

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

FAITH AND WORKS.

(Concluded.)

Having thus briefly examined the subject of faith and works, I proceed more minutely to examine the teachings of the Apostle James, to see whether any discrepancy exists between him and his brother Paul.

Paul declares that Abraham was justified by his faith, and James asks if he was not justified by works, and mentions the offering up of Isaac as the justifying act. James also refers to Rahab's reception of the messengers as an act securing justification. Now, it must not be forgotten, that one of the particular acts of faith connected with Abraham's justification, was crediting the prophetic declaration relative to the future birth of Isaac: "He believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness." This act of faith, whereby he was justified, was long before the work of justification mentioned by James—probably not less than thirty-six years. Therefore he was justified by faith; this cannot be denied. And I understand James to refer to the act of offering Isaac, as a declarative justification. Abraham's willingness to return his son to that God who gave him, justified or proved his faith. Thus his faith was made perfect, complete, and demonstrated to all. It was Abraham's faith that produced this justifying act or work. His faith wrought his work, was causative of it. He showed his faith by his works. His refusal to comply with the divine requisition, would have been evidence of his unbelief. The same exposition may be given respecting Rahab. Thus I consider that perfect harmony exists between these two Apostles. And, farther, I understand them to take the same view of faith and works, that I have given, viz., faith the antecedent, work the consequent; faith the cause, work the effect. For, adds James, "as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

Says Beza:—

"It is one thing to say, The faith which is without works is dead, and another to say that faith is dead without works, as if faith derived its life and power from works, which is not less absurd than if one should say, that the body is dead without sense and motion, as if sense and motion were the cause of life; when we should say, that the body which is without sense or motion is dead."

Sense and motion being the effect of life, can never be its primeval cause, although, after life exists, they may by their action increase its activity. So works, being the effect of faith, can never be its original cause, although they may by their action, in the perception and investigation of evidence, or in giving habit by their demonstrable production of what faith has already caused, much increase the power of faith.

Not only is the doctrine of justification by faith theologically true, but it is equally so philosophically. The doctrine of justification by faith takes for granted the fact that man is a sinner. Now no after life of holiness can justify the sinner for his former acts of sin. For, however holy one may be, he can never perform more than present duty—no work of supererogation. Therefore, as justification includes pardon of past sin, and as one can never do more than present duty, it follows of necessity that works, however good, or however many their number, can only justify the present moment, and can never justify the past. Mercy, in the form of forgiveness, can only pardon or justify the ungodly. Nor can even repentance, however deep, atone for, or justify past transgression. Blot from the memory of man the fact that God will pardon, and the gloom of midnight settles upon our race.

Till God in human flesh I see,
My thoughts no comfort find;
The holy, just, and sacred Three
Are errors to my mind.

But! Immanuel's face appear,
My hope, my joy begin;
His name forbids my slavish fear,
His grace removes my sin.

It is only by faith in the revealed fact, that God will pardon him who believes in Jesus Christ, that the sinner can ever find pardon or justification; and it is only by faith in Jesus Christ, that God has ever promised to pardon or justify. There is no other name given under heaven among men, but that of Jesus Christ, whereby men can be saved. The belief, then, of this revealed fact, not only brings a sense of pardon to the penitent soul, but it is to all intents and purposes the only way that God is pleased to justify the sinner. Not only so, but faith in a pardon ing God, and a belief that we are among the pardoned, touches the heart of the penitent with a live coal from the altar of love, kindles the glowing spark into a flame, subdues the selfish passions of the heart, and consecrates the redeemed one to the service of his Redeemer. In all the ardor of warm gratitude, the redeemed ones exclaim, "Henceforth we live not unto ourselves but unto Him who hath loved us, and washed us in his own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God. With her eyes on the Au-

thor, faith takes her stand by the throne of God, and receives her mandate from Jehovah. As the legate of Heaven, she enunciates the voice of the Almighty; as the subject of the King of kings and Lord of lords, she moves with a power almost omnipotent. With one hand she lays hold of the throne of God; with the other, she draws up humanity to that lofty seat, and by beholding the glory of the Lord, she transforms her subjects into the same image. May such faith be ours.
S. S. GRISWOLD.

Hoboken, N. J., July 26, 1849.

The following letter from Father Ventura, a Roman Catholic priest, is worth volumes of the prophetic comments of the European press upon Roman affairs:—

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ROME UPON ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

It is with fearful and bleeding heart that I now address you. Even as I write the French are bombarding Rome, destroying its monuments, raking its people with grapeshot; blood flows freely on every side; ruins are heaped upon ruins, and God alone knows the issue of this lamentable conflict. Some fear that if the French enter Rome by assault the people will be led in their rage to murder the priests and recusers. In such a case, what a glorious victory would the French obtain! What a fine restoration of Papal Sovereignty would she effect! History teaches us, that in general, restorations effected by force are not durable, and that thrones raised upon dead bodies and blood are fated to be overthrown by yet more violent convulsions. Of all the expedients for the restoration of the Pope discussed at Gaeta, they have chosen the most deplorable.

But what most distresses the heart of every Catholic is that restoration, supposing it to be effected, without firmly establishing the power of the Prince, will wound and perhaps destroy the authority of the Pontiff. The cannon now working destruction in the walls of Rome, is as steadily destroying the Catholic faith in the hearts of the Romans. I have already told you what fearful impressions the "Confetti di Pio Nono mandati a suoi figli" have produced upon the Roman people; what hatred they have excited against the priests. But all this is nothing to the rage which the sight of the French bombs has awakened against the church, even against the Catholic religion. As most of the bombs have fallen in the suburbs, ruining the houses and wounding the families of the poor people, it is particularly those of the suburbs, that portion of the Roman people formerly the most devotedly Catholic, who now curse the Pope and the clergy, in whose name they see these horrors committed.

I am far from believing that Pius IX. wishes these things, or that he even knows of them. I know that he is kept in such a state of isolation, that the truth in these matters cannot reach him; everything is perverted before he receives it. I know that the poor Pope, surrounded by wicked or imbecile men, sentenced as it were to the depths of a citadel, is well nigh a prisoner, and very little master of himself. I know that they take advantage of the feebleness of his character, of the tenderness of his conscience, of his state of nervous excitement, which subjects him to whatever influences or impressions his courtiers please.

But what I know and believe, the Roman people do not know nor believe. The people know only what they see and suffer. They see that the Austrians, with a prelate of the Pope, Monsignor Benini, in the midst of them, ravage the Legations, bombard cities, levy enormous contributions upon the most peaceable citizens, exile and shoot the most ardent patriots, and re-establish every where clerical tyranny. They see that the Pope has launched against the Roman State, as against some wild beast, four great powers, armed with all means of destruction; and they will listen to nothing; they rise against the Pope and the church in that very name, and in defense of those very interests by which the Pope declares it his duty to reconquer forcibly his temporal power. Mr. Harcourt, in a letter dated Gaeta, writes, "Reason and charity are banished alike from Rome and Gaeta." In those few words we have the history of the last seven months. The excesses of Rome, which no one pretends to justify, although to a certain degree necessary in times of revolution, have been surpassed by the excesses of Gaeta. Not a word of peace, or reason, or pardon. Not a promise to maintain public liberty, such as we had a right to expect from a Pope, and especially from the mouth of Pius IX., has come forth from that rampart of absolutism, that rendezvous of folly and wickedness, combined to smother the sentiment of charity and love in the amiable heart of Pius IX.

I have just read the last address of the Pope to the Cardinals. What impudence! what folly to have put into the mouth of the Holy Father pompous eulogies of Austria and the King of Naples; the greatest enemies of the independence of Italy, whose very name horrifies every Italian! What impudence to have made the Pope say that he himself appealed to the powers to reinstate him on the throne which he himself abandoned! It was to say, "I intend to wage against my own people that war which the year before I declared I would not wage against Croats and Austrians, the oppressors of Italy." Even the women raise this reproach against him; and now, in witnessing the effects of this savage war of four powers against one little State, in seeing their husbands and children killed and wounded, you cannot conceive the rage of the women, the violent sentiments to which they give way, the cries of fury they vent upon the Pope,

"The sweetsmells sent by Pius IX. to his children," a motto written upon the cannon balls of the French, which were borne about the city in procession.

Cardinals, and Priests, *en masse*. From this you may well conclude that the people have abjured the churches. They will neither confess, nor communicate, nor assist at mass, nor hear the word of God. One cannot now preach at Rome for want of hearers. No one wishes any thing at the hands of the priests, or any thing priestly.

To the Pius IX. is still and ever the Vicar of Jesus Christ; the head of the visible church; the master, the teacher, the infallible interpreter of the rule of faith and practice. The weakness, the faults even of the man, cannot make me forget in him the high prerogatives of the Pontiff. But can the people comprehend this? Can the people rise to, and abide by these theological distinctions? Alas! To the minds of the people the crimes and cruelties of the man are the crimes and cruelties of the priest; the faults of the king are the faults of the Pope; the infamies of politics, the effects of the doctrines of religion.

My friends endeavor to conceal from me what is said and done in this deplorable scene at Rome. They would spare me the grief which such things must necessarily cause me. But in spite of their care, I learn that the whole youth of Rome, and all men of intelligence, reason thus:—"The Pope means to reign over us by force. He claims for the church, that is, for the priests, the sovereignty which belongs only to the people, and he believes, he says, indeed, that it is his duty to act thus, because we are Catholics, and because Rome is the centre of Catholicism. Very well: what is to hinder us, then, from becoming Protestants if necessary, and then what political right can he have over us? For is it not horrible to think of, that because we are Catholics, and sons of the church, we must be mastered by the church, and receive from the priests, the liberalism of the rights as a concession, what is due in justice, and be condemned to the lot of the most miserable of people?"

I find these sentiments have become more common than is generally supposed; they have penetrated even into the hearts of the women. Thus twenty years of Apostolic labor which I have endured, to attach the Roman people to the church, are sacrificed in a few days! Behold what I have foreseen and predicted in all my letters, come to pass! And even beyond my worst forebodings! Protestantism is, in fact, now planted among a portion of this good and religious Roman people; and, horrible to tell, this has been brought about by the priests themselves, by the miserable politics into which they have led the Pope. Ah! my dear friend! the idea of a Bishop who rains grapeshot upon his diocese—of a shepherd who cuts the throat of his sheep—of a father who devotes his children to death—of a Pope who means to reign, to impose himself upon 3,000,000 of Christians by force—who means to establish his throne upon ruins, corpses, and blood! This idea, I say, is so strange, so contrary to the letter and spirit of the gospel, that there is no conscience which does not revolt at it—no faith that can bear against it—no heart which does not groan at it—no tongue which is not moved by it to cursing, eye! even to blasphemy! Ah! better, a thousand times better, have lost the temporal power, the whole world if necessary, than to have given such a scandal to his people!

