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Moral and Religious.

A Sailor's Story of his Conversion. At one of the recent prayer meetings in New York, a sailor rose and narrated to the congregation the circumstances of his conversion. He was a young man, a native of England, with an intelligent face and an impressive manner of speech ; and his remarks were received with great attention. He said :

'I am a stranger here, and such a scene as this, is one that until very recently, would have been altogether new to me. Nine weeks ago I was converted, and since then have become in some degree familiar with prayer-meetings and church-services, though before that I knew little of either. I have been a very wicked man. For one so young, I have gone into almost incredible dissipation, and have committed almost every known sin. I can hardly imagine a person to have gone a greater round of wickedness than I. I am the youngest of a large family of children. My father is dead, but my mother is living. She is an old woman, now more than 75 years of age. She is a devoted Christian, and has always tried to bring up her children to be like her, and some of them have followed her example. Several of my brothers and sisters are earnest and sincere christians, who with her, have oftentimes at home prayed for my salvation. But I could never endure a single thought of religion. Whenever the subject was mentioned to me, I immediately repelled it, and repelled it of-ten with a horrid oath. The thought that the members of the family prayed for me always made me angry. I was warned against my dissipation, but went more into it the more I was warned. I grew more and more wicked every day, out of spite and I tried to be a great sinner. At last I determined to leave home. I wanted to get away from the influence of a praying mother. I wanted to be free from all restraints, so that I might indulge myself in whatever I chose, to my own satisfaction. My mother implored me not to go. I told her I was going to sea, and would go Her eyes filled with tears, and she could say nothing more. With whatever sins I had. I had some love for my mother, and I gave way before her tears. She asked me to promise her that I would never go to sea, until I could first obtain her consent. I assented, and remained awhile at home.

'A young man, who was my companion in dissipation, left England and came to this country, and after being here a short time returned in the same ship. He told me I could enjoy myself grandly if I would go away from home as he had done, and chitects and builders in various parts of the that there was all manner of pleasure in country, for years have been studying and New York. I again determined to go to sea in company with him. My mother seeing that I was bent on going, could not bear the thought that I should leave with-No out her consent, so she gave it. I accordingly made preparations to ship at Liverpool. Just before I started, which was about the first of last December, my mother gave me a sealed letter and a small Bible to put in my trunk, and told me not to open the letter until the 21st of December. That was her birth-day, when she would be 75 years old. She gave me her blessing, which I shrank from receiving, and I went off. As soon as I got clear of home I felt at liberty. I said to myself, 'Now there will be no one to pray for me, and I shan't be annoyed with Bibles and texts.' I left home without any sadness, but rather with a kind of wicked pleasure; and when] got on board ship. I soon forgot all about my mother, and brothers, and sisters. After we had set sail, and were well on with the voyage, a storm arose that was very violent. Just about this time I was taken very sick-not with sea-sickness, but a dangerous fever. I lay in my bunk, tossing about with the ship, as wretched and mis erable as any man could be. The doctor told me that I was at the point of death and that if I had any preparation to make for eternity I had better make it, for I had not long to live. This he repeated in the cabin among the passengers, one of whom, an aged man, came to see me. I remember his face: it was all kindness: but I hated the sight of him. He came with a book in his hand, and said to me: 'Young man, you are almost gone; I have come to read to you something out of the word of God.' I looked up at him a moment, and said in a rage, 'Hand me the book;' and when he offered it to me I took it and put it to my lips, and made a solemn oath that I would have nothing to do with God or with religion. I told him that if he read it to me I would not listen, and bid him, with an oath, leave me alone. He then went away, and I lay stark alone in my bunk. It seemed to me I was at that moment more miserable than I had ever been before in all my life; I do not refer to my bodily sickness, but to my distress of mind. It was evening and there was no light near me, but all was dark as midnight. Suddenly the thought came over my mind that was the 21st of December, and I remembered my mother's letter. I could not rise and get it, for I was not able, and my first impulse was to call one of my messmates to get it for me. But I remembered that it was between the lids of my Bible. I was ashamed to let any one know that I wanted the Bible; and I did not want that, but my mother's letter. I lay for some time, and

