Christ, and observed by the Apostles, and has been transmitted to the Church of all ages."

Certainly, principles like these would lead any logical mind to the inference, that the popular distinction of Jewish and Christian Sabbath is a mere fiction—a distinction which has no real existence. If the Sabbath which binds the Church is the Sabbath of the Decalogue, then it never was Jewish, nor is it now Christian; and the most charitable thing that we can say of those who are always mouthing these epithets is, that they use terms without meaning any thing by them. For if the terms do mean any thing, they must mean that the Jewish Sabbath is not the Christian Sabbath. For whatever analogy or similar ity there may be between them, they are as different as a sour apple is different from sweet one, or as a green apple is different from a ripe one. Two apples may corre spond to each other very closely in appear ance, size, weight, color, and structure; ye they are certainly different apples; one is sweet, the other sour—one is ripe, the other green. And even Dr. Potts himself might demur, if we should argue, from a law binding him to eat the sweet one, that he was therefore bound to eat the sour one; or, from a law binding him to eat the ripe one, that he was under obligation to eat also the one that was green. He certainly would, if the fruit were persimmons instead of apples.

We say, the Sabbath never was Jewish nor is it now Christian. It would be more correct to say, it is Human; for it was made for man. Strange it is, that our Puritan Di vines will plant themselves upon the Saviour's declaration, and contend like giants that the Sabbath was made for the human race—for man as man, not as Jew, or as Christian—and then immediately face about, and talk of Jewish Sabbath, and of a Christian Sabbath True, their meaning is, that Jews had one day for sabbatizing, and that Christians have another; and by making a distinction between the holy rest itself, and the day which is ap propriated for it, they fancy that they avoid all inconsistency. But this distinction is purely imaginary; it is borne out neither by Scripture, nor by good reason. All that we know about a Sabbath at all-all the reason we have for saying that one was ever institut ed-is found in the fact, that God sanctified a certain definite and clearly specified period of time. That period was the seventh day of the week. Destroy this fact, and we have no Sabbath. Destroy it, and the Fourth Commandment means nothing. The sanctification of a rest, without including the particular period of time occupied by it, is an impossibility. Rest necessarily includes the portion of time through which it extends; and in order to secure the rest, the time itself must be

Now, if any one looks attentively at the inanired record, he will find that God's rest ocday, "God blessed the seventh DAY, and sanctified it, because that in it he had rested from all his work which he had made." That he blessed the holy rest, apart from the day, is not in the record. And as it was for man's sake that the blessing was given, it must have been given to, or taken effect upon, something of which man could avail himself. To avail himself of rest abstractly—that is, of rest without time—is impossible.

It appears, then, that the distinction beday on which it is to be observed, is a mere is perpetual because the time which was ori- ed, "fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope but the friends of the wife are allowed to visit visiting was out of the question. Here I ad- his efforts.

ginally sanctified is holy still. For as the sanctification of the time was what gave existence to the Sabbath in the first place, so the continued holiness of that time is what renders the Sabbath perpetual. The holiness of the time being destroyed, the institution itself is destroyed.

For these reasons, we consider that the great body of Dr. Potts' discourse was a complete refutation of his own practice, and of all he said, or possibly can say, in behalf of the so-called Christian Sabbath. But as he tells encourage those who are laboring in the Sabus that the Sabbath is perpetual, and insists bath-School enterprise. From these, the work upon it, it must be that, when he talks of Jew- spread to a wider circle, including stout-heartish and Christian Sabbath, he does not mean ed sinners; and though, in their opposition to the Sabbath, and Christian day of the Sab- humbled their pride, changed their hearts, bath. But as 'day of the Sabbath' and 'Sab- and attuned their tongues to speak his praise. bath-day are terms so nearly synonymous that we cannot see the difference, it would of the spirit of awakening, and twenty-four seem to follow that, in contending for the Sabbath as a perpetual and unchangeable institu- embraced the Sabbath. There are a number tion, Dr. P. does not mean to contend for the of others that have professed hope, who are Sabbath-day, but only for the Sabbatic rest. we trust, like Saul, inquiring what the Lord Does he centend for the Fourth Command- would have them do. May they be guided for the Fourth Commandment which says souls. Remember the Rest-day !"

We must give Dr. P. the credit, nowever, of so far noticing the question involved in his subject, as to say, that 'whoever objected to the Christian Sabbath, on the ground that the day was different from that of the old Sabbath, offered a very trifling objection, and one that was justified neither by the letter nor the has not been abrogated by any authority. spirit of the Fourth Commandment.' We do not pretend to give his precise words, as we took no notes, and have to rely wholly on our memory; but we think this was his language there was an expectation that it would have substantially. If he really believed what he been, and doubts expressed as to whether any said, (and he seemed to.) we hazard nothing clause authorizing the Sunday opening would in saying, that the Rev. Doctor never thoroughly investigated this question. He averred discussions on the question are exposing some that even the letter of the commandment required nothing but the consecration to God of creed and the church's practice. The editor one day in seven, or the seventh part of time. of the Record this week confesses that the But let him look at the commandment again. question so often put by the working men at It requires the commemoration, in its weekly | the meetings relative to Sunday observance, returns, of "the Sabbath-day;" that is, of the | "Why don't you find fault with the Bishops Rest-day. Of what rest-day? 'Why, of for riding about in their coaches on Sunday?" that rest-day which God has appointed,' you is a pertinent question, and that success, if not

ing. The language points definitely to that question shall be removed. particular day upon which God himself rested, as the day to be remembered and kept meeting of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dunholy in its weekly return. Whoever makes | dee Railway, to put a stop to its Sunday traffic the language refer to any other day, wrests it An attempt had been made by the church from its proper meaning. The attempt to party to take the meeting by surprise. They make it refer to the first, or to any other day had previously prepared the way by secretly of the week except the last, is an accompt to landing out proxies to those of the proprietors make the Fourth Commandment utter a lie. | believed to be friendly to their views-at a holy," means simply this: "Remember the ing, that proxies could not legally be issued day of the week on which Jehovah the Crea- by their opponents. They outwitted them tor rested, to keep it holy in its weekly re- selves, however. The motion, as previously

seemed to be somewhat vexed, that there was meaning thereby, of course, Sunday instead a class of persons so unreasonable as to de- Their Act of Parliament, however, makes i mand an express law for every observance compulsory upon the Company, that a certain imposed upon them. Indeed, his feelings number of passages be made by their steam waxed quite warm while discussing this ferry-boats between Granton and Burntisland point. And, conscious, probably, that the and also that there be certain trains on the great body of his hearers were thorough going line, on Sundays. The Chairman, therefore Pedobaptists, he took good care to avail him- declared the motion incompetent; and the self of the ad captandum argument, found in mover was not permitted to alter it from what their prejudices against those who reject in- was set down, although desirous of rendering fant baptism. This was a master-stroke, and it more in accordance with their act of incorwas, no doubt, considered very conclusive. poration. All we have to say is, that when we are called to practice that which involves downright Society, and termed their "Great Jubilee disobedience to a plain law of God, we shall | Meeting," it being fifty years since its comdemand "an express law." Infant sprinkling mencement, was held in London on the 8th has led to the displacement of believer bap- instant. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the tism, as far as it has obtained currency, and chair, and the principal speakers were the is therefore downright rebellion against the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Carlisle, and the law of Christ's house. So has Sunday keep- Rev. J. A. James, and A. Stowell, the Bishop ing led to the rejection of the Sabbath, and is of Winchester, and Doctors Duff and Cumsuch a manifest rebellion against "the fourth of ming. It was stated, that the Scriptures have the moral laws of God," that no efforts to pro- been printed in 148 languages or dialects, 121 mote Sabbath reformation can be of lasting of which languages had not before appeared benefit, so long as it continues. When we are in print. Forty-three millions of copies of called upon to keep holy the first day of the the Scriptures, in whole or in part, have been week, we feel that we are called upon to diso- circulated. All the speakers urged the right bey the law of the Sabbath, and we do demand of private judgment, and individual responsian express warrant for it.

REVIVAL AT INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, March 22, 1853.

It may be interesting to the readers of the states, seem to fail. In his addresses to public Sabbath Recorder to know, that the Church in meetings, Captain Trotter, who was one of the English miles by water from Shanghae. It Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., is enjoy- deputation that went to Tuscany in behalf of contains upwards of twenty thousand inhabiting a season of refreshing from the presence the Madiai, states that after careful inquiry ants. Immediately upon our arrival, which of the Lord. The revival influence first mani- and diligent search, he believes that there are cupied the last day of the first week of time. fested itself in the established prayer and Sab- in Tuscany 20,000 at present Protestants who, That day was, on that account, constituted bath meetings. About this time, Elder H. four years ago, were Roman Catholics. An holy in its weekly returns. The blessing of W. Babcock came here, from a point on the executioner has been appointed at £10 a large concourse to assemble. In a few minfield of his missionary labor, where he had month, and a machine erected in a part recently been attacked by a severe sickness, Tuscany for the execution of such offenders. intending to remain a short time to regain his The Captain does not expect that the Madiai wasted strength. As soon as he became able can survive their imprisonment. Rosa herto preach, that part of the labor was commit- self, in a letter at the beginning of the year, ted to him; and during his stay, God prosper- remarking that they then had been confined difficulty in being heard by the most of them ed the word in his hand, making him an in- seventeen months, adds, that they "are reduced for the space of about half an hour, and when strument to promote the work of his grace. to skin and bone." M. Colombe, chaplain of done, I appointed another meeting at the same The leading of Providence seemed to indicate the Prussian Embassy at Florence, speaks place, at early candle light, in the evening the propriety of assembling more frequently favorably of the kindness of the governors of On returning to the boat, I had the pleasure for worship, and we were not slow to respond the two penitentiaries in which they are con- of addressing about two hundred attentive listo the indication, in the appointment of eve- fined; that the food given to Francesco is of teners, who stood on the shore. Then we went tween the holy rest itself, and the particular ning meetings; nor was our Heavenly Father good quality and suitable to his state of health; a little way into the country, to visit the famition. Our Puritanic Divines do not, and can- "pricked in their hearts," and said, "What prison food, and that both prisoners are al- eign woman. When we had walked more not by this abstraction, relieve themselves of must we do to be saved," and being assured lowed, from time to time, some delicate food. than a mile, we came to our destination, and

version of sinners, were simultaneous.