Oh! if Pius IX. had been left to himself—had he only been able to act according to the dictates of his own heart. In the first place, he would never have left Rome; or if driven to that he never would have left the Roman States. He would have gone to Bologna, or to Ancona, or Civita Vecchia, where he would have been received as a messenger of heaven. There he would never have rejected the deputation sent by the city of Rome; thence he would never have launched that excommunication which has driven from the *Constituente* all men of timorous conscience—all his friends. Counselled to provoke the armed interference of the powers, he would have answered: "What is but indifferent in a Prince, is scandalous for a Pope. I never shall be said that Pius IX. made war upon his own people. I will never recover by force, what I can possess only in love. I will never consent that one shed for me a drop of the blood of my children. Exile, a thousand times exile, and for life even, rather than appeal to the bayonet and cannon, which, I in subjecting my people to me, deprive me of their love, and rebel them from the church and religion." Oh! if Pius IX. had but held this language! Had he but thus addressed himself to the Roman people, they would have risen *en masse*—they would have sought out the Pontiff—they would have brought him back in triumph—they would have been happy to live under such a Prince. It was the surest, the most effective means of creating and establishing a reaction. But this appeal to war, the presence and the horrors of combat, instead of producing a reaction, have enfeebled, disarmed, annihilated it. Even those who were formerly for the Pope, now deem it just and honorable to answer war with war. They have repudiated Pius IX. as King, and begin now to renounce him as Pontiff.

It is probable that Rome will fall under this attack of the French. How rest France! It is possible that the Pope may enter Rome bearing a sword instead of the cross, preceded by soldiers, as if Rome were Mecca, and the gospel the Koran. But he will never reign again over the hearts of the Romans. In this respect his reign is destroyed, finished for ever. He will be Pope but to a small number of the faithful. The immense majority will remain, in fact, Protestants. They will practice no more the Roman Catholic Religion, so great will be their hatred of the priesthood. Our preaching will be of no effect. It will be impossible for us to cause the Catholic church to be loved, or even tolerated by a people who will have been taught to hate and despise it as a chief imposed upon them by force, and in a clergy dependent upon this chief. It will be impossible for us to persuade them that the Catholic reli-

gion is the mother, the instructress, the guardian of the liberty of the people, and the guarantee of their happiness. Those best arguments, those most in vogue to-day, those which are alone relished by the people, the arguments of facts, by which for two thousand years we made religion to triumph over the most rebellious minds, and the hardest hearts, those arguments are forever taken from us. Our ministers will become sterile, and we shall be hunted and despised where we are not pursued and massacred. The French, in this fratricidal war, have left upon history one of those bloody pages which humanity and religion must exultate through long ages.

PARTING WORDS.

WRITTEN BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"Praise God when I am gone."

I saw a dying maiden,
As on her couch she lay,
Spring's early flowers beside her,
And the birds upon the spray—

The birds, whose warbling melodies
Fell richly on her ear,
Pretensive of that angel choir
She was so soon to hear.

The joys of youth were round her,
Love made her pathway fair;
And hope, from cold reality,
Had felt no slight of care.

Yet from each fond allurement,
She calmly turned away,
And spoke of peace, to those who mourn'd
Her premature decay.

List! list! her pale lip moveth,
How down to catch its tone,
Faint as the breeze that stirs the flowers,
"Praise God when I am gone."

Yes, praise Him for her spotless life,
In meek submission dead,
And for the beauty of its close,
So like a cradled rest.

And though the wintry hearth-stove,
The vine-encreased door,
And all the cherished haunts of home,
Must know her never more;

Yet, as a sacred signet-ring,
"Gave you that parting tone,
Deep on the tablet of the soul—
"Praise God when I am gone."

PAYING AN OLD DEBT.

A merchant, very extensively engaged in commerce, and located upon the Long Wharf, Boston, died Feb. 18, 1806, at the age of 75, intestate. His eldest son administered upon the estate. This old gentleman used pleasantly to say, that for many years, he had fed a very large number of the Catholics, on the shores of the Mediterranean, during Lent, referring to his very extensive connection with the fishing business. In his day he was certainly well known; and to the present time is well remembered by some of the "old ones down along shore," from Gunnet's Nose to Race Point. Among his papers, a package of very considerable size, was found after his death carefully tied up, and labeled as follows: "Notes, accounts, and accounts against sundry persons, down along shore. Some of these may be got by suit or severe dunning. But the people are poor; most of them have had fishermen's luck. My children will do as they think best. Perhaps they will think with me, that it is better to burn this package entire."

"About a month," said my informant, "after our father died, the sons met together, and after some general remarks, our elder brother, the administrator, produced this package, of whose existence we were already apprised, read the superscription, and asked what course should be taken in regard to it. Another brother, a few years younger than the eldest, a man of strong, impulsive temperament, unable, at the moment, to express his feelings by words, while he brushed the tears from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic jerk of the other, towards the fire-place, indicated his wish to have the package put into the flames. It was suggested, by another of our number, that it might be well, first, to make a list of the debtors' names, and of the dates, and amounts, that we might be enabled, as the intended discharge was for all, to inform such as might owe payment, that their debts were forgiven. On the following day, we again assembled—the list had been prepared—and all the notes, due-bills, and accounts, thirty-two thousand dollars, were committed to the flames.

"It was about four months after our father's death," continued my informant, "in the month of June, that, as I was sitting in my eldest brother's counting-room, waiting for an opportunity to speak with him, there came in a hard-favored little old man, who looked as if time and rough weather had been to windward of him for seventy years. He asked if my brother was not the executor. He replied that he was administrator, as our father died intestate. 'Well,' said the stranger, 'I've come up from the Cape to pay a debt I owed the old gentleman.' My brother continued my informant, 'requested him to take a seat, being at the moment engaged with other persons at the desk.

The old man sat down, and, putting on his glasses, drew out a very ancient leather pocket book, and began to count over his money. When he had done—and there was quite a parcel of bank notes—as he sat, waiting his turn, slowly twisting his thumbs, with his old gray meditative eyes upon the floor, he sighed; and I knew that the money, as the phrase runs, came hard—and secretly wished that the old man's name might be found upon the forgiven list. My brother was soon at leisure, and asked him the common questions—his name, &c. The original debt was four hundred and forty dollars—it had stood a long time, and, with the interest, amounted to a sum between seven and eight hundred. My brother went to his desk, and, after examining the forgiven list attentively, a sudden smile lighted up his countenance, and told him the truth at a glance—the old man's name was there! My brother quietly took a chair by his side, and a conversation ensued between them which I shall never forget. 'Your note is outlawed,' said my brother; 'it was dated twelve years ago, payable in two years; there is no wit-

ness, and no interest has ever been paid; you are not bound to pay this note; we cannot recover the amount.' 'Sir,' said the old man, 'I wish to pay it. It is the only heavy debt I have in the world. It may be outlawed here, but I have no child, and my old woman and I hope we have made our peace with God, and wish to do so with man. I should like to pay it,' and he laid his bank notes before my brother, requesting him to count them over. 'I cannot take this money,' said my brother. 'The old man became alarmed. 'I have cast simple interest for twelve years and a little more,' said the old man. 'I will pay, had states and interest if you say so. That ought to have been paid long ago, but your father, sir, was very indulgent—he knew I'd been unlucky, and told me not to worry about it.'

My brother then set the whole matter plainly before him, and, seeing the bank bills, returned them to the old man's pocket-book, telling him that, although our father left no formal will, he had recommended to his children to destroy certain notes, due-bills, and other evidences of debt, and release those who might be legally bound to pay them. For a moment the worthy old man appeared to be stupefied. After he had collected himself, and wiped a few tears from his eyes, he stated that, from the time he had heard of our father's death, he had raked and scraped, and pinched and spared, to get the money together, for the payment of this debt. 'About ten days ago,' said he, 'I had made up the sum within twenty dollars. My wife knew how much the payment of this debt lay upon my spirits, and advised me to sell a cow, and make up the difference and get the heavy burthen off my spirits. I did so—and now what will my old woman say! I must get back to the Cape and tell her this good news. She'll probably say over the very words she said when she put her hand on my shoulder as we parted—'I have never seen the righteous man forsaken nor his seed being brought.' After a hearty shake of the hand, and a blessing upon our old father's memory, he went upon his way rejoicing.

After a short silence—taking his pencil and making a cast—'There,' said my brother, 'your part of the amount would be so much—contrive a plan to convey to me your share of the pleasure, derived from this operation, and the money is at your service.' Such is the simple tale, which I have told as it was told to me. [Evening Transcript.]

SELF-TRAINING.

The late Sir T. F. Buxton had great faith in the self-training power of men. He thus expresses himself:—

"I am very sure that a young man may be very much what he pleases. In my own case it was so. I left school, where I had fourteen, I spent the next year at home, learning to hunt and shoot. Then it was that the prospect of going to College opened upon me.

I made my resolutions, and I acted up to them. I gave up all desultory reading—I never read a novel or a newspaper—I gave up shooting. During the five years I was in Ireland, I had the liberty of going when I pleased to a capital shooting place. I never went but twice. In short, I considered every hour as precious, and I made every thing bend to my determination not to be behind any of my companions; and thus I speedily passed from one species of character to another. I had been a boy fond of pleasure and idleness, reading only books of unprofitable entertainment; I became speedily a youth of steady habits of application, and irresistible resolution. I soon gained the ground I had lost, and found those things which were difficult and almost impossible to my idleness, easy enough to my industry; and much of my happiness and all of my prosperity in life have resulted from the change I made at your age. It all rests with yourself. If you seriously resolve to be energetic and industrious, depend upon it you will, for your whole life, have reason to rejoice that you were wise enough to form and to act upon that determination."

A reviewer adds:—

"No man ought to be convinced by any thing short of assiduous and long-continued labors, issuing in absolute failure, that he is not meant to do much for the honor of God and the good of mankind."

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.

A company of individuals united themselves together in a mutual benefit association. The Blacksmith comes and says, "Gentlemen, I wish to become a member of your association." "Well, what can you do?" "Oh, I can shoe your horses, iron your carriages, and make all kinds of iron implements." "Very well, come in, Mr. Blacksmith." The Mason applies for admission into the society. "And what can you do, Mr. Mason?" "Oh, I can build your barns and houses, and stables and bridges." "Very well, come in, we can't do without you." Along comes the Shoe-maker, and says, "I wish to become a member of your society." "Well, and what can you do?" "I can make shoes and boots for you." "Come in, Mr. Shoe-maker, we must have you."

So, in turn, apply all the different trades and professions, till lastly an individual comes and wants to become a member. "And what are you?" "I am a Rum-seller!" "A Rum-seller! and what can you do?" "I can build jails, and prisons, and poor-houses." "And is that all?" "No, I can fill them; I can fill your jails with criminals, your prisons with convicts, and your poor-houses with paupers." "And what else can you do?" "I can bring the grey hairs of the aged to the grave with sorrow; I can break the heart of the wife, and blast the prospects of the friends of talent, and your land with more than the plagues of Egypt." "Is that all you can do?" "Oh, yes! I can fill your jails with criminals, your prisons with convicts, and your poor-houses with paupers." "And what else can you do?" "I can bring the grey hairs of the aged to the grave with sorrow; I can break the heart of the wife, and blast the prospects of the friends of talent, and your land with more than the plagues of Egypt." "Is that all you can do?" "Oh, yes! I can fill your jails with criminals, your prisons with convicts, and your poor-houses with paupers." [Poughkeepsie Bl.]

MAGNIFICENT RUINS OF APAMIA.

In a recent publication, Mr. Thompson, American Missionary, in Syria, described a ruined city not mentioned by any other traveler. Syria has been the seat of many different nations, which have in turn built great cities, which have again been destroyed in some violent political or commercial revolution. The renowned city of Damascus yet remains undestroyed, the oldest city in the world. All the others are in ruins. Mr. Thompson was proceeding from Aleppo to Mount Lebanon, when he explored the magnificent ruins of Apamia. He says:—

COUNSEL TO BOYS.