him to get a lantern, and go to my trunk and get a Bible with a letter in it. ' Ah,' said he, with a sneer, 'Now you're sick, you begin to be a coward; what do you want with that book?' 'I don't want that book, but the letter in it,' I replied. In a few minutes he brought a lantern, opened my trunk, and handed me the Bible and lantern. He then left the lantern on my bunk and went away. I sat up a little in bed, and opened the scaled package. The very first words that I caught brought tears to my eyes. They were my mother's words --'My dear Tom.' I read the letter carefully from begining to end It was a mother's prayer for the conversion of her son.

I had been miserable before, but these words made me more wretched than ever. then began for the first time to feel remorse for my sinfulness, and to have a fear of judgment. I turned about in my bunk in agony which I cannot describe. I had been told that I could not live, and now I was afraid to die. What could I do? I began to pray! That was what I had always had a horror of before, but I was forced to come to it at last. I prayed to God to let me get well again, and made a solemn promise to Him, on my bed, that if He would only raise me up I would reform my life. The burden of my sins almost crushed me. Even if I had not been sick, it seemed as if I should have died of these. I continued to pray, and when it was expected that I would die, I was still alive, and I was died during the night, and was buried withkept alive, and instead of growing worse I grew better.

The doctor told me that I had a narrow escape, and that I had been lying at death's door. As I got better, I got more and more comfort. The light gradually dawned it upon my dark soul, and dark-ness was dispelled. At last, one day there came a sudden joy-a sweet peace--that wrapped me round likes unshine. My heart was happy, and while I was wondering what it was, the mercy of Christ was made known to me. I felt the consciousness that my sins were pardoned. I began to be stirred with new life. Whereas before I hated my home, now my heart yearned toward it. My mother-oh, I wanted to see her, and put my arms around her neck. I wanted to tell her that I had read her letter, and what I had found in it. And my brothers and sisters-I had no more desire to be separated from them, but with my whole soul l longed to see them, and to tell them that I found the Saviour. My joy continued, we came into port; it was on a Saturday morning. On the next day I found the Mariner's Church, and, my kind friends,

at last determined to call some one. One tions. But this is only indicative of the of my messmates came at the call; I asked evilness and loathsomeness of your enemies' hearts-it cannot hurt the good, the true, the faithful. For a time, perhaps your honor may be dimmed, but sure as the Great Searcher of Hearts lives and reigns you will ultimately shine in all the splendor of your real character. Man him self, only, assassinates his own reputation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Son Charged With the Killing of his Father.

The Meadville (Pa.) Journal says that Hugh Shellito, jr., a young man of about eighteen or nineteen years of age, was arrested last week, in Sadsbury township, for the murder of his own father, bound over and is now in jail. The circumstances are about these: The father, Hugh Shellito. sr., was a man of intemperate habits, and on the night of the 1st of April, about ten o'clock, he got wrangling with his wife. The son interfered, and they both drew chairs upon one another. A relative named William Shellito, who was pre: ent, separated them. Young Shellito, however, picked up some kind of stick and struck his father over the head, whereupon the old man got his gun and threatened to shoot him. Meanwhile the son left the house and got a club, and when the father opened the door, he struck him over the head knocking him down against the stove. He out any suspicion of foul play, the neighbors supposing he had died from intemperance. It was soon rumored around, however, that all was not right. The body was raised-a post mortem examination was held by Dr. Thompson, of Meadville, and Dr. Hitchcock, of Sadsbury. They found the skull badly fractured, and several severe contusions about the head. A jury of inquest being empannelled, gave a verdict in accordance with the foregoing fact charging the murder upon Hugh Shellito, jr.