It is an interesting fact, that nearly all the scholars in the Sabbath-School, that are old the heart, give evidence of being born again. The circumstance that they were among the first awakened to a sense of their hopeless condition while out of Christ, is calculated to what he says. He must mean Jewish day of the Gospel, the struggle was fearful, God tacy."

The Church, quite generally, have partaken have been added by baptism, three of whom ment, then? For that says, "Remember the intheir search for truth, by "the wisdom which Sabbath-day, to keep it holy." A pretty cometh down from above." There are others, spectacle, truly! A Rev. Doctor of Divinity with whom, we hope, the Spirit is striving. contending with all his might for the Sabbatic Our daily prayer is, that the good work may institution, and yet not contending for the be extended in every direction, and that God's Sabbath-day !- for the holy rest, and yet not name be glorified in the conversion of many T. E. BABCOCK.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Movements -- Bible Jubilee Meeting -- The

GLASGOW, March 11th, 1853. A few petitions, and only a few as yet, Palace, have been presented to the House of Commons, with little comment. The Bill relative to the powers of the Palace Co. has not | tain the dignity for Dr. Hook, of Leeds. yet been brought into Parliament, although then be proposed. The fears as well as the of the inconsistencies, both in the church's will answer. No, sir, that is not the mean- consistency, demands that the occasion for the

Another effort was yesterday made, at the "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it period so nearly approaching that of the meetentered, was "that the officials of the Com-One thing we took notice of; the Rev. Dr. | pany shall not be worked on the Sabbath"-

A meeting of the British and Foreign Bible bility to do so; and the case of the Madiai was referred to, in proof that the Church of Rome is afraid of the light.

All the efforts made to prevent the reading of the word of God, in Papal and despotic

set before them in the Gospel." Thus, the her four times a month. Their religious con-dressed about two hundred more. After a awakening of the drowsy, the return of the victions, he adds, are respected, and no effort few friendly words with the family of Leprodigal to his Father's house, and the con- is made to bring them back to the Church of Chong, we left them, not without anxious Rome. He testifies to the faith, hope, and hearts for their salvation, and returned to the charity of both. In the March number of boat. After tea, I went out to meet the ap-Evangelical Christendom, however, their pointment, and found two or three hundred enough to understand the effects of sin upon Florence correspondent, of date Feb. 14, re- but not quite so orderly as in the day-time marks, that the prisoners are refused their de- I called upon those present to defend the mand "to have the Bible and their books of claims of the Queen of Heaven, before whose devotion." He states that "the laws concede temple we were assembled. But as no one to Protestant criminals the use of their own volunteered, I went on to speak of One whose books of devotion; but in the case of the claims upon our regard could be set forth in Madiai, the government made a distinction order. Next morning we left very early, and between Protestants who were born such, and arrived home at about 2 o'clock P. M., having those who had become Protestants by apos- been absent about thirty-two hours.

were disposed to yield the point of the release tion, a young man, a near neighbor of ours of these faithful ones, not even if, as Sir John We had been annoyed for some time in a way Russell desired Sir H. Bulwer to inform him, "throughout the civilized world this example ing to have a little sport at our expense. That of religious persecution excite abhorrence." In such circumstances, seeing that all remonstrances prove unavailing, Protestant states, if they were really such, would surely be off next day with a fine of a few dollars, and justified in intimating that they would withdraw from diplomatic relations with a government that would persist in such a course.

Our Jewish Disabilities Bill, which passed the second reading in the House of Commons, has now been published. It seems simply to afford opportunity for Jews getting into Parhold certain offices in the State, nor to advise labor, we have to walk by faith, not by sight; in the appointments of offices in the Church. for no one seems really to believe our report.

The death of the Bishop of Lincoln has led to the appointment of Dr. Jackson as his successor. The appointment is said to have been against the Sunday opening of the Crystal the occasion of much dissension in the Cabinet-the Tractarian members, of whom Mr Gladstone is chief, having fought hard to ob

J. A. BEGG.

CHINA MISSION.

received, dated Shanghae, Nov. 9, 1852, we make the following extract:--

nearly western direction from Shanghae, at a often been better gratified with the attention cause of Freedom, which was at that time distance of about thirty miles. Although the naid." highest is scarcely four hundred feet in hight, there is nothing that we have met with in this monotonous country, that has awakened such home-like feelings as the sight of these hills, the letter recently published in this country, even in the distance. And when we came to purporting to be the reply of the women of ramble upon their summits, it was truly exhilarating. There are about a dozen of them, and all within a circle of perhaps fifteen or twenty miles. The sides of some of them were covered with forests of bamboo, and ladies, he "would have regarded it with much other trees, in their wild state. But, for the most part, they were bare of trees, and covered with a light pasturage, and in many places the bare rocks were visible. They evel as a house floor; and that plain is an immense rice field. The rocks at the base of the hills, and the rice, stand in juxta-position. The top of the highest is occupied with an On this point he says :idol temple, and is so steep that ascent and descent are somewhat difficult. The almost giddy hight once gained, the landscape below led over with thrifty-looking hamlets, and marked with canals winding in vevery direction. But all else, excepting the few hills around us, were fields loaded with a heavy crop of rice, just ready for the sickle, and stretching out on the north, east, south, and west, till they were lost in the distant horizon Never did the sun, it seemed to us, shine on more beautiful prospect. Never was a people blessed with a richer heritage. O, when shall this vast garden of the world raise the grand chorus of praise to Him who is, as yet, ts unknown Husbandman? The time will approachable? We found them so. We found numerous opportunities of introducing religious conversation, and our message was listened to, sometimes by small groups, and the men and means, we might have a hundred men threading these numerous canals, hunting out the lost ones, and laboring to lead them

"On the 18th of last month, Mrs. C. and I in company with Le-Chong and Ur-Lo, took a sail past Woo-Sung, up the mouth of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, to the village of Lee-oo. It is the home of Le-Chong, and about forty was about 4 o'clock P. M., our cook conducted me to the court of the temple of the Queen of Heaven, as the most convenient place for a of utes there were nearly a thousand people, of we received a letter dated Westerly, R. I., two sons-in-law, and one daughter-in-law, all grades except the mandarins, assembled, March 24th, saying: "Inclosed please find and all stood as near me as their bones would two dollars, contributed by a few sisters, who One of her sons said of her to a friend: permit them. They behaved so orderly that. although there were so many, I had but little bath-School Visitor to the Sabbath-School at

"Nov. 2d, at 12 o'clock in the night, I de-It does not appear as if the Grand Duke livered to the proper authorities, for correcthat made it evident that somebody was trynight I set a watch, and having caught this fellow in the act, we immediately took him to the office of the city magistrate. He was let since that the trouble has ceased.

"I preach in the Chapel, sometimes once, sometimes twice a week. Our congregations are generally small, from twenty to sixty. But we have this for our encouragement, that when we do our part well, we are generally listened to with attention, at least by a part of he was ordained preacher, and removed to liament. They are not to be permitted to the congregation. In this department of our Leghorn. From there he went to Piedmont,

"On the evening after last Sabbath, I went to Sa-hwa Jau, the tea-shop out in the country, formerly spoken of in my letters. There seems to be some advantage in having an acquaintance of some standing; for I could hardly expect to receive such attention, even in a new place, unless at a greater distance from Shanghae. The farmers of the neighborhood had assembled to take their tea, and have a social time at a game resembling the game of dice among western nations. Here From a letter of Bro. Carpenter, recently they play for money. There were about sixty thus employed. But by a few gentle requests, and becoming interested in the thread of my "The 5th, 6th and 7th days of last month story, they were induced, one group after an we spent in a trip to the hills, which lie in a other, to knock off and listen; and I have not released, he was the first to move in the great

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

land on the subject of Slavery. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in a letter to the Times, says, respect and deference;" but from the general character of the document, he infers, "that no woman had any share whatever in its spirit and composition." The general doctrine of rise abruptly from the midst of a vast plain as the letter—that England has evils as glaring as those of American slavery, and therefore English ladies had better expend their sympa

"We have had, and we still have, in England, many evils, but we are now doing our best to remove them. They have had, and is most delightful. It is every where sprink- they still have, in America, a great evil, which they not only will not endeavor to remove. but they make it daily worse (witness their Fugitive Slave Law), reviling, moreover, and persecuting, every one who ventures to jog their memories on things of vital importance to the temporal and eternal interests of the

> Of Lord Shaftesbury's claim to be heard with kindliness and respect by right-minded Americans, the London Christian Times says:

" Admitting for a moment that the Englishman must be dumb on witnessing human degradation and suffering, however intense, if beyond his own shores, because there is a degree of suffering and degradation in Eugland, come. But let us see; what have we to do even then we would humbly submit, that the in this matter? Are the people friendly and silencing 'Look at home!' cannot fairly be applied to those who originated this address. Who, let it be asked, was it that successfully led the movement against the factory abuses | cently been announced, are the following to of former years? Who has shortened the hours of labor and cared for the interest of sometimes by large ones, and generally with the young employed in factories? Who is it better attention than in Shanghae. Had we that has descended into the mines and carried inspection there? Who has been foremost among the members of the Church of England to promote Church Reform, and to pro test against mere Ritualism? Who has cared for the children of the outcasts of society, and founded Ragged Schools? Who has aided in the establishment of City Missions and Christian Instruction Societies? Who was it that separated himself from political connexions, and surrendered the representation of his own county, rather than be one to uphold 'protection,' which taxed the food of the people for the supposed interests of his class? Who but honored Lord Ashley-the Earl of Shaftesbury—and he it was that prompted those noble but like minded ladies to address, in the gentlest spirit of Christian charity, their sisters, the women of the United States."

request you to send twelve copies of the Sab-Dakota, Wis., noticed in the Sabbath Recorder of this date. If the request has been resend them a copy of the Recorder for one year, as we think the information derived from that will benefit them more than so small an amount invested in Sabbath-School books."

RETURN OF A MISSIONARY. - Mr. Jacob Rambo, formerly of Woodbury, N. J., has re-

LECTURES ON POPERY.

Father Gavazzi, the Italian orator, after awakening much interest by his lectures in England, has come to this country, and commenced a series of lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle in New York. His watchword s. Destruction to Popery! The scope of his ectures may be learned from the following ist of subjects on which he proposes to treat:

The Bible and the Papal System. The Pope and his Double-headed Suremacy.

Monks and Nuns. Transubstantiation. Popedom.

Auricular Confession. The Worship of the Virgin Mary and Saints-St. Patrick especially. The Papal System, its Intolerance and

Slavery. The Inquisition.