Be brisk, energetic, and prompt. The world is full of boys, and men too, who draw through life, and never decide on any thing for themselves, but just draggle one leg after the other, and let things take their own way. Such people are the dull stuff of the earth. They hardly deserve as much credit as the wooden trees, for the trees do all they can, in merely growing, and bearing only leaves and seeds. But these poor, drawing, dragging boys, do not turn their capacities to profit half as far as they might be turned; they are unprofitable, like a rainy day in harvest time.

Now the brisk, energetic boy will be continually awake, not merely with his bodily eyes, but with his mind and attention, during the hours of business. After he learns what he has to do, he will take a pride in doing it punctually and well, and would be ashamed to be told what he ought to do without telling. The drawing boy loses in five minutes the most important advice; he prompts, wide awake boy never has to be taught twice, but strains hard to make himself up to the mark, as far as possible, out of his own energies. Third-rate boys depend upon themselves, but in the teaching, just enough to do.

Besides, it is a glorious to be elected for said get this noble—

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 23, 1849.

ORATION AND REDEMPTION.

Those who wish to justify their disregard of the Bible Sabbath, and their observance of the first day of the week instead, are apt to dwell, with a good deal of earnestness, upon the comparative magnitude of the work of redemption with that of creation.

It is most surprising, that an argument which has been confuted a thousand times, will yet be brought up, again and again, as though it were unanswerable. It must be, we think, that our opponents do not trouble themselves to notice what is said against them.

Will those who maintain that redemption is a far greater work than creation, be so good as to inform us just what they mean by the proposition?

1. Do they mean that it is greater in extent? This can not be; for redemption is accomplished upon created objects only.

2. Do they mean, that it required a greater exertion of divine power to redeem mankind than to create the world? How often has that figment of a poet's brain,

been quoted in this connection. It is evident that the power which redeems mankind is nothing less than infinite. It is equally evident, that the power which created the world was infinite.

3. Do they mean, that the final results of redemption will be greater, and more to the glory of God, than the work of creation?

But who can tell whether they will be or not? Is this the only world of intelligent beings that God ever brought into existence? Who can estimate the amount of glory which will accrue to God from his creatures at last, when they shall all be gathered from all parts of the universe before him?

4. Do they mean, that the final results of redemption will be more to God's glory than the work of creation, is it any reason for instituting a Sabbath before these results are accomplished, that men have a greater redemption than they true this may it is not true of no true of a in-reason use-om

5. Do they mean, that the work of redemption makes a stronger impression upon their minds than the work of creation does? However true this may be with regard to true believers, it can not be affirmed of all men.

6. Do they mean, that the work of redemption makes but a very faint impression. They are a thousand times more enraptured with the contemplation of nature's works. Their devotional feelings—as far as they are capable of—feelings—are more easily excited, and they are more deeply engaged in the contemplation of God as the Creator, than they ever do in the contemplation of the Redeemer.

7. Do they mean, that the work of redemption is more susceptible of being impressed by such an argument as the most devout Christian!

But even admitting that the work of redemption made a stronger impression upon all minds than the work of creation, it would be very illogical thence to infer that it is in reality a greater work. As well might one argue that his restoration from sickness to health was a greater work than the bringing him into existence in the first place.

deep as is the interest which believers have in it, because put in actual possession of the liberty wherewith Christ makes free, is not a work of such interest to those who are the servants of sin, as that they ought to commemorate it by a festive institution.

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FREE PRESS IN TURKEY.

The most indications of growing freedom, in a country hitherto enslaved, are those springing from a free press. Below is a paragraph taken from a letter written in Constantinople, and published in an English paper. It is probable that the Grand Vizier's promise to punish "the miserable editors," was a mere Turkish evasion of Russian insolence.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg express their anger at every step which the Turks make in civilization. The Turkish Government is well aware that a free press is one of the most powerful instruments which can be employed in the regeneration of a country.

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MORALS AND RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Newark Daily Advertiser has a letter from Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, one of the missionaries sent out from this country to California. He gives some graphic pictures of California morals, manners and prospects.

"Contracts are nothing in this land of liberty and gold. Companies bound together by the most solemn ties at home, have hitherto dissolved almost instantly on landing. Men of irreproachable character at home and elsewhere, have often here violated their faith, and given themselves up to the guidance of personal interest.

In relation to house-keeping, Mr. Dwight presents the following facts, which show any thing but an encouraging state of affairs:

"Mrs. H. arrived here from the Islands on the 4th inst. As I anticipated, the native servant whom she brought with her, under a written contract to remain, has gone to the mines. In Honolulu I paid him \$10 per month, he finding himself. Here I paid him \$50 per month and found him in everything.

"Of the religious efforts and prospects at San Francisco, Mr. Hunt speaks as follows:—"What of Zion? Those who love her are increasing. Every day lands among us those whose early inquiries are for her welfare.

"Brother Williams (Old School) has commenced separate meetings in the morning and afternoon at the court-room. Our good Baptist brother Wheeler, holds separate meetings morning and evening, at a private house. The Catholics have lately commenced operations. Still my house is filled to overflowing, by which I feel encouraged.

"Rev. L. Baraga, Missionary at the Auce, arrived at the Saut last week, on his way to Detroit, to superintend the printing of his Indian Dictionary and other works.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAWSUIT.—The Christian Observer contains the details of a lawsuit recently adjudicated in South Carolina, which shows how much trouble a little money will make, when its possession and use is conditional upon maintaining certain ecclesiastical relations.

The Church on St. John's Island, of which Dr. White is pastor, declared itself independent of Presbyteries. The Synod refused to consider the act of the Presbytery valid, and so recognized the small minority that adhered to the "basis" of 1837, to be the Presbytery; whereupon a minority in the church on St. John's Island brought suit for the church-funds, on the ground that they were the church, as adhering to the Presbytery.

The old Presbytery refused to recognize the withdrawal of the St. John's Island church, and the church rescinded their resolution and resumed their relation to the Presbytery. In 1845, the Bench of Chancellors decided against the church, on the ground that by casting off the Presbytery they had "forfeited their Presbyterian character."

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—This body of people, says the Independent, arose in Kentucky, after the great revivals in the early part of this century. They are Presbyterian in discipline, and Anti-Calvinistic in doctrine, but not Unitarians. In 1822 they had 46 ordained ministers, and that year added 2,718 members. In 1827, the ministers had increased to 114, and 4,000 conversions were reckoned. In 1829 they formed a General Assembly. In 1834, they had 9 Synods, 39 Presbyteries, 300 ministers, 50,000 members.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—A Russo-Polish Jew, who has recently arrived in England, informs the editor of the Jewish Chronicle, that the Emperor of Russia has recently ordered prayers to be read in the synagogues for a successful issue of the Russian campaign in Hungary.

TRIUMPH OF PUSEYISM.—Dr. Philpotts, the militant Bishop of Exeter, England, has just attained a triumph over one of his clergy. Rev. Mr. Gorham, on being presented by the Lord Chancellor with the living of Bamford Speke, in the diocese of Exeter, was refused institution by the prelate, on account of unsoundness in doctrinal. He took proceedings against the Bishop in the Arches Court. Sir. H. J. Twist, the Judge, gave the cause against the plaintiff, on the ground that the Church of England clearly held the doctrine of Baptismal Generation, and that Mr. Gorham as clearly did not.

THE JEWS IN HUNGARY.—Some time ago, says the Jewish Chronicle, Kossuth presented himself in the synagogue of Grosswardien, to thank the Jews for their devotion to the national cause. He asked pardon of the people of Israel for the persecutions of the past time, and concluded his address by a solemn promise that, in future, the Jews should enjoy the same rights as the other inhabitants of Hungary.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Mr. Youngblood, one of the American missionaries to Borneo, has returned to this country together with his family. Rev. Mr. Steel, who was his co-laborer in Borneo, is on his way home on account of ill health. Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Syrian Mission, is on his way home in the ship Denmark, from London. He left Messrs. Calhoun, Whiting, Forrester, and others, at the Syrian Mission—all well.

THE BAPTISTS IN GEORGIA.—The Grinn Whig has the Minutes of the 29th Anniversary of the Association, held at Athens, May 18. It contains the following particulars: Number of Associations, 56; number of churches in Georgia, 1,105; number of church members in do., 67,067; baptized

INVASION OF CUBA.

The Washington Republic says that information has been for some time in possession of the Government, to the effect, that bodies of men were in course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided and arrangements made on a large scale with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it.

IMPLORED THE VIRGIN.—The Montreal Gazette of July 25th says that on Sunday afternoon previous, after Vespers, the Roman Catholic population had a solemn procession in honor of the Virgin Mary, the object being to procure her intercession for the cessation of the cholera, which is raging in that city. The collection, it is said, was immense, from fifteen to twenty thousand being present. The procession, in double file, was two hours in passing a given point. A statue of the Virgin Mary was borne in the procession, and there were also choristers, banners, music, &c.

CONFERENCE OF GERMAN CHRISTIANS.—Several months ago, a meeting of "above five hundred brethren" was held in Luther's Church, at Whittenberg, to consult about and devise means for a closer union of Evangelical men throughout Germany. The President of that Conference, in concurrence with a special committee, has issued a call for another meeting, to be held at the same place on the 11th and 12th of September. The following topics are proposed for consideration:—

- 1. The organization of congregations. 2. The preservation of Christian schools. 3. The conduct of Christians, especially the clergy, with respect to political affairs. 4. How is the Christian Church to judge the principle of the State in its tendency to become unchristianized? 5. A testimony against the principle of that union which dispenses with a confession of faith in its maintenance. The introduction of an Evangelical Almanac will perhaps be also discussed.

ARCHITECTURE AND METHODISM.—The costly church recently erected in Boston by the Unitarian Society under the charge of Rev. Mr. Robbins, has been purchased by two Methodist Societies. One of the Boston papers, in alluding to the circumstance, says:—"We can hardly realize that the humble Methodists, who have always manifested so much zeal for the conversion of sinners, and so little about the architectural beauty of their religious temples, are now able and willing to occupy a house of worship so expensively constructed that the wealthy Unitarians had to abandon it. Is the stern simplicity of the Methodists to be succeeded by a rage for extravagant churches?"

A CITY BURIAL PLACE.—The Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the way things are done at the Potter's Field, near New York, where the bodies of two thousand victims of Cholera have been buried since the ravages of that disease commenced. How different from the quiet resting places of the dead in the country:—"A trench about seven feet wide is dug, varying in depth from 12 to 15 feet, as the surface of the under strata of rock happens to vary. The coffins are then packed in, as compactly as possible; some in a perpendicular and some in a horizontal position, as convenience may suit, and lime sprinkled in the intervening spaces to hasten decomposition. The pile generally extends a foot or two above the level of the ground, and is covered with two or three feet of earth brought on with wheelbarrows. Of course it is the favorite bivouac of numberless rats, whose depredations, by burrowing, &c., are liable at times to expose portions of the coffins. But a great improvement has taken place in the condition of the grounds within a day or two, and such a depth of earth placed above the coffins as to render such abuses less frequent."