Dead Body Disinterred and the heart taken out to Cure Consumption .- The Glenns Falls Republican gives an account of an affair extraordinary though of occasional occurrence, which transpired about a mile from that village a few days ago. It appears that a man by the name of Adams died and was buried about seventeen months ago, leaving a wife to mourn his loss. The widow removed to the West and remained there until a short time since, when she reand I told my shipmates of it. Some of turned to Glenns Falls. Upon her return them laughed at me, but I didn't care for she found her deceased husband's brother that; I knew in whom I believed. At last dying with the consumption, and declared that he could be cured only in the following manner, which she said was practiced where she had been living :--- The body of I have been here ever since. I am happy her husband should be taken up, the heart ected, and if any blood was found in the heart, it should be burned, and the sick man would recover! This proposition was immediately acted upon-The dead body disinterred, a physician called, who took out the heart and lungs, but not enough blood being found to answer the purpose, the further prosecution of the infamous project was abandoned.

New Series--- Vol. 111. No. 25.

• THE housekeepen.

INFANTS' FOOD .- What a Baby costs Year .--- When it is necessary to feed infants artificially, and cows' milk is used, it should be first boiled, th n skimmed, then sweetened a little with sugar, and next a little salt added, not enough to give it a saltish taste; milk thus prepared will not only prevent the indigestion and consequent acidity, flatulence, colic, diarrhœa, &c., from which sucking children suffer so much, but will actually cure them.

A hearty infant will swallow, during the year of its life, fourteen hundred pounds of milk, in which are twenty-one pounds of cheese, thirty pounds of butter, and a hundred and twelve pounds of sugar. At six cents a quart, with the necessary sweetening, each "dear" little creature costs, for food alone, fifty dollars for the first year. -Hall's Journal of Health.

TO MAKE CLOTHES WATER PROOF .---A new method is thus described :- Take about thirty ounces of alum, and dissolve in thirty quarts of water. Then dissolve in another vessel the same number of ounces of acetate of lead in an equal quantity of water. On mixing the two liquids, there will be a precipitate in the form of a powder created, which is the sulphate of lead. Turn off the liquid, which retains in dissolution the acetate of alum, and plunge into it the fabric desired to be made impermeable to water or other fluid. The cloth should then be kneaded with the hands, until it becomes thoroughly saturated, when it should be taken out and exposed in the air to air. Goods rendered impermeable by this process retain no unpleasant odor after the second trial.

From the N. Y. American Agriculturist.

[An intelligent lady subscriber on Longland, (Mrs. Clementine H.) furnishes for the Agriculturist, the first four of the folowing recipes, each one of which she has tried thoroughly and can recommend as good.

Nahant Tea Biscuit .- Put in one vessel: 3 teacups of flour, 2 of sweet milk, 3 eggs, a little salt, and beat all together for fifteen minutes. Dip into cups, making them half-full, and bake 25 minutes. in a quick oven. [This we can commend. The eggs make the biscuits light enough, and save the use of soda and cream of tartar, so objectionable to many persons. ED.]