A meeting to welcome Gavazzi to this country was held at the Tabernacle one evening last week, when speeches were made by Drs. Cox, Cheever, and Dowling, and a paper was read, giving a brief statement of some of the principal events in the life of Father Gavazzi. He was the second son of a family of twenty children, and became a monk at the early age of sixteen. When but twenty years of age, he filled the chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres in a college at Naples. Soon after this style of preaching attracted to him immense numbers of hearers. Here he incurred the jealousy of the Jesuits, and being obliged to leave the place, went to Parma, where he continued to preach with eminent success, speaking frequently as many as ten times a day. About this time, his liberal views having attracted the attention of Pope Gregory XVI., and somewhat aroused the attention of this pontiff, he was imprisoned, and was allowed to preach only to the prisoners, of whom there were a large number confined. Being finally released, he went to Rome, where he commenced preaching again. While here, a day was set apart by some of the citizens for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating the memory of those who fell at Padua. Father Gavazzi turned out and joined this party. For this cause, and for his liberal manner of preaching, he was imprisoned. Being at last waking up. He was the first man who paraded in the streets of Rome with the emblematic colors upon his breast. He carried the cross, which was his sole defense, and exposed him-Considerable notice is taken in England of self fearlessly in the cause of truth. He preached the crusade of freedom to all men. He did much toward combining the forces of Italy against the Austrian armies. When the America to the address of the women of Eng- French army entered Rome, he was a proscribed man; but, under the protection of the American flag, he was got away from Rome, that if it had been the production of American generous hearts welcomed him in England, and from there he has come to our shores.

> LICENSE LAW OF 1801.—The following very strong oath was prescribed to the Commissioners of Excise by the Statute of New York State in 1801:-

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will not, on any account or pretence whatsoever, grant any license to thies at home—is not admitted by the Earl. any person within the said town of —, for the purpose of keeping an inn or tavern, except where it shall appear to me to be absolutely necessary for the benefit of travelers."

> Under this law (says the Christian Advocate) all mere grog-shops were impossible, unless the Commissioners perjured themselves. Half the fine for violating the law went to the complainant, and all the costs were to be paid by the defendant. Such a law, if administered by a conscientious man, would be equivalent to a total prohibition of the retail traffic, because he could not swear that intoxicating liquors are ever "absolutely necessary for the benefit of travelers." If any class of people ought to be protected from the loaferism and crime incident to the liquor traffic, travelers constitute that class. Of all places in the world, taverns are the last that should be allowed to embark in this nefarious

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Among the public bequests of the late Samuel S. Howland, Esq. of this City, whose decease in Italy has recharitable institutions in the City of New

York:	
Institution for the Blind	\$1,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	1,000
Society for the Relief of Respectabl	е
Aged and Indigent Females	1,000
Orphan Asylum	1,500
Half-Orphan Asylum	1,500
Colored Orphan Asylum	1,500
American Bible Society	2,500
American Tract Society	2,500
American Home Missionary Society	2,500
Foreign Missions	2,500
Central Education Society	2,500
la aggregation of the control of the	***

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.-Mrs. Ruth Ballou, widow of the late Rev. Hosea Ballou, died on the 1st March, in Boston, aged 74. She was married at 18, and was 55 years PROMPT RESPONSE.—On the 25th of March | a loving and exemplary wife. Six children, stood by her trapquil and happy death-bed.

"I never heard my mother speak ill of a human being! If people were blamed for manifest wrong-doing within her hearing, she always found some palliating circumstance, sponded to before this reaches you, please and pitied more than she blamed! I never heard my mother speak one harsh word to one of her children, or to any one!"

Mrs. Stowe .- Some time ago it was an nounced, that Mrs. Stowe would sail for England in the steamer Glasgow, March 26th slow to pronounce his approval and blessing and that Rosa has, through the doctor's inter- ly of our cook. An elephant would not prob- turned to that place from Africa, where he was She did not go, however, and the Independent abstraction; practically, it is out of the ques- upon the response. Sinuers were at once position, been excused from the regulation ably have attracted so much attention as a forthree or four years ago. He says that the adequate to the voyage, but she hopes to be cause of Christianity is flourishing there, and well enough to sail in a few weeks. The the missionaries are enjoying good health. voyage is not given up. The "Key" to the inconsistency. If the Sabbath is perpetual, it of the strong consolation which God has offer- Mr. C. sees the husband only once a month, were cordially received, but so thronged that He will return in a short time to the field of Cabin is finished, and will be published in a post and an including the few days. I amount fing at the

and com-Broadway atchword pe of his following

Mary and

rance and

es to treat :

aded Su-

this coun**one eve**ning ade by Drs. **a pa**per was some of the er Gavazzi. y of twenty ne early age vears of age, id belles-leton after this removed to o Piedmont i**nd** eloquent iim immense incurred the g obliged to here he conccess, speaktimes a day. ws having atregory XVI., ention of this l was allowed **f w**hom there Being finally nere he com-

ral manner of Being at last re in the great at that time an who paradh**e em**blematic cried the cross, exposed himf truth. He om to all men. the forces of 8. When the ne was a pro-rotection of the y from Rome, n in England, our shores.

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Padua. Fa

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following very o the Commisatute of New e presence of on any account

any license to or tavern, exme to be absot of travelers." hristian Advoere impossible, erjured themplating the law d all the costs endant. Such a scientious man prohibition of ould not swear ver ''absolutely welers." If any otected from the tito the liquor

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are the last that

in this nefarious

1,000 1,000 1,500

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2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 **\$**20,000 LADY.—Mrs.

te Rev. Hoses in Boston, aged id was 55 years Six children. laughter-in-law, ppy death-bed. friend:

poesk ill of a te blamed for r bearing, she circumstance, A. L. never word to

dit was and sail for Eng-March 26th. mis not now

General Intelligence.

European News.

We have European news to March 12, being one week later. The substance of it will be found below.

bery.

compulsory.

The Greenland Whale Fishing fleet, amounting to twenty-six, sailed from Peterhead on the 27th and 28th ult.

motive. Two or three persons were killed it, when he went in and took the money. and a good many injured. There have been numerous railway casulties in England of

A woman was taken sick lately, and carried to the Hospital of La Salpetiere, where, be- paper by-laws. They are the best we have lieving that she was on the point of death, she seen drawn up :disclosed to a sister in attendance that her mind was burdened with a political secretthat, in fact, she was acquainted with the man who, in the insurrection of 1848, shot the 3. State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's Archbishop of Paris. As the woman persist- a drowsy subject. Let the reader do his own ed in the accusation, the person she named, dreaming. 4. Eschew prefaces. Plunge at a retired gentleman, has been arrested, and is once into your subject, like a swimmer into to be immediately brought to trial on the cold water. 5. If you have written a sencharge of having taken part in the insurrection tence that you think particularly fine, draw tion of June, and of having assassinated, or your pen through it. A pet child is always taken part in the assassination, of the Arch- the worst in the family. 6. Condense. Make bishop.

lately came to Paris to pay his respects to the want thoughts in their quintessence. 7. When Emperor, but on the way back to Africa died your article is completed, strike out nine tenths of apoplexy. His obsequies were celebrated of the adjectives. The English is a strong at Marseilles with great military pomp.

the provinces at present, as well as in Paris. In Germany, the eminent philosopher of Heidelberg, Gervinus, has been acquitted of Make your sentences short. Every period is er, it was wrapped up very closely, and as it to prove that the best political constitution is spider half drowned in ink. We shan't mis- the fearful fact became apparent that it had probably come on in April that of a federal republic.

Baron Christian Leopold Von Vock, the celebrated Geologist, died at Berlin on the 4th inst., aged 79.

The Emperor of Austria has got well of The Emperor of Austria has got well of his wound, but it is said that his mind, never beyond the usual strength of the Hapsburg strangers. Not long since, one of the Southfally is seriously affected. family, is seriously affected. The King of Naples has been shot in the

leg by an assassin, and the limb so injured as to render amputation necessary.

lish steamer bound for Malta, and several watchmen, except a driver for each. The other revolutionists have been taken on board | gold, which was in bags, was thrust into the the American frigates Cumberland and St. wagons like so many bags of salt, and driven

suth's children, were to be executed on the bags handed out in the midst of a promiscu- "Water of Giants," to hasten the growth;

The North of Portugal has been visited by an immense fall of snow. Several wine carriers and their mules have perished in the drifts. The wolves had descended from the mountains in search of prey, and in country places many of the houses were snowed over. At Lisbon the weather was unusually cold for the season, and much sickness prevailed.

The Berlin Police have just done a smart thing. A Jew, occupying an old, dilapidated house in an obscure street, and suspected as press system, extracts the following item from be a resident of the district. If we have not a receiver of stolen goods, was secretly ar- one of Harnden's way bills:rested during the night and carried off to prison. His shop, however, the Police opened next morning, as usual, and a Policeman, disguised as a Jew, took up his position behind the counter, while several others of the force secreted themselves in the cellar. It was not long before customers began to make their appearance. They were politely requested to step into the cellar, where the owner of the store was busy, and would make the trade. There the unsuspecting customers were seized, gagged, and handcuffed, and kept till they could be conveyed, at night, unobserved, to prison. By this stratagem, the Police succeeded in entrapping not only the chief professional thieves, with full evidence against them, but also several employees who were in the habit of robbing their masters.

ous murder of two women in Philadelphia, was announced some three weeks ago. The guilty. His name was Spring, and the prin- or the charitable had thrown to him for his when it went on toward New York at a rapid cipal witness against him was his own son, a lad of seventeen years, upon whom the father attempted to fix suspicion. Some years ago of the heart. His death was peaceful and hap-Spring was charged with the murder of his only positive witness against him was this son, whose evidence was rejected on account of his extreme youth. Circumstances have transpired since Spring's conviction which fix you on the other side. Once I was blind, but upon him suspicion of other awful deeds.