THE GREAT PEACE CONVENTION IS NOW IN session at Paris. A letter from Mr. Edmund Fry, published in the Christian Citizen, gives the following plan of proceedings for the English and American delegations:—"The delegates are all to assemble in London on Monday the 20th of August, and we shall have a sort of social meeting that evening, for the purpose of mutual introductions, and to settle the regulations for the journey, and to announce the programme for the proceedings of the Congress. The party will start by special train, early on the morning of the 21st, and will reach Paris that evening via Folkestone and Boulogne. There will most likely be something in the shape of a jubilee reception at Boulogne, to welcome us to France. The business of Congress will probably occupy the remaining four days of the week, and on Monday, the 27th, the friends of Peace will give a grand soiree in the largest hall that can be obtained in Paris. The bulk of the party will return to London on Tuesday the 28th; but arrangements will be made for those who may wish to remain a few days longer in Paris, to return to London by any train within three weeks, without extra charge."

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Deaths. Rows include June 2 (29), June 9 (121), June 16 (145), June 23 (152), June 30 (286), July 7 (317), July 14 (434), July 21 (714), July 28 (692), Aug. 4 (672), Aug. 11 (423), Aug. 18 (389), Total (4,429).

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IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

General Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. By the steamer Hibernia, which arrived at Boston on Thursday last, European dates one week later have been received.

From England, we learn that the session of Parliament closed on the first day of August. The Queen has gone to visit Ireland. The cholera is rather on the increase. During the week previous to the steamer's sailing there were 793 deaths from cholera in London; for the two days previous, the deaths were 114 and 119.

In France, nothing of special importance is transpiring. The President had been on a tour to the south, but was expected to return to Paris in time to attend a grand review of the army on the 15th of August. There seems every prospect of a most abundant harvest throughout France.

At Rome, things remain as at last advices. The French have restored the government of the Pope, but the Pope himself does not seem inclined to return to the Vatican on the conditions proposed.

The struggle between the Hungarians and the Austrians is still going on. The Hungarians continue successful. They have defeated and outmaneuvered the enemy, placed the Austrians in peril, and cut off the Russians from the base of operations.

Advices from Constantinople state that an army of 80,000 men is ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier to protect the Turkish territory and to disarm any who may be driven across the frontier.

A traveler from St. Petersburg, Russia, states that a conspiracy has been discovered in that capital, and that the Privy Councillor Piotrov Zinsk was at the head of it; 280 persons had been arrested. Gens. d'armes, with warrants of arrest, have been sent to Moscow and other places.

The ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, died, after intense suffering, on the 28th of July. His body was embalmed, and placed in the cathedral, to await the arrival of a steamer appointed to take his remains to Genoa.

considered of the utmost importance and consequence, their religious laws strictly enforcing decent and proper interment. As in this instance no real offense was given by the Israelites, the crime resting upon the rioters is still more increased. [Tribune.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ABOUT PEAT. A discovery has been made in Ireland which is likely to be more important than the discovery of gold in California will be to the United States of America.

The interest of this discovery was derived from the fact that Lord Ashley bore testimony to the integrity of the peat—a Mr. Owen. It is a discovery which, if it be truly represented, must open in the United Kingdom mines of wealth worth a thousand Californias—mines of wealth having these extraordinary properties, that all the cost of exploring them will be clear gain to the people, while the place from which the treasure is to be withdrawn will be enriched by its removal.

Loss of a Mail Steamer.—The mail steamer Kestrel, one of the fine new steamers recently built in Scotland, for the purpose of carrying the mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, was lost at St. John's, N. F., in a thick fog, on Sunday night, the 22d ult.

A NEW QUESTION FOR THE JUDGES.—A gentleman has commenced a suit for assault and battery and false imprisonment against the proprietors of one of the opposition evening boats, between New-York and Albany. The facts are as follows:—The boat advertised to carry passengers for 25 cents to Albany, and land at intermediate places.

AN AFFLICTED PLACE.—The Pittsburg Gazette of the 17th, says: There were 38 cases of Cholera in Birmingham yesterday. The greatest consternation prevails. Whole families have been carried off, and a great number of the inhabitants are leaving the town.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—The following cause of death was reported at the interment office, Boston. It appears that some days ago, a boy named Joseph Kennedy, six years of age, while sitting in the kitchen at home, received a severe shock of fright from a cat, which had been shut out, suddenly leaping through a pane of glass into the room, shivering the glass. The boy immediately sickened and died, and, as the physician pronounced, solely from the effects of the shock.

TRAVEL CHEAPENED.—A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press gives the following to show the great difference in the present expense of travel compared with what it was 12 years since. In 1837, the fare from Chicago to Troy was \$74 50.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—This excellent institution, which is now in successful operation in the new building in East Thirtieth Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, N. Y., has had its resources largely drawn upon by the number of children made parentless and helpless by the cholera. There are at present, besides 20 adults, 70 orphan children enjoying the benefits of this home. Among them are seven or eight entire families of from two to six each. These orphans are adopted into Christian families when good opportunities present, and their prospects for the future are sometimes made very flattering.

ACCIDENT ON THE SABBATH.—Levi Cook, a colored laborer, was killed, and three white plasterers were badly wounded, while engaged in plastering the interior of a brick house in Camden, N. J., on Saturday afternoon. This accident was caused by the prostration of the building, owing to the bad construction of the foundation.

SUMMARY. The ship Sheridan, Capt. Cornish, which arrived at Quarantine last week from Liverpool, lost on the voyage 31 of her steerage passengers and seamen by Cholera. The Cholera broke out among the crew on the 7th of August. For the first eight days, from 8 to 10 new cases and from 3 to 5 deaths occurred daily. For eight days in succession, out of 22 seamen, only 4 could be mustered on a watch; 80 cases and 81 deaths have occurred since the ship sailed.

The Southern Christian Advocate says that Rev. Dr. Bascom, a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is recovering from an attack of Cholera, which lasted twenty-one days, and during which he was twice supposed to be beyond recovery. On the 30th of July he was able to walk about his chamber, but is so much prostrated that his physicians have prohibited him any mental labor.

The company formed in Boston for the purpose of raising the relics of the British brig Plummer, are likely to be successful. They have been to work but a short time, and have already obtained quite an amount of specie, together with sundry other valuable articles. The Plummer was lost near Point Lepreaux, during the last war with Great Britain, and contained specie to the amount of \$175,000, for the purpose of paying off soldiers.

Since the Camden and Amboy, and Philadelphia and New Brunswick Railroads have been used, now seventeen years, more than 5,000,000 passengers have been transported upon them. During that time the deaths from collisions or the cars running off the track have not exceeded ten, and the injuries to persons who did not die in consequence thereof, have not exceeded fifty.

The body of a little son of Mr. Washington Alexander, of Woodstock, Va., was found recently in the woods within a few miles of his house, having starved to death. By the side of the emaciated remains of the little sufferer, was found, also dead, a faithful dog which had accompanied him in his wanderings.

Lydia Allen, sister of the late gallant Commodore McDonough, died in the Almshouse of Newcastle county, Del., on the 31st ult., of Cholera. She was a native of that county, and had been confined in the Almshouse during a period of more than twenty years, as a lunatic.

Counterfeit 5s on the New Haven Bank—a very close imitation of the genuine—have made their appearance. Vignette, a spread eagle, ships, &c., a miniature picture of the "first Sabbath in Quinpiack" on the right end. In the counterfeit the head of the eagle is quite indistinct, while in the genuine it is plain. The ship, too, on the left of the eagle, is faint in the counterfeit. Those which we have seen were dated Oct. 4, 1847, as are also a large portion of the genuine fives.

Nine States hold their elections the present month; Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, Missouri, and North Carolina, and Rhode Island, to fill vacancies in Congress; Missouri is to elect the Legislature which will decide as to Col. Benton's return to the Senate.

Mrs. Ann Northrop, upwards of 80 years of age, a few days since walked from her residence in Milford, Ct., to the house of a friend in Humphreysville, and returned again the same day, having walked a distance of twenty-six miles, besides knitting, during her visit to the "Vile," two or three inches in length of a stocking!

Mr. R. Hunt, at the Royal Institution, London, states that a friend of his has succeeded in obtaining a minute though weighable portion of gold from a quantity of the petals of the blue violet.

A female college is about to be established in Cincinnati. The Gazette says that a large and beautiful edifice has been erected for the purpose on Pleasant Hill, a most delightful and healthy position.

A lad, son of Rev. Dr. Dwight of Portland, about 12 years of age, had his thigh broken in two places, and was otherwise injured, at a Sunday-school picnic at North Yarmouth, Me., on Wednesday.

Three little girls were drowned at Boston, Aug. 13. They were tilted from a pile of boards, and fell into the river.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren, accompanied by his son and niece, are at present at Brattleboro, Vermont.

The cholera first made its appearance in Chicago on the 28th of April. The total number of deaths up to August 7, was 300—averaging over 17 per day.

General Avezzana, the late Minister of War at Rome, has arrived in New York. Preparations are making by the Italians to give to the patriotic General a national banquet.

The Lake Superior News, of Aug. 6, gives the following as the amount of copper shipped from that port this season: "Chiff Mine, 424 tons, 1,224 lbs.; Copper Falls, 100 tons, 939 lbs.; Lac La Belle, 11 tons, 89 lbs.; Minnesota Co, 10 tons, 1,140 lbs.

A late fire in Cleveland destroyed a costly Episcopal Church, called St. Paul's, three dwellings, and two barns. The ravages of the fire were permitted to extend by the firemen getting into several quarters, and stopping their apparatus to settle them.

A block of granite was lately blown out at the Dartmoor works, in England, the length of which was 30 feet, breadth 23 feet, height 24 feet; cubical contents 16,560 feet, and it weighs no less than 1380 tons.

The Banffshire Journal mentions a lad of thirteen, named John Livingstone, of Sunderland, as preaching sermons, and conducting a regular service, and states that he preached his first sermon at 46 years of age.

New York Markets—Monday, Aug. 20. Ashes—Steady at \$6 for both kinds. Flour and Meal—Flour has advanced within a week; common State and mixed Western sells at 4 1/4 to 5 1/2; pure Genesee 5 50 to 5 60. Meal is scarce; Jersey sold for 3 1/2 to 3 7/8. Bye Flour 3 1/2 to 3 3/4.

DEED. In Hartsville, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 9th, Wm. HANSEN CORNWELL, mother of Eld. Hiram Cornwell, in the 82d year of her age. This mother-in-law for such she was—a member of the First-day Baptist Church in Hartsville, and has no doubt exchanged a world of suffering for one of joy and peace. In this life she was most deeply afflicted, not having been able to walk for the last thirty years, and having been wholly bereft of her eyesight for more than thirty-five years. Yet all this she bore with true Christian patience. "Blessed" indeed are such dead "as die in the Lord."

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Fund of said Society:—

Geo. B. Utter acknowledges the receipt of the following sums on old accounts of the Sabbath Recorder, or accounts previous to the close of vol. 5:—

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Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society. President—LUIGI CRANDALL, of Plainfield, N. J. Vice Pres.—NATHAN V. HULL, of Alfred, N. Y. J. A. LANGWORTHY, of Genesee, N. Y. J. B. MAXSON, of Stephentown, N. Y. Cor. Sec.—GEORGE B. UTTER, of New York. Treas.—THOMAS B. STILLMAN, of New York. Trustees.—BENEDIOT W. ROGERS, Williamsburg, L. I. (GEORGE GREENMAN, of Myrtle, Ct. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, of Plainfield, N. J. WM. M. ROGERS, of Brooklyn, L. I. ISAAC D. TITSWORTH, of Btlish, N. Y.)

Our Anniversaries. The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will hold its Seventh Anniversary with the First Church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the first day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M. A special meeting will be appointed to preach a Missionary Discourse at the opening of the session.