Election Cake .- Rub together 1 bowl sugar, 1 bowl butter, 1 teaspoonful soda, then add 1 pint of milk and 1 bowl of flour. When mixed well, add 2 nutmegs grated, 1 bowl of currants, and cinnamon or cloves to suit the taste. Bake in loaves. This cake will keep well for two or three months, or till "after 'lection.' Federal Cake .- Warm a pint of milk and tir in one tablespoonful of lard. Add one eaten egg, and flour enough to make a stiff atter, and one cup of yeast. Put in the pan in which it is to be baked, to rise. One hour's baking required. Serve hot-with butter of course. Mountain Cake .- Rub 1 lb. sugar with lb. butter. Beat together 6 eggs, one teacup of sweet milk, and 1 teaspoonful of soda. Mingle thoroughly 1 lb. of flour and I teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Then stir the whole of the above quickly but thoroughly together, and bake in loaves immediately. Another Mountain Cake .-- Mrs. E. H. Hoffman, Wayne Co., Ohio, encloses the following two recipes in a letter to the Agriulturist: MOUNTAIN CAKE .- Stir to a cream 1 cup butter and 2 cups of white sugar; add the whites of 6 eggs beaten to a stiff froth ; 11 cups of butter-milk ; 3 cups of sifted flour ; 1 teaspoonful of soda ; 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar; flavor to taste and bake in a moderate oven. It looks nice cut in slices. DOMESTIC CAKE .--- To lb. sugar and 1 lb. butter beaten to a cream, add 1 lb. flour and half a nutmeg grated ; work to a smooth paste ; roll to half an inch in thickness, and cut into square or round cakes; bake in a quick oven. Corn Starch, Delicate Cake .- This we have tried 'at home' and like it. A 'friend' gives the following prescription: Beat 1 cup butter, with 2 cups sugar, to a cream; add 1 cup sweet milk in which is dissolved a teaspoonful of soda, beat the white of 7 eggs to a stiff froth and stir lightly with the above. Mix thoroughly together 1 cup corn starch, 2 cups of flour and 2 teaspoonsful of cream of tartar. Then mingle the whole of the ingredients, beating quickly but thoroughly, and flavoring with essence of lemon or rose water. Bake immediately in a deep dish. Poor Man's Cake .-. "A Cottage Girl," Dauphin Co., Pa., prescribes : "Put into 3 lbs. of common bread dough 1 lb. butter and 1 lb. sugar. Then mix with it 1 lb. currants and 1 lb. 'candied peel.'" Loaf Cake .- A Litchfield Co., Ct., correspondent offers the following : With 3 cups of milk, 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of yeast, make a thick batter and let it stand over night. In the morning add 2 cups sugar, 11 cups butter, 1 egg, and spice to liking.

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anges of our climate, and would unite the Mortgages, amply secured, \$1,596,825 19 qualities of Imperviousness to Water, Incombustibility. Durability and Cheapness. article now in use possesses these qualities. Shingles are not fire proof, and cannot be used upon flat roofs. Slate can only be used upon steep roofs. The contraction, expansion and 40,855 48 rusting of metallic roofs are so great in this changeable climate that they soon become

worthless, or the repairs will cost more than a new roof. The various cements and com-The various cements and compositions which have been introduced, can be upplied only to very flat roofs, and they are ill so affected by the action of the weather that they will melt and run in summer and crack in winter, and in a short time become crumbly and worthless. The inventor of the Jalvanic Cement has labored twenty years to obviate these difficulties, and it is believed by those who have had opportunities to test the matter, that he has entirely succeeded. As now applied.

First-It is completely impervious to water. Water may continually stand upon the roof without affecting it in the least.

Second-It is fire-proof. It is so incombus-tible that it will afford ample and perfect protection against fire, sparks and burning shingles from another building immediately adjoining. Third—It is durable. It is not injured by

atmospheric changes, having been tested for several years by the Patentee, at Syracuse, New York.

Fourth-It is cheap. Roofs will be put on for about half the cost of tin, and will last

much longer. Fifth-Repairs are easily and cheaply made. Sixth -It is sufficiently elastic to entirely resist the expansion and contraction by heat and cold, and will remain perfect and solid in the warmest and coldest weather.

Seven th-It is adapted to all kinds of roofs,

either flat or steep. Eighth-It is valuable for repairing old Old shingle roofs may be covered t removing the shingles. Old metalic roofs. without removing the shingles. Old metalic roofs can be made perfectly tight and secure. Ninth-It is especially adapted to all kinds seaming around battlements, sky-lights and chimneys, and for the lining of eave troughs and gutters. Roofs which have given trouble for years, and which have continued to leak in spite of all efforts, can be made perfectly secure by this cement.

Tenth-It has been proved to be the best article ever used for covering car tops and steamboat decks. Eleventh-This cement applied to new tin

roofs preserves them from rusting, by furnishing a coat which is at once impervious to water and an almost perfect non-conductor of heat.