Mr. Lynch, the husband of one of the murdered women, had recently been paid off for services in the U.S. Navy, and had gone to ings of a Mute Convention, which assembled Mass., left Gibraltar for home on the 11th of the church there. New York. Mr. Carroll and wife, the only in that village on Wednesday week. It was January. On the 14th she encountered a The Maryland House of Delegates passed H. Bliven, Albion, Wis. other occupants of the house in which Lynch's family lived, had gone to a party. On return- but principally from Vermont. The objects three of whom-the Captain, steward, and ing, the Carrolls found Mrs. Lynch and her of the Convention were mutual improvement, James L. Jennings of New York-were savsister lying dead on the floor, with numerous and the raising of funds for the erection of a ed by clinging to the floating mainmast until wounds upon them; and the house had monument to the memory of their much be- picked up by an English sloop-of-war, which been fired, but the fire had gone out. The loved teacher. The Watchman says the pro- took them back to Gibraltar. following are the main links in the chain which connected Spring with the tragedy.

his head up, under pretence of indisposition, the spirit of devotion as prayer was offered to and induced his son to believe that he had Him who hears the thoughts of the sincere gone to bed. He went out, however, and re- heart as readily when conveyed by signs, as quality-lacking in thickness and solidity, and turned home late in the evening. Young when uttered by the tongue. Spring was up stairs. The father came up in the dark, with his boots in his hand; he imposed silence on the boy, and handed him so much attached to a certain neighbor, and away and say nothing about. Spring and the cords of wood, which he had sent her during mon Schools will not be intimidated, but be be strested on a charge of abstracting pub- Varnum Hull son were meanwhile in the dark together; he a hard winter.

told the boy to get him a basin of water, which he did, and the father took it and washed his hands in the dark. The father after-Two more members of the British Parlia- his father's shirt! In the morning the miser- Nicholls, was so severely scalded by the steam is worth at least \$200,000. The decision is ment, Messrs. Heyworth and Horsfall, of able man gave his son a \$10 gold piece, and which escaped from a breach in the dome of in favor of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Hunt, Du-Derby, have been unseated for election bri. directed him to go out and buy two shirts-the boiler, that he died in about two hours. bois & Taylor. There is a bill pending in the House of this was done, and his father divested himself gerously scalded, but there is hope of his re-Lords to make the vaccination of children of his bloody garment. To make assurance covery. No material injury was done to any the circumstance comports precisely with the baggage. boy's statement. Spring told his son (so the latter declares.) that he had stolen the gold Four men were killed by the explosion of from Carroll's house; he said he knew Lynch a locomotive at Longsight Station, near Man- had it in the house, and he was also acquaintchester, and an accident happened to the Bir- ed with the fact that the Carrolls were going mingham and Bristol Railway train on the to the ball; he had watched the house, he 9th, by the breaking of an axle of the loco-said, until no person but the females were in

lays down the following pithy code of news-

1. Be brief. This is the age of telegraphs and stenography. 2. Be pointed. Don't write all around a subject without hitting it sure that you really have an idea, and then Ahmed, Caliph of Medjana, in Algiers, record it in the shortest possible terms. We language, but won't bear much "reducing." Typhus fever and influenza are raging in 8. Avoid all high-flown language. The plainest Anglo-Saxon words are the best. Never use stilts when legs will do as well. 9. as crabbedly as Napoleon

TRANSPORTING GOLD.—The free and easy manner in which our people transmit immense bring from Philadelphia to this City, one milnewly minted gold, weighing over forty-six hundred pounds. Three wagons backed up to the office of the Company, where it was From Pesth, 1st inst., it was stated that put in a large chest and sent to the boat. been carried in solemn procession, between double ranks of police or gendarmes, while in Mexico it would have demanded for its protection a regiment of soldiers. [Tribune.

> EXPRESS FACILITIES. The N. O. Crescent, in an article noticing the facilities of the Ex-

charges \$169 08, freight \$80."

On inquiry, we learned that the express stores." had been employed by telegraphic message to find this lady's residence, pay all her outstanding debts, and forward her without delay, and had fulfilled the commission to the letter. We submitted to the agent of the express the difficulty of securing the payment of the charges on such movable freight; but he pointed to the mysterious letters, C. O. D., appearing on the margin of the way bill, signifying "collect on delivery," and hinted that, in the event of difficulty with the consignee, the express might legally detain the

BLIND HARRY GONE ALOFT.—Henry Frankhe has been afflicted for years past, aneurism ing any other train. py; his faith firm and unflinching. He rechor is in the right place; it holds good." As a friend bade him farewell, he said, "I shall be gone before you return; but I will see

Watchman gives an account of the proceedceedings were extremely interesting to themselves, and quite as much so to the inhabitants of the village, who witnessed the silent com-On the evening of the murder, Spring tied munication of ideas by signs, and partook of

A poor widow was asked how she became

SUMMARY.

wards returned to the room occupied by his was thrown off the track near Oneida on Fri- water grants at Green Point, Williamsburg son and himself, and walked the floor; he day evening in consequence of one of the and Bushwick Inlet, claimed by Samuel J. was much agitated, and could not rest. After rails being broken. The engine was thrown Hunt, Cornelius Dubois and James B. Taylor attendant upon the meetings of the Church in Indea time Spring struck a light, and the son then nearly upside down, and the tender directly on one side, and John J. Schermerhorn and saw blood upon the wristbands and bosom of across the track. The fireman, named Joseph others on the other. The property involved one for himself and the other for the boy; The engineer, Elisha Everett, was also dan-

The Newark Mercury says that "it is is adorned by a net-work of Railroads; but brought by the Crescent City to this port. in describing New Jersey, the expression 'New Jersey is entangled in a net of Railroads.' NEWSPAPER By-Laws.—A cotemporary quiry. Not one man in a thousand can form amounted to fifty cents. The expenses of ease, was so little to be looked for, there was in the any idea of the intricate connections and subpower in Princeton can direct the movements ty out and out. of its puppets in almost every township."

finished, \$19,000; do. well-house, \$3,000. To Sandusky. this is to be added the cost of draining, laying out walks, planting trees, embellishing, &c. The Corporation has now an available fund of \$43,637 72, to which may be added about 50 acres of unsold land on the premises.

A heart-rending casualty occurred recently with his wife and infant child in a sleigh, to go to his residence; a few miles out of town. take any one for a genius, though he writes been smothered to death. The infant was but four or five weeks old. The anguish of the parents can better be imagined than de-

Farmers' Bank of Onondaga County will be known. redeemed out of the trust funds on hand, lion two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in These funds, according to the last annual Mazzini has got off from Genoa on an Eng- to the door of the mint, having no guards or Fives, \$17,000; New York States Sixes, \$5,-000; United States Fives, \$17,800; United States Sixes, \$12,000. Total, \$102,117. Cir- off the laborers on the road.

A man has been sentenced at Paris (France) Noslopy, chief of guerillas, and three of his Lest the weight of the mass should break the to three years' imprisonment for selling quack accomplices, one of whom was tutor to Kos- gang plank, the chest was unlocked, and the medicines. Among his compositions were the took place at Pesth on the day specified, the of danger. On arriving at New York, the flesh; the Elixir of Arabs," to fortify the victims being Charles Juhbal, ex-tutor to Kos- yellow dirt was carted to its owners in the voice; "Prodigal Son Pomatum," composed, them was fatally injured. suth's family, Charles Andrasffy von Deveny- same unpretending manner, none of the per- suggests The Gazette Tribunaux, of the marujfala, Caspar Noslopy, and Samuel Sarkozy. sons concerned in its transmission seeming to row of the fatted calf; and the "Oil of the given in the University of Michigan, (Ann feel any unusual responsibility or importance | Capuchins of Alsatia," to make the beard Arbor,) commencing April 27, and closing

The Smyrna (Delaware) Herald says, that the school voters, in the School District in feet in length. It had previously killed a assurance of that, Funeral on the 20th: sermon from which his store is situated, and he must also sheep. obtained a law similar in its provisions to the Maine Law, we have one that will prove pro-"One young lady, as per telegraphic order, hibitory in many school districts in our State. It will no doubt diminish the number of rum-

> The publishers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin' ay, in relation to the forthcoming "Key" to that work: "We commenced printing 20,000 copies for the first edition, but orders poured in so largely, that we were obliged to increase the edition to 40,000 copies, and these are nearly all ordered in advance of publication; and, from present appearances, we should not be surprised if we were compelled to increase the number to 60,000, before we can commence answering first orders.

A railroad train from Philipsburg, for New York, came in collision on the New Jersey Central Railroad, with a locomotive coming should get a shilling or two for his trouble. lin, the Blind Sailor, who used to be seen sell- from Elizabethtown, and Mathias Johnson, THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.—The atroci- ing cigars from the steps of public buildings baggage master, was instantly killed, and in this City, (led and guided by his faithful three other persons severely injured—one it dog Jack, who, with the most devoted attach- is thought fatally. The engine coming to- Cincinnati, that his recovery is almost hopement to his master's interest, caught or picked ward Philipsburg had been reversed, and was less. supposed murderer has been tried and found up the coppers or the silver which the curious detached from the tender by the concussion. master's dependent family,) died on Sunday rate, without a conductor or guide. It howevening, March 20, of the disease with which ever, fortunately, exhausted itself before meet-

The Banks of Ohio have made up their returns to the Auditor of the State to the first wife, but escaped the gallows because the marked but a few hours previous to his death, Monday in February. There are now four class-"I am waiting to go; I am all right; my an- es of Banks in the State, viz: five of the old chartered Banks, with a capital of \$1,297,526; pendent Banks, capital \$754,180; and thir-terprising publisher in London. teen Free Banks, organized under the Free A MUTE CONVENTION.—The Montpelier Bank Law of 1851, with a capital of \$575,970,

composed of some seventy or eighty deaf heavy gale, and on the 15th foundered and mutes, of both sexes, from different States, sunk. There were twelve persons on board,

Ice-cutting operations in this vicinity have been discontinued for the searon. The result is stated to be, that not more than from onethird to one half a crop has been housed, and should purchase at the proper offices of the that portion secured is generally of an inferior

The Catholics of Cincinnati are organizing an opposition to the Common School System. There is destined to be a severe struggle on some pieces of gold, which he told him to put replied, that she was bound to him by several that question. We trust the friends of Comfully prepared to meet the issue manfully. lic documents.

given in a case which has excited great inter-The express train from Utica to Syracuse, est at Williamsburg. It relates to certain

The decision of Judge Barculo has been

By the arrival of the Isabel at Charleston,

we have news from Havana and Key West to the 22d inst. Mr. King's health was no doubly sure, the storekeeper who sold the of the passengers, neither were any of the better. There were rumors at Havana of a shirts has been found, and his recollection of cars damaged, except that containing the difficulty between the officers and men of a his situation flashed upon his mind. When he had so company stationed in the eastern part of the far recovered as to be able to speak, his mind evinced a Island, and of farther landings of slaves. The a state of terrible agony. His words seemed to be pretty figure of rhetoric to say that a country commercial intelligence differs little from that self with having neglected the claims of God, and the

> would be more veracious were it changed into liquor is sold, is attracting the attention of persons settling in Pennsylvania, as a place which those who witnessed it desire never to see re-In the present crisis of our State Independ- where life and property will be more secure, ence, the extent, nature and details of this and the County taxes lighter, than elsewhere entanglement become a matter of anxious in- in that State. The Coroner's fees last year parently, by such a cause, at such a stage of the direction of the dire terraneous ramifications by which the central liquors, would go far to purchase Potter Coun-

> The Cleveland Forest City says: A very It appears by the recent report of the considerable reduction of railway fare will Trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery, that more | take effect after the first of April. Through than \$160,000 have been expended in the tickets from here (Cleveland) to Dunkirk, will general improvements of the place, independ- be only \$2 25, and \$3 to Buffalo. From Cleveent of private operations. The following land to Cincinnati through tickets will not ex- tervening periods, was much changed, wearing an asitems are given: cost of gate, \$9,500; do. ceed \$5 50. They are likely to sell considerairon fence, \$28,000; do. wooden fence, \$6,- | bly lower, as the Mad River Railway contem-500; do. chapel, \$26,000; do. tower, when plates carrying passengers from Cincinnati to were, "I want to be with Christ."