The American Sabbath Tract Society will hold its Sixth Anniversary with the First Church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the second day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mail Line between Boston and New York. REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK. AND NEW YORK AND FALL RIVER, by the splendid and superior steamers BAY STATE and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound, and the coast of the Fall River and Old Colony Railroad, a distance of 53 miles, to Boston only, Leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 6 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M. or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. These steamers were built expressly for the route, and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound. The accommodations for passengers are commodious, and the fare is as low as any other line operating between Boston and New York, passengers are enabled to arrive in ample time for the morning lines of steamboats and railroads running to various points from these cities. The C. VANDEBILT will leave New York on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. For passage, berths, stations, and freight, apply to the agents on the wharf, and at the office, 10 Battery-place.

NEW-YORK, ELIZABETHTOWN, SOMERVILLE, EASTON. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1849.

THE extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White House, 10 miles, is completed, reducing the staging between Easton and the terminus of the Road to 25 miles. PASSENGER TRAINS UP—Leave New York by Pier No. 1 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.; Leave New York by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. PASSENGER TRAINS DOWN—Leave Easton at 8 o'clock A. M. and 10 P. M.; Leave Somerville at 5 40 A. M. and 1 50 P. M.; Somerville at 5 55 A. M. and 2 5 P. M.; Bound Brook at 6 50 A. M. and 3 4 P. M.; Plainfield at 6 55 A. M. and 3 45 P. M.; Westfield at 7 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.; Newark at 7 40 A. M. and 3 35 P. M. The freight train will leave New York at 4 o'clock A. M. and return to White House at 3 1/2 P. M. Somerville at 4 A. M., Elizabethtown, by steamboat, at 7 A. M. RETURNING—Will leave New York, by steamboat, Pier No. 1 North River, at 1 P. M. Passengers for Easton, Willshire, Albany, Manahatt, and for Flemington, Clinton, Jacksonville, &c., N. J., will take the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 14, 1849.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York:—Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick G. Jewett; A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher Morgan; A Controller, in the place of Washington Hunt; A State Treasurer, in the place of Alvah Hunt; An Attorney General, in the place of Ambrose L. Jordan; A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Chas. B. Stuart; A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Nelson J. Beach; An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Isaac N. Comstock; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Samuel Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; Also, a Senator for the Third Senate District, in the place of William Hall; Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, in the place of John L. Lawrence; Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, in the place of Samuel F. B. M. Jones; Also, a Senator of the Sixth Senate District, in the place of William Samuel Johnson; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. The following officers are also to be elected for said City and County: A Sheriff, in the place of John V. Westervelt; A City and County Clerk, in the place of James Conner; and A Coroner, in the place of William A. Walters; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. The Electors throughout the State are hereby notified that the Electors should meet at the County Seats, on the first day of August next, to organize the County Officers, and to establish Free Schools, in conformity with the provisions of the Act in that behalf made, passed March 26, 1849. (Year respectively.)

CHIEF CLERK OF THE SENATE, Secretary of State, Albany, July 14, 1849. The above is published pursuant to the laws of this State in such case made, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act in that behalf made, passed March 26, 1849. JOHN T. V. WESTERVELT, Chief Clerk of the Senate.

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Miscellaneous

GOLD DIGGING, &c.

The recent arrival from California brought lots of letters, extracts from which are here presented in all the papers. We copy a few paragraphs from the Tribune, as samples.

From a Letter of J. J. G.

Almost every adventurer is disappointed, upon his arrival at the "diggins," to learn that to dig is to dig. There is gold enough among the tributaries of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, but multitudes bave thrown up the pick-axe in disgust, for labor is irksome and the heat intolerable. Fevers of various forms prevail upon all the rivers and streams. I would advise those who embark for California with the intention of mining, to come provided with sine liver's man, and each life a temperate one. Good teams are worth from \$600 to \$1,000, at Sutter's, and transportation to the mines, from 60 to 70 cents per lb. Flour worth \$4 to \$6 per bbl. here. Fresh beef 15 cents per lb. Prime Pork \$14 per bbl. Prices of articles of subsistence at the mines are about double the prices here. Lots in this city (San Francisco), are selling at \$500 per foot; ground rents are enormous, and a house as large as one of those diminutive edifices erected in the States for the purpose of smoking hams for one farm house, will rent from \$500 to \$600 per month. Cargoes are discharged and landed for \$10 a ton. A single trunk containing a year's provision for the use of one man, and refused. San Francisco is the Paradise of gamblers; hundreds of thousands are staked and lost and won every day.

From a Letter of J. H. K.

Statements have gone to the States, ere this, confirming the rumors rife on my leaving New York, of the richness of the mines and their exhaustless resources; but from my short experience I cannot add my conviction to those wild and exaggerated reports. Undoubtedly there are immense resources of gold in the valley and tributaries of the San Joaquin (San Waken) and Sacramento, but it requires the most severe labor to extract any large quantity. Much, too, depends upon luck. A man may stumble on a mass sufficient to enrich him for life; but these cases are of very rare occurrence, and the general average of miners is half an ounce per day for each man.

Villages are springing up in every part of the mines, and gambling and trading constitute the business. The Americans are becoming very jealous of the foreigners working the mines, and you will undoubtedly hear of serious difficulties between them. The mines to a new comer present a scene of busy life, of which the world has never before offered a parallel. Such a motley group was never before congregated. Casting aside all distinctions, each individual applies every energy to the task, upheaves the stones and soil, seeming to enjoy the labor which has ever been considered repulsive and degrading. You may see the pale and cadaverous clerk of our cities, toiling beside the hardy Western pioneer; the ship captain and common sailor; army officers and common soldiers; professional bloods and professional Water-st. loafers; the greyaired man, and the juvenile adventurer; the Southern slave-holder beside the swarthy African, now his equal; the scholar and law expounder, beside the wild and naked savage; the representative of every South American nation on the Pacific coast; the repulsive Mexican Peon, and the demi-savage of the Sandwich Islands—all congregated here to worship one common god, G.O.D. To such as believe that the Creator designed man for nobler aims, for a more exalted purpose than that of a mere gold-getting animal, this world's convention of gold worshipers furnishes profitable food for contemplation—to reflect upon the causes which have conspired to tear men from their homes, friends, and the industrial pursuits of life, to plunge into this steeple-chase for gold, to the sacrifice of every comfort of social life, the jeopardy of health, and the banishment from all the endearing associations which render life desirable or even tolerable.

San Francisco is a God-forsaken place, nearly given over to gamblers, professional idlers and tipplers. They seem "a band of outcasts, met in brotherhood of woe." Daily arrivals of fancy and sporting men, pugilists, genteel loafers and abandoned women from the States, are rapidly swelling their ranks.

DANIEL BOON'S COURTSHIP.

In the immediate neighborhood of his father's new settlement, on the River Yadin, another adventurer, named Bryan, soon made his appearance, and planted himself upon a beautiful spot, washed on one side by a lovely mountain stream, near which had been the favorite hunting ground of the young sportsman. One certain evening, Boon engaged a friend to meet him at that spot, for the purpose of "fire hunt." In this sport, one of the parties usually rides through the forest, with a pine torch borne on high, which shedding a glaring light through the gloomy precincts, so dazzles the eyes of the deer, that the other party, who is on foot, shoots the game between the eyes, while the bewildered animal is staring at the blaze. Boon's companion was to bear the torch, and accordingly appeared on the field, and commenced the usual round. They had not proceeded far, when Boon gave the concerted signal to keep the light stationary. The horseman obeyed, and waited in momentary expectation of hearing the sharp and fatal report of his friend's rifle. Not hearing it, however, he turned his horse to ascertain the cause of the unwanted delay, when he saw his friend drop his rifle, and set off in pursuit of some shadowy object, over bush and briar, fence and field.

When Boon gave the signal to his friend, he indeed saw the flame of the torch reflected by a pair of brilliant eyes, and he immediately cocked his gun and brought it to his eye; but instead of standing stooped at the light, to be shot at, the supposed animal wrenched precipitately and fled. During this unusual movement, Boon caught a glimpse of the flowing folds of a petticoat, dropped his rifle, and made chase after his game. So intense had been his interest in the pursuit, that he was little less surprised than his new neighbor, Mr. Bryan, when he found himself standing in the doorway, having driven the object of his chase into the paternal arms.

Boon's embarrassment and surprise may easily be imagined, when he saw the consternation of her father, and the panting terror of his beautiful daughter, who had scarcely turned her sixteenth summer, and whose lustrous ringlets were flying about her face, neck, and palpitating bosom, in the richest contrast of light and shade.

Strange as it may appear in our hearty backwoodsman, he became agitated in his turn; with all the stern and rugged qualities of his nature, he was taken captive by a maiden's charms. And what was no less strange, the blushing Hope, who had run into her father's arms, declaring that she was pursued by a panther, now perceived that he was not such a frightful animal as her first impression in the dark had led her to suppose.

Indeed, Boon was at that time just in the first flush of youthful vigor, his person straight, and well-proportioned, and the whole appearance of the man presenting such a hero to the eye of the unsophisticated girl, as her imagination was likely to create in that remote and secluded scene; in short, they loved naturally, and Miss Rebecca Bryan, in a very short time, became Mrs. Boon.

VIGOROUS RACE.

Within the limits of the Hudson Bay Company, there resides a class of men who ground down by the tyranny of that huge monopoly, seek to place themselves under the protection of the United States. These men are usually known as the Red River half-breeds. They are generally speaking of mixed Indian, English, Scotch or French blood. Brought up from earliest youth to feel that their subsistence will depend upon their skill as horsemen and hunters, they accustom themselves to every exercise and privation which can tend to harden their muscles and prepare them for their vocation. As a matter of course, the whole body of these hunters are capital horsemen, and amazingly expert in the use of fire-arms. Depending entirely upon the Hudson Bay Company for ammunition and arms, they must submit to any and all the arbitrary rules imposed upon them, and they are heartily tired of these exactions.

Twice each year, these hunters, four or five hundred in number, start for the American territories, after the buffalo, with from a thousand to twelve hundred carts, drawn by horses or oxen, which are driven by the women and children. The men are governed by fixed rules while at the hunt, which must not be infringed upon severe penalties. They all leave the camp together, with the exception of a few who are left as a guard, and when a cerne or surround of buffalo has taken place, the women and children are sent for to assist in butchering, and drying the meat of the slain animals. Each cart will contain the pemican (or dried meat, pounded and melted tallow poured over it), of ten buffaloes; so that the slaughter of these animals may be estimated at upward of twenty thousand annually. The meat thus prepared is purchased at a small price by the Hudson Bay Company, and is used to provision the inland trading posts. Attempt has on one occasion been made to prevent the incursions of these people within our boundaries, but without effect. Many of these mixed bloods desire now to remove to Pembina, which is on the American side of the line, and settle there, if permission can be obtained from our government. They would constitute a formidable and efficient defense to our northern frontier in case of Indian disturbances, as they are much feared by all the different tribes. The British settlement at Red River in the vicinity of Fort Gary numbers about five thousand souls.