Twelfth-It is the only roofing material patented which contains India rubber and gutta percha.

For a specimen of this cement we invite owners of property to call at our mills, where a single coaling, put on in December last, has kept the buildings perfectly dry through the winter. E. E. LOCKE & CO., ap15

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be here, and can only thank God that He has led me to Himself, and has led me to you in so wonderful a way. I am waitng here to go home and see my aged mother. She is near the grave, and I want to throw myself upon her neck before she dies, aud thank her and thank God for her prayers for a wayward son !'

JUST AS I AM.

[The following beautiful lines, it is said, are sung with nuch power and effect in the prayer meetings in New Fork city and elsewhere.]

Just as I am, without one plea But that thy blood was shed for me. And that thou bidd'st me come to thee, O! Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, and waiting not To rid my soul of one dark blot, To thee, whose blood can cleanse each spot, O! Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, though toss'd about With many a conflict, many a doubt, With fears within and wars without, O! Lamb of God, I come,

Just as I am-poor, wretched, blind, Sight, riches, healing of the mind-Yea, all I need, in thee to find, O! Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am, thou will receive, Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve Because thy promise I believe, O! Lamb of God, I come.

Just as I am-thy love unknown Has broken every barrler down-Now to be thine, yea, thine alone, O! Lamb of God, I come.

FEAR OF ENEMIES .--- It is a well known fact that most people are often guarded and cautious in their conduct, lest they afford to those persons who make

"Envy and crooked malice nourishment" an opportunity to give vent to their venomous feelings; and to so great an extent is this desire to escape slander carried, that, not unfrequently, a certain degree of timidity is manifested. Now, this is going too far to stifle calumnious reports of enemies. We conceive that we should always pursue the even tenor of our way regardless of what evil-disposed persons may say. W should live above the fear of cool, calculating, lurking hatred. Or, as the bard of Avon has it :

> --- We must not stint Our necessary actions in the fear To 'scape malicious censures."

It is no disgrace to a man, a society, a state, or a church, to have enemies. In. deed, we view it in the contrary light; for the good, the great, the noble and the honorable always have met, and, beyond doubt, will continue to meet with opposition-aye, with more than opposition-bitter hatred, relentless enmity, base and slanderous accusations, and wholesale injurious fabrica- debt,'

A Negro Slave Shot by his Clergyman

-The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th contains the following paragraph : " Rev. Dr. Taylor, who recently married the widow of the late S. W Downs, shot a few days since, says the Ouachita (La.) Register. one of his wife's negroes. The negro killed was one noted for insubordination, having previously been shot two or three times. Mr. Taylor attempted to correct him, when he drew a knife, attacked the overseer and defied his master, who shot him on the spot."

A Crazy Mon rrch .- The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says : "The King of Prussia has become stark mad. He occasionally belives that he is a private soldier, who has just received his commission as ensign, but has since lost the parchment, and therefore he anxiously seeks in all the hidden corners of the palace and nooks in the garden. He dislikes to be watched by his aid de-camp, whom he believes to be his commanding officer. Though his mental aberration is hopeless, the question of the Regency remains unsettled, as the Queen prevents any step in this direction, and the Ministers do their best to delay it still more, well aware that the first measure of the Regent would be to turn him out of office. The question becomes still more complicated by the fact that the English Court wish for the abdication of the Prince of Russia, and that the Queen's young son-in-law, Prince Frederic, may try his hand in governing the country.

nen. At a debating society in Schenectady, the other day, the subject was:- 'Which is the most beautiful production, a girl or a strawberry ?' After continuing the argument for two nights the meeting finally adjourned without coming to a conclusionthe old ones going for the girls.

nes A poor Yankee, on being asked the nature of his distress, replied-'That he had five outs and one in-to wit, out of money and out of clothes; out at the heels and out at the toes; out of credit and in

GROCERIES.-F. J. Hoffman's is the store where good Groceries can be found, and at low prices. mhll