> J. D. Taylor, editor of The Times, Cincinnati, was presented, a few days since, with a magnificent service of silver, on which was engraved the following inscription: "Present- At the age of fifteen years he was taken prisoner by ed to J. D. Taylor for his manly and patriotic the Tories, and confined in the city of New York. efforts in the support of the American system he was released, and in a few years married. Feeling near Portland, Me. A gentleman left the city of Common Schools. Cincinnati, March 17,

Judge Beebe denied the motion to quash the In order to shield the infant from the weath- indictment found by the late Grand Jury against Ald. James M. Bard, of the Fourteenth treason and found guilty of sedition, and sen- a milestone, at which the reader may halt and remained quiet, they supposed it was asleep; Ward. The Alderman must, therefore, stand tenced to two months imprisonment. His rest himself. 10. Write legibly. Don't let but arriving at their place of destination, it trial. Ald. Smith, also indicted, signified his that state until a short time before his departure from crime is the writing and publication of a book, your manuscript look like the tracks of a was taken from its manifold wrappers, when readiness to meet the charge. Both cases may

The Grand Jury of Logan County, Ky., at the recent term of the Circuit Court, found a true bill against Presley Morris, a free man of color, for migrating to that State. The pen-The Superintendent of the Banking Department has given notice that the notes of the partment has given notice that the notes of the ris gave "leg bail," and left for parts un
June, 1845, she became a member of the Seventh-day so that they may be adjusted to him perly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper tained to the time of her death. Her piety was of an from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound.

Hereings complete (including Yoke, Frame, and

statement of the Superintendent, were: Bonds the banks which have lately failed, was in cirand mortgages, \$50,317: New York State culation in the interior of that State, mostly very short time with them, she manifested a diligence the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of

The locomotive Oxford, drawing a heavy

train on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rail-

her boiler, shivering the machine to atoms. Mr. Frank, engineer, Mr. Stowe, conductor, trust. He was ever alive to the wants of society and 3d. Accounts via 5th, say that the execution ous multitude, without even the apprehension "Water of Financiers," to strengthen the and George Hilborn, fireman, were severally the good of his fellow men. He was a professor of re-A course of Agricultural Lectures is to be

> from the fact of having two tons of gold in grow. It was shown that the waters and June 28. The Chemistry of Soils and of their charge. In Europe, this would have elixirs were either pure water or scented Plants, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, &c., He afterwards removed to Scott, N. Y., and became a will be thoroughly elucidated. The Amherst (Mass.) Express states that and attended worship, but did not offer his letter, o under the new law" no license to sell liquor at | wild-cats still infest the woods of Erving and apply for membership. His illness was short, but

stores can be obtained unless the store-keeper | the neighboring towns. One was recently | severe, and he bore it with patience. On being asked procures the recommendation of a majority of killed in Erving, measuring from four to five plied, that for a number of months he had felt a strong The Pittsfield (Ill.) Union states that a mar-

riage recently came off near that town, between a couple whose united ages make one hundred and forty years. The bride is aged Hannah Ann Richerson sixty-two, and the bridegroom seventy-eight.

The iron foundry of Ranstead, Dearborn & Co., Commercial Point, Dorchester, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d. surance in the Ætna office, Hartford.

Carpet Company at Rowbury, Mass., was entirely destroyed on the 20th ult. Loss \$15,ed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Dr. Alexander Duncan, ex-member of Con-

gress, was so severely injured by a wagon loaded with lumber passing over him near

Miss Roena Coulson recovered a verdict of \$2,000 against A. B. Farquhar, at the late term of the Columbia County Common Pleas, for breach of marriage promise. Another paddle-wheel for ocean steamers'

has been invented at Maumee, Ohio. It is Abel Stillman, Varnum Hull, C. M. Lewis, C. Vars, A designed to obviate the lift as the wheel leaves the water.

Goodell's "American Slave Code," so reforty Branches of the State Bank, with an cently issued in this City, is already in proaggregate capital of \$4,146,675; eleven Inde-cess of republication by an efficient and en-Randolph Titsworth

Elder Knapp has been preaching as an Evangelist, at Zanesville, Ohio, for several Horatio S. Berry The brig Yarmouth, Capt. Smith, of Salem, weeks, and 165 converts have been added to 8. Lippincott, Northampton, O.

> the bill granting the construction of the Susquehanna Bridge at Havre de Grace. Good J. H. L. Jones news for the traveling public. The contract for building the Mississippi Jonathan Babcock

and Milwaukee Railroad, from Milton to Madison, has been given to Chamberlain & Co., of R. A. Thomas, Alfred Center Cleveland. California and Australia Ticket Swindling

is again rife in New York. Adventures regular lines, if they want to go through. A case of slander was tried in New York Lorenzo Walters, Brooklyn

last week, in which Henry C. Bowen was condemned to pay \$6,000 for saying that Richard G. Fowles was a liar, &c.

A Washington dispatch says that Mr. Kennedy, the late Census Superintendent, has Russell G. Burdick 1 00 Joseph C. Bowen 1 00

HERRY H. CLARKE, son of Hazard P. and Phebe

In Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y., March 8th, 1853,

Clarke, aged 20 years and 10 months. His disease, at first, was pneumonia. When he was taken sick he pendence during a revival of religion. Though he had always been remarkable for the gravity of his deport ment, when he felt the influence of the Holy Spirit upon his heart, he exhibited a determined opposition frequently repulsing those who approached him upon the subject with an imperativeness hitherto unknown in his character. His trouble of mind followed him to his sick bel; but, flattering himself that he should recover, he wished to hear nothing upon the subject until he was better. When near the crisis of the disease, he was seized with spasm of the lungs, which rendered him speechless. At this time the danger of drenched in the gall of remorse. He reproached himinterests of his soul, while he had opportunity to at-Potter County, Pa., where no intoxicating | tend to them; "and now, he said, "it is too late." His mental emotions soon induced delirium, to which son might be restored, and the cup of salvation once more pressed to his lips. His reason was restored at ntervals, it is generally believed, in answer to prayer During a part of each of the last three days of his life he was rational. The first time, on being pointed to asked if he had the evidence of forgiveness, he said No; he thought he lacked faith; though he seemed to be much less agitated. His delirium, during its inpect of comparative mildness. The day on which he lied, he was calm, expressed hope in the Redeemer. and said he felt ready to die. His last audible words In Pike Township, Clarke Co., Ohio, Feb. 21st, 1853,

SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, aged 93 years, 5 months, and 19 days. Father Lippincott was born in Monmouth Co., New Jersey. Though but a youth at the time, he took a decided stand against the oppressors of his country. After peace was made between the hostile countries, a desire to emigrate, he started with his wife and two children for the hill country of Virginia. He lived in Harrison county a number of years; but finally rehe ended his days. He was a member of the Seventh. day Baptist Church, and lived a devout Christian till he was called home to heaven. He became deranged roice praised the Lord

In Westerly, R. I., March 18th, Esther Vernelia, wife of Charles A. Stillman, aged 24 years and 8 months. In her early youth she made a public profession of her faith in Christ as her Saviour, and united with the Sev- (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron enth day Baptist Church in Scott, N. Y. On the 6th of Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells o knew her best a firm along the line of the Rock River Valley Union | quite unusual to set her house in order for the approach | the clapper in one place. Railroad, where it had been used in paying of death. When it came, she met it with Christian resignation, and as we hope fell asleep in Jesus. A. B. B.

In Hopkinton, R. I., March 16th, of bilious colic Mr. George W. Holdridge, aged 53 years. In the road, when near the Danville Junction, burst | He had served his State as Representative and Senator blown many feet into the air, but neither of ligion, and under its divine influence he was enabled to meet death without fear, being sustained by the approving presence of Him who is "the resurrection and

> Near Marlboro, N. J., March 19th, of inflammation of the lungs and typhoid fever, AULEY AYARS, in the sixty-third year of his age. Bro. A. professed religion in early life, and united with the Church in Marlboro member of that church. After a stay there of about twelve years, he with his family returned to Marlboro, if he enjoyed a hope of acceptance with God, he rethe 13th chapter of Hosea, first part of the 14th verse-"I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death.

> At Bridgeton, N/J., March 20th, of inflammation of the lungs, Charles Francis, infant son of John and

At Columbia, March 22d, SARAH, wife of Zebedial Davis. Sister Davis had long been a member of the church, had been much afflicted, and bore her affliction with Christian patience. Sermon from Psalm 73: 26.

At Carltown, N. J., March 23d, suddenly, Dea. John Loss \$45,000, on which there is \$15,000 in- Robbins, in the 81st year of his age. He had long been an exemplary member of the church, and died in hope of a blessed immortality. Funeral on the 24th. The building occupied by the American at the Marlboro meeting-house; sermon from the text, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my

In Lisbon, Ct., March 18, 1853, JAMES STETSON, aged 000, which is covered by insurance. Suppos- 73 years. Mr. Stetson was a member of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I. Although he lived at a distance from any of our societies, he was The Palmer Journal tells of a man who a very strict Sabbath keeper. His life and conversation came quite a distance to have the death of his had been exemplary, and his death was peaceful and wife printed, with the expectation that he happy. He leaves a large family of children to mourn should get a shilling on two for his trouble.