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Some recent experiments in wheat and flour go to prove that both contain water, and that the quantity is more in cold countries than in warm. In Alsace, from 16 to 20 per cent. In England, from 14 to 17 per cent. In the United States, from 12 to 14 per cent. In Africa and Sicily, from 9 to 11 per cent. This accounts for the fact that the same weight of Southern flour yields more bread than the Northern. English wheat yields 13 pounds more to the quarter than the Scotch. Alabama flour, it is said, yields 20 per cent. more than Cincinnati. And in general, American flour, according to the authority of one of the most extensive London bakers, absorbs 8 or 10 per cent. more of its own weight of water, in being made into bread than the English. The warmer the country the more is the water dried out of the grain before it ripens, and hence when made into bread, it absorbs more water again, and is therefore more valuable. Professor Beck has written a report to the Patent Office, in which he shows that the presence of water unites these articles for preservation. The books of a single inspector in New-York city showed that in 1847 he inspected 218,579 barrels sour and musty flour. In his opinion the loss on these was \$250,000. Every year the total loss in the United States from moisture in wheat and flour, is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000! To remedy this great evil, the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried before being stored in a good granary. Kiln drying is preferable. The mode of ascertaining the amount of water is this: Take a small sample, say 5 ounces, and weigh it carefully. Put it in a dry vessel, which should be heated by boiling water. After six or seven hours weigh it carefully, until it loses no more weight. Its loss of weight shows the original amount of water.

BEAUTIES OF GOLD HUNTING.—A gold digger on the Sacramento writes to his friends, June 4, 1849, a letter, part of which was communicated to the Tribune, from which we extract the following:—"I enjoy excellent health, and weigh more than I ever did before, though I never did such hard day's work as since I have been in California—taking, for instance, on one's back 60 lbs., and travelling over hills hundreds of feet high, and so steep that the traveler has to crawl on hands and feet, the thermometer being 98° to 100°. We went fifteen miles a day. Our diet is substantial—cakes of butter and baked in fat pork; grease and salt pork, which relishes very well here after a hard day's work, though I would not have looked at it at home. Pork costs \$1 75 per lb., sugar 50c., flour 35c., beans 40c., rice 40c., pilot bread \$1. But a man will not starve in these diggings; if he will but work, or take his pan, fill it with earth, and wash it out, he can get bread and necessities to sustain life."

"LIVE THEM DOWN."

Brother, art thou poor and lowly,
Toiling, drudging, day by day,
Journeying painfully and slowly
On thy dark and desert way?
Pause not; though the proud ones frown;
Shrink not, fear not; live them down!
Though to Vice thou shalt not pander,
Thought to Virtue thou shalt lean,
Yet thou shalt escape not Slander—
Jibe and lie thy soul must feel.
Jest of witling, curse of clown,
Heed not either; live them down!

A FRIENDLESS WOMAN.

The following account of an unfortunate and friendless German woman, is given by St. Louis papers of a recent date:—

At the quarantine ground there is a pitiable, yet curious case of insanity, and one which demands the interference of some one. The person alluded to is a woman, apparently about 30 years of age. She goes by the name of Catharine, and when she can be kept still long enough to say anything rational, gives her name as Catharine Weber. We have made several efforts to gather her history from her, but have always failed, possibly because we have had to use an interpreter, and she talks rapidly, and frequently incoherently. The most rational story is, that she is from Germany, a sister of Adam Weber, a watchmaker, who, she says, left her in the mountains of Pennsylvania. She is a harmless creature and might be said to be more idiotic than crazy. She roams over all the ground, visiting the sick, and seems to have a very correct idea of those who are going to die. A few minutes before death occurs, she is there, stands by them, and when they die she is very officious in closing their eyes, laying their bodies out and fixing their limbs in proper position. This done, she goes out and from the shrubs she weaves a wreath, which she insists upon being placed on the corpse. She sees it placed in the coffin, and is particularly captious and nice to see that the lid is fitted down right: then follows to the grave as chief mourner. At the grave she has another wreath to lay on the coffin; this deposited (and the men all yield to her fascies,) she waits until the grave is filled, and then for a full hour she stands on or by the grave chanting hymns and songs. She sings with a good clear voice. She is up nearly all hours of the night and day; and whenever a boat arrives or departs, she stands upon the river bank chanting her songs. She is mild, always engaged in some work, either sweeping the ground or making tea or something for the sick.

ENVELOPES.

Under the cheap postage system, envelopes have become things of common use. The North American gives an account of the process through which the paper passes before it is converted into its destined form. The daily manufacture in one establishment at Philadelphia is said to be immense. The process is as follows:—

A pile of paper is first laid under the cutting press, and the flat forms of the envelope are cut out at once. These are then taken to the folding machine, which is one of the most singularly constructed and beautiful pieces of mechanism we have ever seen. It requires but one person to feed it, and performs all the rest of the operations itself; for the paper being placed in a fixed position, is seized by nippers and drawn forward to a bed, where it is held firmly by an overhanging plate of metal, which covers just so much as marks the size intended to be made, leaving the parts to be folded over loose. The sides are then, by means of plates advancing towards each other, folded over, and as they retire, a roller covered with gum, passes under the surface of a double curved piece of brass, which instantly falls upon the paper, and as it rises, another plate turns over the outside fold, while, at the same time, a roller presses on it, and causes adhesion. This being done, the bed on which the envelope rests falls to an inclined position; and, being caught between rollers, the finished article is passed through a trough into a receiving basket. The only remaining labor is to gather the envelopes up and sort them into packages of twenty-five each. The whole is done with great rapidity, and so various and contrary are the motions of the machine, that it appears almost to be, in some degree, sentient.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBAT.

Capt. Rockfort of the British and Irish Company's screw vessel "Rose," arrived in Dublin on Monday night, from London, and reported having on his passage fallen in with a whale of huge dimensions, on Sunday morning at two o'clock, seven miles S. W. of the Lizard. The monster of the deep was suffering severely at the time in an encounter with two well-known enemies of his tribe—a sword-fish and a tresher. These formidable creatures generally go together through the waters, and are reputed to be joined in a league of unrelenting enmity against the cetaceous animals. Captain Rockfort and his crew saw the combat for about three-quarters of an hour; but being obliged to continue their voyage homewards, they had to forego the pleasure of witnessing the struggle to its close, and of taking in tow to Dublin the body of the vanquished whale, for of its being eventually worsted in the affray there was no doubt. The sword-fish was seen once driving his tremendous weapon into the belly of his victim, the other turned on his side in agony. The tresher fastened on his back, and gave him terrific blows, which were heard at a distance with great distinctness. The latter not having any power to strike in the water, it was the instinctive policy of the sword-fish to make an attack from below, thus causing the whale to rise above the surface, which he did at times to a remarkable height; the other assailant, which was about twenty feet long, then dealt out his blows unparingly, with all the force of his lengthy frame. Between them, their victim must have suffered extremely; he spouted blood to an enormous height, and crimsoned the sea all around to a considerable distance. Being within two hundred yards of the ship, towards which the whale appeared to make for protection, the combat was clearly visible to all on board, who regretted it was not permitted to wait the issue, and carry off the prize. [Dublin Evening Mail.]

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A few days since, says the Albany Express, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of this city, embarked on board one of our North River steamers, of the night line, for New York. Before leaving home, his physician, Dr. Hun, gave him a specific for the cholera. In the course of the evening, our divine was introduced to the Captain of the steamer as Dr. Kennedy, of Albany, and very naturally, was taken by him to be a physician. The passengers retired to their berths and were resting as comfortably as travelers generally do on board of steamboats, when Dr. Kennedy was awakened by the Captain, who informed him that one of the passengers was very ill with the cholera, and that he did not know of any physician on board but himself. The Dr. replied that he was not a physician, but a clergyman—he remembering his cholera specific, he immediately dressed himself and proceeded to the state-room of the sick man. He administered his remedy, and by assiduous rubbing, with the application of hot brandy, succeeded, after a while, in restoring the circulation and relieving his patient, who was well enough when the boat arrived at New York to go on shore. The gentleman, thus fortunately cured, was Robert Dunlop, Esq., the wealthy brewer of Water-vliet, and on his return to Albany, he called upon Dr. K., thanked him for his attention, which he had assured him had saved his life, and presented him with a "fee" of \$250.

WAR AMONG THE BIRDS.—A large owl was recently captured by Mr. William King, of Rochester, N. Y., in a most singular manner. The window of one of the rooms of his house was open, and a small child was in bed alone in the room, just before dark. The child beginning to cry, some one went into the room to quiet it, and discovered the owl standing on one of the bed-posts; and in and near the window were a considerable number of robins and other small birds, which had evidently driven his owlsip into his present confinement, and were guarding the window to prevent the escape of their enemy. Mr. King was called, and having shut the window, went into the room and caught and caged the bird, which he still has in his possession.

A LONG SPEAKING-TRUMPET.—Mr. Wistlaw, a Civil Engineer, at London, has just made a gutta-percha speaking-trumpet, three-quarters of a mile long. Mr. Wistlaw has given the name of telokouphonon to his new instrument. By speaking in a very low tone at one end of it, the voice is heard in a loud tone at the other extremity. Thus a conversation may be kept up between two persons at a great distance from each other, without its being heard by intermediate people. To call the attention of the one with whom the conversation is to be held, a whistle is introduced at the end of the instrument, and the sound in passing through the tube acquires the power of a trombone. At the last session of the British Association, Mr. Wistlaw presented the Society with a Telokouphonon ninety feet long.

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.—The Savannah Republican notices the death of Laurania Thower, who died in Scriven county, aged, as near as known, one hundred and thirty-three years! She removed from Virginia to Georgia before the revolutionary war. All her children were born before the revolution. Her youngest daughter is between seventy and eighty years old. She has grandchildren quite aged, and great-grandchildren over thirty. She always enjoyed good health; her sight was perfect until within a few years, and her mind and memory good. She must have been the oldest woman in the world.

BURKE DEFEATED.—Burke arose in the House with some papers in his hand, upon which he intended to make a motion, when a rough-hewn member started up and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I hope the honorable member does not intend to read that large bundle of papers, and to bore us with a long speech in the bargain." Mr. Burke was so suffocated with rage as to lose all utterance, and absolutely ran out of the house; upon which George Selwyn remarked, it was the only time he had seen the fable realized—"A lion put to flight by the braying of an ass."

"IN THE MIDD OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH."
—Two young ladies of Brooklyn, L. I., beautiful and accomplished—Mary Louise and Virginia Star, one 19 and the other 21 years of age—were engaged to be married on Monday last. On the Saturday night previous, both went to Hoboken, and there imprudently partook of ice cream, and strawberries, and other fruits. The hour appointed for the wedding found them cold in death, with the bridal garments for a winding sheet.

FORCE OF INTERMEDIATE HABITS.—The Brooklyn Eagle mentions the case of an intemperate man, residing near the corner of Jackson and Navy streets, who on Sunday morning awoke from a debauch, with a burning desire for more "liquor." His wife had only six cents, out of which the poor woman had purchased a head of cabbage for the family dinner. In her temporary absence he seized it, under the plea that his wife had erred in purchasing it, obtained from the grocer who sold it the price paid for it, with which he fed his debasing appetite, leaving his family without their meal. Such is intemperance.

AN INCIDENT.—The Boston Transcript of the 31st ult., gives the following incident, and one that we fear is by no means uncommon:—"An Irishman in a state of 'intensified ebriety' was found in Congress street this afternoon. He was so helplessly tipsy, that several pails of water were emptied on him before he gave any sign of animation. In his pocket was found a document which has been placed in our hands. It is a bona fide certificate from Father Mathew, of an administration of the temperance pledge. It bears date this very day, and is numbered 5,720,288.

Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, in a case where the father of an illegitimate child instituted a suit to recover possession of the same from its grandfather, who had charge of him for some time, decided against the claim of the parent, and that the grandfather, by reason of his care of the boy for a period of nine years, had the best claim to him.

DO KINGBIRDS EAT WORKING BEES?—The kingbird has been regarded as one of the greatest enemies of the apiarian, in some situations, from the fact, that it is a devourer of bees. Wilson, the ornithologist, suggested that the bird only picked out the drones, and never injured the working bees. Some close observers have come to the same conclusion. One writer states that to test the matter, he killed a number of the birds, and though he found many drones in their gizzards, he could find no working bees in them. What has been the observation of others?

UTILITY OF NETTLES.—The Medical Times says it is a singular fact, that steel dipped in the juice of the nettle becomes flexible. Dr. Thompson, who has made the medical properties of our wild plants his peculiar study, states that lint dipped in nettle juice and put up the nostril, has been known to stay the bleeding of the nose, when all other remedies have failed—and adds, that fourteen or fifteen of the seeds ground into powder, and taken daily, will cure the swelling in the neck, known by the name of goitre, without in any way injuring the general habits.

BONES FOR MANURE.—Place the bones together in a heap, and moisten them with ashes and water, covering closely with muck, manure, or common garden mould. If this be done in a warm room, or in the open air in summer, or in the centre of a bed of horse or other fermenting manure, they will soon dissolve, and be in a fit state for application to the crops after mixing with mould, so as to absorb their moisture.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate states that, recently, fire was discovered issuing from the ground, in the lower part of that town, and that for the space of twenty or thirty feet square, it appeared to be in a state of entire combustion. A sulphurous smell arose from it, and water, though freely applied, did not extinguish it. Ashes were at last used with success, but subsequent examination showed very little, if any, trace on the ground of the action of the fire.

VARIETY.

In England they grow grass on the line of railways to prevent the dust rising on the passage of the cars. A London journal announces that hay-making was in full operation on the line between Exeter and Crediton. We understand that the reason this protection from dust is not resorted to in America is, that the roads are so imperfectly constructed that it is necessary to keep men daily traversing the line, whereby the grass is killed.

One of the most comical sights to superior beings, must be to see two human creatures, with elaborate speech and gesture, making each other exquisitely uncomfortable from civility; the one pressing what he is most anxious the other should not accept, and the other accepting only from the fear of giving offense by refusal.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "The way English ladies live in the open air, the daily fatigue they endure, and the pleasure they find in it, would astonish some of the delicate dames near you; not more, however, than the healthy feelings and good looks they reap from it would."

Lately in Edinburgh, a barouche, containing a tipsy party, driven by a tipsy driver, came against a tipsy man and knocked him over. One of the wheels of the vehicle went over one of the man's legs, and snapped it asunder. Luckily the leg was a wooden one, so that its owner was entirely free from pain.

Owls are not only harmless, but they are of infinite service to mankind. Hunting chiefly by night, when almost all young birds are safe in their resting places, they prey principally, if not entirely, on mice and rats, which are then abroad in all directions plundering the farmer's produce.

A country divine, who was opposed to the use of violins in church, having been overruled by his flock, commenced the services of the Sunday following with, "You may fiddle and sing the first three verses of the 40th Psalm."

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the result of a squirrel hunt lately by eight gentlemen, four on a side. They were gone but a few hours over a day, and returned with four hundred and thirty-four heads of the animals.

It is said that a celebrated English duchess, on being told that she must be bled or she would die, assumed the usual prerogative of her sex, and replied, "I won't be bled; and I won't die; and she did not!"

An eminent and witty prelate was once asked if he did not think that such an one followed his conscience. "Yes, (said his Grace,) I think he does follow it, as a man does a horse in a gig; he drives it first!"

Wire-work is often being successfully substituted for wood laths in the ceilings of houses and public buildings. The wire is either galvanized or immersed in a chemical preparation, which prevents it from corroding.

Mr. Gough tells a story of a tavern keeper by the name of A. S. Camp. The painter, in painting his sign, left out the points, so that it read, Tavern kept by A. S. Camp.

Sylvester Robinson, of East Haven, Ct., died very suddenly on Thursday last. He dropped dead near his barn. Verdict of coroner's jury: "died from intemperance."

A grey eagle, measuring from wing to wing, 7 feet 5 inches, was shot upon the "Sharp Mountain," a few days ago, by Mr. Isaac Hein, of Albany township, Berks Co., Pa., at a distance of 240 yards.

In a country like England animals increase the laboring and productive powers of man to four and a half times what man could perform alone.

The Postmaster General has been honored with an LL. D. by the College of Burlington.

The Cholera at Cincinnati is said to have attacked the horses and swine, many of which have died of that disease.

DeKuyter Institute.
The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-50, will commence the last Wednesday in August, and continue forty-three consecutive weeks, ending the last Wednesday of June, including a recess of ten days for Christmas and New Year holidays. The Year will be divided into three Terms:
The First, commencing August 29, of 14 weeks.
The Second, commencing October 5, of 15 "
The Third, March 26, of 14 "
Encouraged by the success of the School under its present instructors, the friends of the Institute have made liberal additions to its library, cabinet, and apparatus, thus furnishing ample facilities for illustrating branches taught in the various departments.
The Literary Department is a heretofore unexplored territory. The Institute is now under the supervision of Rev. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., President, assisted by other able instructors. In this Department, special attention is given to the lower English Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics to enter the advanced classes in College.
The Department of Natural Science is conducted by Professor GURDOL B. BATES, LL. D., in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chemistry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest. With it is connected the Department of Agricultural Science.
The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; embracing the study of the best animals, with daily recitations. During the Winter Term, students will be instructed in the constitution of soils and the various modes of testing for their presence.
A course of lectures is given during the Term on Practical Farming, explaining the relation of Geology to Agriculture, the Soil, the Plant, and the Animal, and their various relations, the Rotation of Crops, Feeding Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For further information see Catalogue.
Besides Globes, Maps, &c., for the illustration of Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying power was recently been added to the apparatus.
During the Summer Term, Botany and Geology receive special attention, illustrated by excursions to localities where these sciences may be studied as seen in nature. A Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet is accessible to the students.
The Mathematical Department is under the instruction of OLIVER B. IRISH, Tutor. It embraces thorough instruction in Arithmetic, and the higher pure and practical Mathematics, with field exercises in Engineering and Surveying.
Elocution, embracing Reading, Declamation, General Oratory, and Writing, receives the special attention of a competent teacher.
The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in operation during the Fall Term, and last of the Winter Term. Particular attention to this is solicited from all who intend to teach district schools.
The Female Department is under the care of Miss SUSANNA M. COON, a graduate of Troy Female Seminary, a lady every way competent for this responsible station.
No efforts will be spared to render the young ladies of this Seminary truly accomplished, as well in the social relations of life, as in the substantial branches of learning and the higher departments of education. Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, Italian, German, Drawing, Painting, Music on the Piano, and Vocal Music.

Information.
Good board in private families from \$1 25 to \$1 50. Parents from abroad should furnish their children with very little pocket money, as many temptations may thus be avoided. Those who wish may deposit money with either of the teachers, to be disbursed according to order, without extra charge.
Tuition, to be settled in advance, per term, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Board, from \$1 25 to \$1 50. Musical Chromatic Painting, \$3 00; Oil Painting, \$5 00; Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including Stationery, 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$3 00; Use of Instrument, \$2 00; in Agricultural Chemistry, including Chemicals, Apparatus, fires, &c., (breakage excepted), \$12 00.

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenden for the place at 4 o'clock P. M.
For further information address the President, J. R. Irish, or Professor Gordon Evans, DeKuyter, Madison Co., N. Y.

Life and Health Insurance.
THE EAGLE LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 205 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Cash Capital, all paid in, \$100,000, besides a surplus of \$30,000.
The charter makes the Directors personally responsible if the capital is impaired by return of any portion of it in dividends. The insured incur no responsibility beyond the payment of the premium; nor any liability to have the sum insured reduced, or to make further contributions in case of mortality beyond the estimate. Losses are payable sixty days after proof of death, or immediately, on the occurrence of the death. No risk is taken on any life for a greater amount than five thousand dollars, and no insurances are made on fire or marine risks. Persons insured with this Company may participate in the profits, in which case fifty per cent. is carried to the credit of the insured, and added to the policy, and becomes payable, in addition to the sum insured, at death. Without participation, a very material reduction in the rates. The insured may dispose of their policies to the Company on full and equitable terms, or loans will be made upon them according to their value. Tables are framed for insurances in different forms, so as to meet the circumstances of all persons, whether a policy is desired to provide for the families, or as security for money borrowed. The rates for insurances in any form are as low as those of any responsible Company in this country or in England, and as low, undoubtedly as is consistent with safety to the insured and the stability of the Company. In point of security, liberality in terms and conditions, lowness of rates, and equity of principle, upon which the business is conducted, this institution will compare favorably with any in existence. To the confidence inspired by the providence which has governed its management hitherto, and to the public advantage found in the practice of Life Insurance, the Directors look for a continuance of that patronage which has so long prospered this institution.

ROBERT W. SAVAGE, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary and Actuary.

Any information will be given to persons residing abroad, who may wish to effect an insurance on their lives, by addressing (post-free) B. G. Champlin, 205 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. G. CHAMPLIN, General Agent.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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FAITH AND WORKS.

(Concluded.)

Having thus briefly examined the subject of faith and works, I proceed more minutely to examine the teachings of the Apostle James, to see whether any discrepancy exists between him and his brother Paul.

Paul declares that Abraham was justified by his faith, and James asks if he was not justified by works, and mentions the offering up of Isaac as the justifying act. James also refers to Rahab's reception of the messengers as an act securing justification. Now, it must not be forgotten, that one of the particular acts of faith connected with Abraham's justification, was crediting the prophetic declaration relative to the future birth of Isaac: "He believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness." This act of faith, whereby he was justified, was long before the work of justification mentioned by James—probably not less than thirty-six years. Therefore he was justified by faith; this cannot be denied. And I understand James to refer to the act of offering Isaac, as a declarative justification. Abraham's willingness to return his son to that God who gave him, justified or proved his faith. Thus his faith was made perfect, complete, and demonstrated to all. It was Abraham's faith that produced this justifying act or work. His faith wrought his work, was causative of it. He showed his faith by his works. His refusal to comply with the divine requisition, would have been evidence of his unbelief. The same exposition may be given respecting Rahab. Thus I consider that perfect harmony exists between these two Apostles. And, further, I understand them to take the same view of faith and works, that I have given, viz., faith the antecedent, work the consequent; faith the cause, work the effect. For, adds James, "as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

Says Beza:—

"It is one thing to say, The faith which is without works is dead, and another to say that faith is dead without works, as if faith derived its life and power from works, which is not less absurd than if one should say, that the body is dead without sense and motion, as if sense and motion were the cause of life; when we should say, that this body which is without sense or motion is dead."

Sense and motion being the effect of life, can never be its primeval cause, although, after life exists, they may by their action increase its activity. So works, being the effect of faith, can never be its original cause, although they may by their action, in the perception and investigation of evidence, or in giving habit by their demonstrable production of what faith has already caused, much increase the power of faith.