In Verona, N. Y., March 10th, of inflammation of the ings, Emily Louisa, daughter of Charles and Belinda Williams, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In Oriskany, N. Y., March 17th, of croup, MARY SOPHIA, daughter of Doct. Zaccheus R. and Laura Babcock, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 3 days. In Milton. Wis., Dec. 12, 1852, FLORENCE EUGENE Sweet, aged two years and six months.

LETTERS.

Andrew Babcock, Abram Burger, T. E. Babcock Ephraim B. Swinney, M. Mazson, J. H. L. Jones, D. C Green, E. R. Gallup, D. Clawson, J. M. Allen (yes, . Burdick, Samuel Lippincott, C. Chester, H. W Stillman, S. C. Lewis (right,) C. C. Stetson, C. Satterlee

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: T. F. Randolph, Plainfield, N. J. \$3 50 to vol. 10 No. 39 J. A. Champlin, Dorrville, R. I. 1 00 Daniel B. Irish, Westerly, R. I. Abram Burger, Quincy, Pa. Phebe Soper, Fair View, Iowa 2 00 Matthew Wells, DeRuyter 10 2 00 52 52 2 00 10 Erastus Nichols 1 00 Richard Stillman, Brookfield 2 00 2 00 2 00 10 Augustus Saunders 2 00 10 Isaiah W. Green, Independence 2 00 John C. Green FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: David Clawson, Marlboro, N. J.

Jason B. Wells, DeRuyter Sisters at Westerly, R. I., for Dakota, Wis. Russell G. Burdick, DeRuyter FOR SEVENTH-DAT BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

\$1 00 Rhoda Drake Matthew Wells 00 Edith N. Ayars Jason B. Wells 1 00 Augustus Saunders 1 00 James C. Rogers 1 00 I. W. & J. C. Green 1 00 Daniel B. Irish 1 00 Wm. B. Clarke Silas Maxson

1 00 BENEDIOT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

New York Market-March 28, 1858, Ashes-Pots \$4 81 a 4 87; Pearls 5 62.

Flour and Meal-Flour 4.62 for fair brands of Canadian, 4 37 a 4 50 for common to straight State, 4 56 was under serious awakening, having been a constant Ohio and Genesee. Rye Flour 3 70 a 4 25. Corn a 4 87 for common to good Ohio, 4 27 a 5 12 for fancy

Meal 3 06 a 3 12 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat, 1 18 a 1 22 for Genesco. Rye 88 a 91c. Barley 65 a 70c. Oats 44 a 48c. Corn 61

Provisions-Pork, 14 00 for prime, 15 25 a 16 50 9 00 a 10 75 for country mess. Lard 9 a 104c, Butter, 10 a 16c. for Ohio, 14 a 22c. for State dairies. Hay-871c. a 1 06.

Hops-20 a 22c. for Western. Lumber is in demand at 15 00 for Spruce and Pine. Seeds-Clover 111 a 12c. Timothy 16 00 a 19 00

Western Association—Executive Board. THE Executive Board of the Western Association will hold its next quarterly session at Nile, or Fourth-day evening, April 6. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

TEW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare. \$1 75 .-Fall Arrangements, commencing November 15, 1852. Leave Pier 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 leave Phillipsburg at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

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unostentatious character, yet manifested itself in those Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and The Milwaukee Wisconsin states that about | assurance that the principles of Christianity were deep- | the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changtwo hundred thousand dollars of the notes of rooted in her heart. Having for a number of months ed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of previous to her death felt, and frequently expressed to the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after her friends, a premonition that she should stay but a some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of An experience of thirty years in the business has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining

metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing ones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for several years past. /The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, V. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country. Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses mproved Compasses for taking horizontal and verti

cal angles without the needle. ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852. Just Published.

66 TTHE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, IN THEORY shown by its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustrative Facts." By WILLIAM GOODELL, author of the Democracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Antilavery," &c. New York: American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 48 Beekman street. The work contains 430 pages 12 mo, neatly bound in cloth, and will be sold for cash at 75 cents single copy, \$6 per dozen, and \$45 per hundred. Also, in paper covers, at a deduction of 10 cents per copy from the above

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V.-Uses of Slave Property. VI.-Slaves can Possess Nothing VII .- Slaves cannot Marry. IX.—Unlimited Power of Slaveholders. X.-Laper of Slaves.

XI.—Food, Clothing, and Dwellings of Slaves. XII.—Coërced Labor without Wages. XIII.—Punishments of Slaves by the Owner and XIV.-Of Laws Concerning the Murder and Kill-

ing of Slaves.

XV.—Of the Delegated Power of Overseers. XVI.—Of the Protection of Slave Property from Damage by Assaults from other Persons

than their Owners. XVII.—Facts Illustrating the Kind and Degree of Protection Extended to Slaves. XVIII.—Fugitives from Slavery. XIX.—The Slave cannot Sue his Master. XX.-No Power of Self-Redemption or Change

of Masters. XXI.—The Relation Hereditary and Perpetual. XXII.—Rights to Education—Religious Liberty— Rights of Conscience.

XXIII.-Origin of the Relation and its Subjects. Part II.—Relation of the Slave to Society and to Civil Government.

Chap. I.—Of the Ground and Nature of the Slave's Civil Condition. II.—No Access to the Judiciary, and no honest

Provision for testing the Claims of the En-III.—Rejection of Testimony of Slaves and Free Colored Persons.

IV .- Subjection to all White Persons: V.—Penal Laws against Slaves.

VII.-Free Social Worship and Religious Instruction Prohibited. VIII.-Legislative, Judicial, and Constitutional Ob-

structions to Emancipation. Part III.—Relation of Slave Code to the Liberties the Free. Chap. I.—Liberties of the Free People of Color.

II.—Liberties of the White People of the Slave holding States. III.—Liberties of the White People of the Non-Slaveholding States.

Concluding Chapter. Postage within 3,000 miles, 16 cents on each volume bound in cloth, or 13 cents in paper covers, making the cost, including postage, 91 cents in cloth, or 78 cents in paper covers. Persons sending for a single copy may enclose \$1 post-paid, and the book will be sent by mail with the change in Post-Office

A copy of the work will be sent, post-paid, to every Editor who inserts the above in his paper and sends a copy of it to LEWIS TAPPAN, No. 48 Beekmanst., New York City. Also, an additional copy of the book will be delivered to order for every ad three months' insertion.

Miscellaueous.

Nebraska Territory. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

The Western Emigrant Society held a meet ting March 6th, pursuant to their former appointment, at which it was decided that the proposed Territory of Nebraska offers the greatest inducement for a new Sabbath-keeping Colony of any portion of the Great West with which we are acquainted; but as it is not yet opened for legal settlement, it was agreed to postpone any farther action upon the subject until we learn finally what disposition Congress makes of the Bill now pending upon that matter,

sponding, are requested to address their communications to "the Western Emigrant Society of Sabbath-keepers, care of David Bishop & Dennis Ayers, Committee, Farmington, Ill."

The publication of the following Letter of Wm. Guthrie would be received as a favor. D. BISHOP, Committee.

Nebraska Territory.

To the Editor of the Washington Union :-

Sin: The numerous letters of inquiry I and to disseminate the information even more widely than a private correspondence could

The boundaries of Nebraska Territory have not been defined by law, but those which the nature and condition of the country rea- the most magnificent design that ever entersonably require, and which will probably be ed the conception of the human mind, by the State of Missouri, on the west by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, on the south by the thirty-sixth degree and thirty minutes of north latitude, and on the north by the forty-third degree of north latitude. These boundaries, though extensive, will be necessary to the protection of the settlements which will soon spread over the Territory, and of the thousands of emigrants that pass through it from various points, until the new State be formed, and a government be established for the residue of the Territory.

The inquiries addressed to me are mainly minerals, and facilities of trade.

1st. Soil.—The soil is a rich black loam, varying in depth from one foot to five feet. This description of soil extends (with very slight exceptions) from the eastern boundary of the Territory for a distance of about two hundred miles westward, and for that distance will support as dense a population as any other part of the world of equal extent. In deed, I doubt whether there is another region of country so large that will equal it in beauty or fertility of soil. I have seen much of old Mexico, New Mexico, California, and other parts of the United States, and I have not yet seen it equaled in these particulars. Its only on the high rolling prairies. Along the streams, however, the timber is generally of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, pecan, cottonwood, hackberry, cherry, &c. Westward of these two hundred miles the land generally becomes less desirable, yet the whole country, up to the mountains, abounds in charming valleys, where industry will obtain a fair reward for its labors. Indeed, I am not sure that this will not be as valuable as any other portion of the country, if the settler would turn his attention to wool-growing; for the short, nutritious buffalo grass, which covers these elevated regions, and the dry, undulating surface of the country, peculiarly adapt it to the raising of sheep.

2d. Climate.—This is changeable, but less so than in the western, middle, and eastern States. The winters are usually cold and dry, setting in about the first of December, and lasting till about the middle of February. During the latter part of February and the months of March and April, there is but little rain, affording the farmer the finest opportunity to put his grounds and fences in order for the planting season. A month of very wet weather usually succeeds, but sometimes the rains do not set in till June. The summers are long and warm, but relieved by copious and seasonable rains. There is seldom any frost between the first of May and the first of October, and though the weather is extremely warm during this time, it is without that debilitating sultriness which is so common in the middle States. There is a never-ceasing breeze from the snows of the Rocky Mountains. which sweeps over the vast region, carrying with it health and vigor to the whole animal

3d. The productions are hemp, tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, and every variety of vegetable that is grown in the same latitudes in other parts of the United States, and these attain to a higher degree of perfection than I have elsewhere seen, except in California, where, I think, the finest potatoes are produced which the world affords. Corn and wheat yield as abundant crops as in any part of the United States, and of a quality nowhere surpassed.

or not, but understand from those who have this remarkable new variety of fruit. traveled over it, that there is no scarcity of Mr. Lawton stated that one of his neighbors

good power for manufacturing purposes. discovered in many parts of the country, and yield, had borne a gallon of fruit. "to examination and settlement."

and have, by proclamation, forbidden research- had measured many berries that were three premium for insurance there is lower than in the difference between it and the spirit gas.

iron ore, have been found on the head-waters Last summer, owing to the great drought, they the insurance, for a similar reason, is four gas is a mixture of rectified camphene with of the Kansas, but whether they exist there in only continued about three weeks in full bear- times as high as in Lyons." any considerable quantities is uncertain, ing. The vines grow almost equally well in Limestone, or sandstone, are everywhere shade as in open ground; and if an opportuabundant.

6th. Facilities of Trade. The Missouri tree. river, which forms the northeastern boundary Friends of the object desirous of corre- as far up as the business will justify. At pre- of Mr. Lawton, that this is an entirely new

> means of transportation to and from the interior greater than can be supplied at present at of the country. There having been no busi- moderate rates—the price now is fifty cents. ness to justify it, steamboats have not yet tried the navigation of this river. Yet there can be but little doubt of its being navigable for steamboats of the smaller size for a distance of about two hundred miles.

Besides these advantages, there are two railroads now under contract, and in progress of construction, from the Mississippi river to the eastern boundary of Nebraska. One of have received from various sections of the these roads starts at Hannibal and terminates country in relation to the resources, &c., of at St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, a distance Nebraska Territory, induce me to request a of about two hundred miles; the other starts small space in your paper to answer the in- at St. Louis, and ends at the mouth of Kansas quiries of my correspondents. I do this for river, a distance of two hundred and ninety the purpose of saving myself the trouble of miles. These roads will unite with the great writing the same thing over again and again, central trunk which is designed to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic States.

This stupendous work is now engaging the attention of our ablest statesmen, and a great many projects are being presented to the public for consideration. It is, doubtless, established by Congress, are: on the East whether we consider the magnitude of the work itself, or the incalculable benefits it will confer upon the country.

There being no organized government for Nebraska, no lands have yet been surveyed: nor is there even a judicial tribunal in the country. But there is now a bill before Congress for the establishment of a territorial government, which, it is to be hoped, will be favorably considered, and acted upon at an early day. But as no pioneers have ever yet respecting the soil, climate, productions, water, the same liberal policy will be pursued by its jaws were distinctly visible. The com- upon the condition that they were to keep an hydro-chloric acid, is introduced. By this jaws were distinctly visible. that to be installed on the 4th of March.

Indeed, the settlement of ho country ever was of greater importance in a national and in philanthropic point of view than this. There do not less than fifty thousand emigrants pass las to the test, experiments have been made through this Territory annually on their way to California, Utah, Oregon, and New Mexico. Yet this vast multitude, upon leaving the comfortable steamboats, start upon their long and perilous journey, totally unacquanited with, and incredulous of, the dangers that surround them. The novelty of their situation exhilarates and impels them rather to seek than to shun exposure. Thus diseases are superinduced, and there being no human habiobjectionable feature is a scarcity of timber tation by the wayside, where the sick may find repose and a good Samaritan to administer to his wants, he is forced along; for the length equal to the wants of the farmer, and consists of the journey and the danger of delay compel the emigrant to press forward with ceaseess diligence, until the harassed invalid, worn out by fatigue, and weakened by disease, i hurried to the grave.

I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe thousand valuable lives would every year be saved, if this country were thrown open to settlement, and placed under territorial jurisdiction, so that settlements could be extended along the great thoroughfares; for thus the emigrant could become inured to the hardships of his journey before leaving the abodes of civilization. A conclusive evidence of this is the fact that nearly all the deaths between Missouri and California occur within the first

three hundred miles. A considerable portion of the eastern part of the Territory belongs to Indian tribes who are settled upon'it, and are a harmless, hospitable people. As they cultivate but a small part of their lands, and derive no benefit from the residue, they wish to sell it and invest the money in such a way as to afford them a per-Delawares, who own twenty-two hundred thousand acres, and yet do not cultivate one thousand. The balance is useless to the Indians, and an insuperable obstacle to the settlement and prosperity of the country. It is to be hoped that Congress will at its present session make an appropriation to enable the President to treat with these Indians on terms advantageous to them and to the country.

I have now briefly answered, I believe, all the inquiries adddressed to me. It may not be improper to state that, not yet having been admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives, I do not possess the franking privilege. However, I shall not neglect any letters of inquiry addressed to me because the writers have been mistaken in supposing I would receive them free of postage. A GUTHRIE. January 8, 1853.

The New Rochelle Blackberry.

The Secretary reminded the Chair that Mr. Lawton, of New Rochelle, Westchester any yet referred to. The firemen there are 4th. Water.—The eastern portion of the Co., was present, and that he was the gentle- called 'Sappeurs Pompiers,' and, as their Territory abounds insprings and small streams man who exhibited the remarkable stalk of a name indicates, they are sappers or workmen, that what you have to do shall be done in spite of the purest water. I cannot say from per- blackberry, which was then on the table, as well as pumpers. Their reliance, indeed, of all petty obstacles, and finished off at once, sonal observation whether the western portion whereupon the Chair requested Mr. Lawton is almost entirely upon their activity as work and finally. I believe I have told you the sses this advantage in as high a degree to give the Club some information regarding men, and water is but little and rarely used story of Nelson and his coachmaker, but you

water in any part of it. The Missouri river discovered, some six or eight years ago, a forms the northeastern boundary of the Ter- bunch of blackberry vines by the side of the for work. These consist mainly of an axe, shall be at the door punctually at six o'clock." ritory, and is navigable for first-class steam- road, of different quality from the common iron grapplers, and a rope to coil around "A quarter before," said Nelson, "I have all quantity of pure cold water to work it in, and boats the year round, except about wo and a high blackberries, and so much superior that their body with a hook to the end of it. When ways been a quarter of an hour before my put in it from 25 to 30 drops of chloride of half months of winter. The Kansas river, he was induced to transfer them to his gar. a fire occurs in the upper part of a building, time, and it has made a man of me." running from a south-westerly direction, flews den. From this small beginning they have they will with great dexterity throw the hook into the Missouri at the State line. It is been propagated as much as possible. Mr. through the window and secure it to the sill about two hundred miles long, and is believ- Lawton first obtained them in 1848; it is his or the sash, and then run up, hand over hand, of your time. It is a matter on which much debe worked again in pure water, when it will ed to be navigable for second-class steamboats intention to set ten acres as soon as he can and fall to work with the axe to knock away pends. Fix how much time you must spend for that distance. The valley of the Kansas get the plants. He stated that the stalk ex. all that is combustible, and to throw it out of on each object, and keep all but obstinately made. is the finest portion of the Territory, and is hibited had been headed back, so that it re- the window, either with their hands or their to your plan. watered by numerous streams, which afford sembled a bush about four and a half feet grapplers. They are always in readiness for 5th. Minerals.—Bituminus coal has been sumed, from his knowledge of the general with little noise or confusion. They are also

dance when the country shall be thrown open like the fruit of the common high blackberry than common danger. As a consequence of ton correspondent requests us to explain the vines, which is long and full of seeds, while their efficiency, the destruction of property by difference (for the benefit of many) between dentelect, says that Mr. King spends the greater, For a squareof 16 lines or less one insertion of property by difference (for the benefit of many) between dentelect, says that Mr. King spends the greater, For a squareof 16 lines or less one insertion of property by difference (for the benefit of many) between dentelect, says that Mr. King spends the greater, For a squareof 16 lines or less one insertion of property by difference (for the benefit of many) between dentelect, says that Mr. King spends the greater, For a squareof 16 lines or less one insertion of property by difference (for the benefit of many) between dentelect, says that Mr. King spends the greater, For a squareof 16 lines or less one insertion of property by difference (for the benefit of many) between dentelect, says that Mr. King spends the greater of the less of the le

es of this kind. I do not believe there is such inches round; that the general size and shape any part of Europe, being about two cents on Camphene is highly rectified spirits of turpenanother instance of the wanton exercise of ar- were as near like Hovey's seedling strawber- the hundred dollars. As a proof that this is tine, contains no alcohol, and is not explosive. bitrary power in our whole history. Even in ries as any thing he could compare them to. the cause, it may be remarked that in Lyons, It will not burn in a common lamp without a despotic governments, the subjects in time of The flavor of the fruit is sweet and rich, to a though the houses have stone stairs, and are chimney, as it contains C. 10, H. 8—a very peace are permitted to go whither they please, remarkable degree, and vines long bearing. therefore less combustible, yet, as the depart- large quantity of carbon, and emits much and ascertain as far as they may the relative His first crop ripened July 28th, and continu- ment is not as efficient as in Paris, the rate of smoke, which is only prevented by using advantages of different sections of the empire. ed till the second week of September. The insurance is double, and in Marseilles, though long chimney to supply a great quantity of Besides coal, it is believed that tin, gold, and next, August 4th, and continued four weeks. the floors are of tile and the stairs are of stone, oxygen to support combustion. The spirit nity is given, will climb twenty feet into a

Mr. Lawton sold his berries last summer to of the Territory for a distance of three hun- a New York dealer for ten cents a basket- the United States:dred miles, is navigable for steamboats of the equal to about twenty-five cents a quart—the larger class, and these ply daily from St. Louis | buyer picking them himself. It is the opinion sent St. Joseph, which is about one hundred variety of the blackberry; and besides the miles above the mouth of the Kansas, is the greater value of the fruit, they bear garden highest point to which they make regular trips. | culture much better than the other, or com-The Kansas, too, will probably afford the mon variety. The demand for new plants i

The Strength of Insects.

In a volume published by Van Voorst, on strength with which the commonest insects paring for sea. are endowed. The common flea, as every one knows, will, without much apparent effort, jump two hundred times its own length, and several grasshoppers and locusts are said to guns, two of which are in commission, one be able to perform leaps quite as wonderful. In the case of the insects they scarcely excite our notice; but if a man were coolly to take a standing leap of three hundred and eighty odd yards, which would be an equivalent exertion of muscular power, perhaps our admirers of athletic sports might be rather startled at such a performance. Again, for a man to run ten miles within the hour would be ad- two employed as tenders. mitted to be a tolerably good display of pedestrianism; but what are we to say to the little fly observed by Mr. Delisle, "so minute | paring for sea. as almost to be invisible," which ran nearly six inches in a second, and in that space was all kinds, carrying two thousand and fourteen ty of tin, lead, gold, silver, zinc, and cadmium, calculated to have made one thousand and guns. eighty steps? This, according to the calculation of Kirby and Spence, is as if a man whose steps measured only two feet, should run at the incredible rate of twenty miles in a min- mers' Club, the question being, "Is the rais- on amalgamating the latter metal, it often hap

even raise very great weights, and make its way beneath almost any amount of pressure. In order to put the strength of this insect-Atwhich prove that it is able to sustain and escape from beneath a load of from twenty to Had on hand March 1, 1852, 26 fowls, thirty ounces, a prodigious burden when it is remembered that the insect itself does not weigh as many grains; in fact, once more taking man as a standard of comparison, it is | For eggs up to Dec. 1 as though a person of ordinary size should Have 82 fowls worth 22 cents each raise and get from under a weight of between forty and fifty tons.

Fire Departments of London and Paris.

In Philadelphia, where they continue to agitate the question of establishing a "Paid Fire Department," the committee appointed some ime since to report, gave the following account of the way fires are managed in London and Paris :-"In London, the department is under the

control of the public authorities, and the apparatus is public property. The engines are so arranged as to be also hose carriages, and are drawn by two fleet horses, and manned by four men each, who ride to the fire on seats prepared on the carriages. The whole department is under the direction of a chief superintendent, to whom all the men are responsible, and who is responsible to the public authorities. Upon arriving at a fire, means are at once taken to prevent the interference of a crowd, and if assistance is required to aid the department, it is obtained from those near, according to the necessity of the case, and paid for at the rate of a shilling sterling an hour. The whole is conducted with great promptitude, and managed with demanent income. For example, there are the cision and energy, without noise, without confusion, without disorder, and without any unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the people, who feel that the business is in safe and efficient hands. There, accordingly, fires are not got up for amusement, as the firemen prefer their quiet quarters to any such recreation, and have yet to find out that there is pleasure in breaking each other's heads. The engine house is their station, where the horses are ready harnessed, and with a man always on guard, so that they are prepared at all times to hasten off to the scene of danger. And as these stations are in different parts of the city, with a good system of signals, they act with great celerity and effect. The firemen have also the powers of a constable, to enable them to make arrests and preserve order. As a consequence of all this, London is but little afflicted with fires, and the rate of premium for insurance is very low, being only about eight cents on the hundred dollars. "In Paris the system is quite different from

stationed in the evenings at the theatres, and will doubtless be found in the greatest abun- The character of these berries is very un wherever they may suppose there is more

The U.S. Navv.

According to the Navy Register for the cur rent year, the following is the naval force of

Eleven ships of the line, carrying eight hundred and sixty guns. Of these, three are in commission as receiving ships, three in ordifor sea. The Independence, a razee, carrying fifty-four guns, is also preparing for sea.

preparing for sea. Twenty-one sloops of war, carrying four

for sea. Also, four schooners, carrying seven in ordinary, and one preparing for sea.

Five steam-frigates, carrying forty guns, al are in commission, one repairing, and one prefirst class, carrying five guns, three of which chief. are in commission, two preparing for sea, and

three of them are in commission, and one pre- discovered that those which will form an amal-

This gives a total of seventy-five vessels of

Poultry Raising.

Equally surprising are the instances of in- Brown said he had entertained the opinion copper, and after a certain time this latter sect strength given by Mr. Newport. The that the raising of poultry could not be made metal became brittle, having a white fracture, great stag-beetle, which tears off the bark from profitable among the farmers in Middlesex proving itself an amalgam. With a stylet, he the roots and the branches of trees, has been county. His sons, however, having a different then traced a furrow on plates to be experibeen driven from the public domain upon known to gnaw a hole, an inch in diameter, opinion, a year ago he proposed to sell them mented on, and placed a little mercury therewhich they have sought a home, under a demthrough the side of an iron canister in which all his poultry, and purchase of them what in. In order to hasten the amalgamation, a Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to prothrough the side of an iron canister in which all his poultry, and purchase of them what in. ocratic administration, so it is presumable that it was confined, and on which the marks of eggs and chickens he wanted for the family, drop of bi-chloride of mercury, acidified with return to him at the end of the year.

upon them for a return up to this time, the effect. period including nine months, and the follow-

ing is their statement :-19 65 \$29 65 meal, potatoes and meat Received for 33 pairs chickens sold 28 13 19 31 27 38

Profit in nine months He had seen from day to-day how the fowls had been taken care of, and after reading this statement, had changed his opinion, and now believes that poultry may be profitably raised in Middlesex county, by bestowing upon it the same attention that is given to other farm stock when well taken care of. These fowls were plentifully supplied with such food as is accessible to all who usually keep them-corn, pats, meal, potatoes, and occasionally fresh meat, such as the plucks of sheep, or the flesh of young calves, many of which are killed when three or four days old by those who are New England Farmer. selling milk.

Improvements in Papier-Mache.

Charles Bilefield, a paper-mache manufacturer of London, has invented some very great and important improvements in the making of different kinds of articles out of papierout of cotton rags, the substance of which paper is made. Picture frames having the appearance of the finest carved work, and sembling oak, mahogany, maple, bronze, &c., likewise panels, partitions, pillars, grate slabs, resembling the finest marble, are made out of old rags. These preparations are water-proof. and sound-proof, and they will stand any cli- results, Prof. Willis of Rochester has combe cut, filed, sawed, planed, turned on a lathe. hot and cold climates. He has lately had the ing in constant motion, by itself, never requirmented work not being able to stand the dry parts exist. It might easily be called a perof the inventor to make slabs of his material | the inventor properly makes no such claim. for the walls of houses, as a substitute for stone and iron. The blocks can all be molded to fit into one another, so that they can be carried to any distance, and then fitted up with of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty-

Punctuality-Method.

I do not mean the merely being in time for lectures, dinners, etc., but mean that spirit out of which punctuality grows—that love of accuracy, precision, and vigor, which makes efficient men and women—the determination to extinguish fires. As in London, they have must hear it again. When he was on the point ter may be entirely removed by working it stations in different parts of the city, and the of departure for one of his great expeditions, over in water mixed with chloride of lime men are there prepared with their equipments the coachmaker said to him, "The carriage The discovery was made by a Brussels far-

volves and comprehends an exact arrangement

"Method," says Cecil, "is like packing half as much again as a bad one."

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE. - A BOS-

tants, assume to be the rulers of the country, entirely hid from view. He stated that he wooden floors, and wooden stairs, the rate of camphene to be explosive, and do not know about five or six times its quantity, by measure, of acohol. They are mixed together in a cold state. It is the volatile nature of the alcohol which is the cause of danger.

> CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few day since gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, observ ed that the tassel to the shade of his chamber window was badly burned, and in a manner which gave no indication of the cause. He nary, four on the stocks, and one preparing failed in his inquiries, and no person in the house could give him any information. A 16 pp.
> morning or two after, the domestic, who was No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative house could give him any information. Twelve frigates of the first and one of the attending to the room, ran down in haste, exsecond class, carrying five hundred and sixty- claiming that the chamber window was on four guns. Of these, five are in commission, fire. An examination explained the mystery. four in ordinary, two on the stocks, and two In front of the window, which looked easterly stood a shaving glass affixed to a moveable stand. A magnifying glass on the back re-'The Natural History of Animals," several hundred and two guns. Of these, fifteen are flected the rays of the sun, bringing them to illustrations are given of the super-herculean in commission, one in ordinary, and one pre- a focus on the window, and whenever they struck on wood they burned into it, charring Four brigs, carrying forty guns. Of these, the frame in many places. A piece of paper three are in commission and one preparing placed against the window was set on fire and indeed, the heat was so intense that it instantly burned whatever it touched. When first discovered, the frame of the window was blazing. Had the fire extended, it is not in commission; four steamers of the first probable that the origin of it would have been class, carrying eighteen guns, two of which discovered, and it would have been placed among those incomprehensible causes which paring for sea; and seven steamers less than can find no other solution than willful mis-

> > PERMEABILITY OF METALS BY MERCURY.-Five store-ships, carrying twenty-four guns; J. Nickles, in experiments on the metals, has gam with mercury are easily nermeated by it Horsford and others establish the permeabili to which M. J. Nickles adds copper and brass. This fact was discovered by accident—he was using a Bunsen's battery; the connecting At a recent meeting of the Concord Far- pieces of copper were riveted to the zinc, and ing of poultry profitable?" Mr. James P. pened that the mercury spread itself over the [London Miner's Journal.

> > > SINGULAR GEOLOGICAL FACT.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, whenever the earth is dug, and the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its refraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being neither affected by rains or droughts. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets, and masonic work. Below this again is a layer fearth, and at twenty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, with leaves and walnuts upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetables and trees.

DAVID CROCKETT.—An anecdote is related of this remarkable man, which does him infinitely more honor than any office he ever held. Before he was a candidate for Congress, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York or ever expected to be, there was a season of scarcity in the Western District, where he lived. He went up the Mississippi, and bought a flat-boat load of corn, and took it to what he called "his old stumping ground." When a man came to him to buy corn, the first quesmache. He makes the substance, not out of tion he asked, was:—"Have you got the paper, as has been heretofore practiced, but money to pay for it?" If the answer was in the affirmative, Davy's reply was, "Then you can't have a kernel. I brought it here to sell to people that have no money." It was the foundation of his popularity.

A SELF-WINDING CLOCK.—After many years of mathematical labor, and mechanical mate without cracking or warping. They can pleted and has now in constant operation a self-winding clock, which determines the senailed, screwed, and are bad conductors of conds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and heat; therefore, they are excellent for both years of time, with unfailing accuracy, continufitting up of the interior of a new steamboat ing to be wound up, never running down, but for the Pasha of Egypt, wood and other orna- | moving perpetually so long as its component climate of that country. It is the intention petual motion, and it is so in one sense, but

> VINEGAR FROM BEETS.—It is said that good vinegar can be made from beets. The juice five cents, and which farmers can raise without cost, will make them five or six gallons of vinegar, equal to the best made of cider or wine. Grate the beets, having first washed them, Watson. Halsey Stilling. West Genesee. E. I. Maxson. and express the juice in a cheese-press, or in any way which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into an empty barrel; cover the bung hole with guaze, and set in the sun, and in twelve or sixteen days it will be

RANCID BUTTER.—A French scientific journal states that the bad smell and taste of but mer, whose practice is to take a sufficient lime for every ten pounds of butter. When The punctuality which I desire for you, in- it has been worked until the whole has been brought into contact with the water, it should

high, with a spreading head, which he pre-duty, and proceed to it with alacrity, and things in a box—a good packer will get in lake Erie, between Detroit and Toledo. The

Mr. Jones, the Secretary of the Vice Presi-At present the military commandants, state the new variety is nearly round, very pulpy, fire or water is exceedingly small, and though camphene and the spirit gas (explosive fluid) part of the day in a sugar house, and he now tioned in the Territory to protect the inhabit the pips being large, in which the seed are the houses are generally wainscoted with sold in our stores, as many people suppose entertains hopes of his recovery.

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batarians. 4 pp.

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printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 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.

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