Not only is the doctrine of justification by faith theologically true, but it is equally so philosophically. The doctrine of justification by faith takes for granted the fact that man is a sinner. Now no after life of holiness can justify the sinner for his former acts of sin. For, however holy one may be, he can never perform more than present duty—no work of supererogation. Therefore, as justification includes pardon of past sin, and as one can never do more than present duty, it follows of necessity that works, however good, or however many their number, can only justify the present moment, and can never justify the past. Mercy, in the form of forgiveness, can only pardon or justify the ungodly. Nor can even repentance, however deep, atone for or justify past transgression. Blot from the memory of man the fact that God will pardon, and the gloom of midnight settles upon our race.

Till God in human flesh I see,
My thoughts no comfort find;
The holy, just, and sacred Three
Are errors to my mind.

But if Immanuel's face appear,
My hope, my joy begin;
His name forbids my shameful fear,
His grace removes my sin.

It is only by faith in the revealed fact, that God will pardon him who believes in Jesus Christ, that the sinner can ever find pardon or justification; and it is only by faith in Jesus Christ, that God has ever promised to pardon or justify. There is no other name given under heaven among men, but that of Jesus Christ, whereby man can be saved. The belief, then, of this revealed fact, not only brings a sense of pardon to the penitent soul, but it is to all intents and purposes the only way that God is pleased to justify the sinner. Not only so, but faith in a pardoning God, and a belief that we are among the pardoned, touches the heart of the penitent with a live coal from the altar of love, kindles the glowing spark into a flame, subdues the selfish passions of the heart, and consecrates the redeemed one to the service of his Redeemer. In all the ardor of warm gratitude, the ransomed ones exclaim, Henceforth we live not unto ourselves, but unto Him who hath loved us, and washed us in his own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God. With her eye on the An-

chor, faith takes her stand by the throne of God, and receives her mandate from Jehovah. As the legate of Heaven, she enunciates the voice of the Almighty; as the subject of the King of kings and Lord of lords, she moves with a power almost omnipotent. With one hand she lays hold of the throne of God; with the other, she draws up humanity to that lofty seat, and by beholding the glory of the Lord, she transforms her subjects into the same image. May such faith be ours.

S. S. GRISWOLD.
HOPKINTON, R. I., July 26, 1849.

The following letter from Father Ventura, a Roman Catholic priest, is worth volumes of the prophetic comments of the European press upon Roman affairs:—

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ROME UPON ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

It is with fearful and bleeding heart that I now address you. Even as I write the French are bombarding Rome, destroying its monuments, raking its people with grapeshot; blood flows freely on every side; ruins are heaped upon ruins, and God alone knows the issue of this lamentable conflict. Some fear that if the French enter Rome by assault the people will be led in their rage to murder the priests and recusers. In such a case, what a glorious victory would the French obtain! What a fine restoration of Papal Sovereignty would she effect! History teaches us, that in general, restorations effected by force are not durable, and that thrones raised upon dead bodies and blood are fated to be overthrown by yet more violent convulsions. Of all the expedients for the restoration of the Pope discussed at Gaeta, they have chosen the most deplorable.

But what most distresses the heart of every Catholic is that this restoration, supposing it to be effected, without firmly establishing the power of the Prince, will wound and perhaps destroy the authority of the Pontiff. The cannon now working destruction in the walls of Rome, is as steadily destroying the Catholic faith in the hearts of the Romans. I have already told you what fearful impressions the "Confetti di Pio Nono mandati a suoi figli" have produced upon the Roman people; what hatred they have excited against the priests. But all this is nothing to the rage which the sight of the French bombs has awakened against the church, even against the Catholic religion. As most of the bombs have fallen in the suburbs, ruining the houses and wounding the families of the poor people, it is particularly those of the suburbs, that portion of the Roman people formerly the most devotedly Catholic, who now curse the Pope and the clergy, in whose name they see these horrors committed.

I am far from believing that Pius IX. wishes these things, or that he even knows of them. I know that he is kept in such a state of isolation, that the truth in these matters cannot reach him; everything is perverted before he receives it. I know that the poor Pope, surrounded by wicked or imbecile men, sentenced as it were to the depths of a citadel, is well nigh a prisoner, and very little master of himself. I know that they take advantage of the feebleness of his character, of the tenderness of his conscience, of his state of nervous excitement, which subjects him to whatever influences or impressions his courtiers please.

But what I know and believe, the Roman people do not know nor believe. The people know only what they see and suffer. They see that the Austrians, with a prelate of the Pope, Monsignor Benini, in the midst of them, ravage the Legations, bombard cities, levy enormous contributions upon the most peaceable citizens, exile and shoot the most ardent patriots, and re-establish every where clerical tyranny. They see that the Pope has launched against the Roman State, as against some wild beast, four great powers, armed with all means of destruction; and they will listen to nothing; they rise against the Pope and the church in that very name, and in defense of those very interests by which the Pope declares his duty to recognize forcibly his temporal power. Mr. Harcourt, in a letter dated Gaeta, writes, "Reason and charity are banished alike from Rome and Gaeta." In those few words we have the history of the last seven months. The excesses of Rome, which no one pretends to justify, although to a certain degree necessary in times of revolution, have been surpassed by the excesses of Gaeta. Not a word of peace, of reason, of pardon. Not a promise to maintain public liberty, such as we had a right to expect from a Pope, and especially from the mouth of Pius IX., has come forth from that rampart of absolutism, that rendezvous of folly and wickedness, combined to smother the sentiment of charity and love in the amiable heart of Pius IX.

I have just read the last address of the Pope to the Cardinals. What impudence! What folly to have put into the mouth of the Holy Father pompous eulogies of Austria and the King of Naples; the greatest enemies of the independence of Italy, whose very name horrifies every Italian! What impudence to have made the Pope say that he himself appealed to the powers to reinstate him on the throne, which he himself abandoned! It was to say, "I intend to wage against my own people that war which the year before I declared I would not wage against Croats and Austrians, the oppressors of Italy." Even the women raise this reproach against him; and now, in witnessing the effects of this savage war of four powers against one little State, in seeing their husbands and children killed and wounded, you cannot conceive the rage of the women, the violent sentiments to which they give way, the cries of fury they vent upon the Pope.

Cardinals, and Priests, en masse. From this you may well conclude that the people have abandoned the churches. They will neither confess, nor communicate, nor assist at mass, nor hear the word of God. One cannot now preach at Rome for want of hearers. No one wishes any thing at the hands of the priests, or any thing priestly.

To me Pius IX. is still and ever the Vicar of Jesus Christ; the head of the visible church; the master, the teacher, the infallible interpreter of the rule of faith and practice. The weakness, the faults even of the man, cannot make me forget in him the high prerogatives of the Pontiff. But can the people comprehend this? Can the people rise to, and abide by these theological distinctions? Alas! To the minds of the people the crimes and cruelties of the man are the crimes and cruelties of the priest; the faults of the king are the faults of the Pope; the infamies of politics, the effects of the doctrines of religion.

My friends endeavor to conceal from me what is said and done in this deplorable scene at Rome. They would spare me the grief which such things must necessarily cause me. But in spite of their care, I learn that the whole youth of Rome, and all men of intelligence, reason thus:—"The Pope means to reign over us by force. He claims for the church, that is, for the priests, the sovereignty which belongs only to the people, and he believes, he says, indeed, that it is his duty to act thus, because we are Catholics, and because Rome is the centre of Catholicism. Very well; what is to hinder us, then, from becoming Protestants if necessary, and then what political right can he have over us? For is it not horrible to think of, that because we are Catholics, and sons of the church, we must be mastered by the church, abjure our rights, receive from the liberality of the priests as a concession, what is due in justice, and be condemned to the lot of the most miserable of people?"

I find these sentiments have become more common than is generally supposed; they have penetrated even into the hearts of the women. Thus twenty years of Apostolic labor which I have endured, to attach the Roman people to the church, are sacrificed in a few days! Behold what I have foreseen and predicted in all my letters, come to pass! And even beyond my worst forebodings! Protestantism is, in fact, now planted among a portion of this good and religious Roman people; and, horrible to tell, this has been brought about by the priests themselves, by the miserable politics into which they have led the Pope. Ah! my dear friend! the idea of a Bishop who rains grape-shot upon his diocese—of a shepherd who cuts the throat of his sheep—of a father who votes his children to death—of a Pope who means to reign, to impose himself upon 3,000,000 of Christians by force—what means to establish his throne upon ruin, coffins, and blood! This idea, I say, is so strange, so contrary to the letter and spirit of the gospel, that there is no conscience which does not revolt at it—no faith that can bear against it—no heart which does not groan at it—no tongue which is not moved by it to cursing, ay! even to blasphemy! Ah! better, a thousand times better, have lost the temporal power, the whole world if necessary, than to have given such a scandal to his people!

Oh! if Pius IX. had been left to himself—had he only been able to act according to the dictates of his own heart. In the first place, he would never have left Rome; or if driven to that he never would have left the Roman States. He would have gone to Bologna, or to Ancona, or Civita Vecchia, where he would have been received as a messenger of heaven. There he would never have rejected the deputation sent by the city of Rome; thence he would never have launched that execrable communication which has driven from the *Constituente* all men of timorous conscience—all his friends. Counselled to provoke the armed interference of the powers, he would have answered: "What is indifferent in a Prince, is scandalous for a Pope. It never shall be said that Pius IX. made war upon his own people. I will never recover by force, what I can possess only in love. I will never consent that any one shed for me a drop of the blood of my children. Exile, a thousand times exile, and for life even, rather than appeal to the bayonet and cannon, which, I in subjecting my people to me, deprive me of their love, and rebel them from the church and religion." Oh! if Pius IX. had held this language! Had he but thus addressed himself to the Roman people, they would have risen en masse—they would have sought out the Pontiff—they would have brought him back in triumph—they would have been happy to live under such a Prince. It was the surest, the most effective means of creating and establishing a reaction. But this appeal to war, the presence and the horrors of combat, instead of producing a reaction, have enfeebled, disarmed, annihilated it. Even those who were formerly for the Pope, now deem it just and honorable to answear war as King, and begin now to renounce him as Pontiff.

It is probable that Rome will fall under this attack of the French. How resist France! It is possible that the Pope may enter Rome bearing a sword instead of the cross, preceded by soldiers, as if Rome were Mecca, and the gospel the Koran. But he will never reign again over the hearts of the Romans. In this respect his reign is destroyed, finished for ever. He will be Pope but to a small number of the faithful. The immense majority will remain, in fact, Protestants. They will practice no more the Roman Catholic Religion, so great will be their hatred of the priesthood. Our preaching will be of no effect. It will be impossible for us to cause the Catholic church to be loved, or even tolerated by a people who will have been taught to hate and despise it as a chief imposed upon them by force, and in a clergy dependent upon this chief. It will be impossible for us to persuade them that the Catholic reli-

gion is the mother, the instructress, the guardian of the liberty of the people, and the guarantee of their happiness. Those best arguments, those most in vogue to-day, those which are alone relied by the people, the arguments of facts, by which for two thousand years we made religion to triumph over the most rebellious minds, and the hardest hearts, those arguments are forever taken from us. Our ministers will be deserted, sterile, and we shall be hooted and despised where we are not pursued and massacred. The French, in this fratricidal war, have left upon history one of those bloody pages which humanity and religion must expiate through long ages.

PARTING WORDS.

WRITTEN BY MRS. S. GOURNAY.

"Praise God when I am gone."

I saw a dying maiden,
As on her couch she lay,
Spring's early flowers beside her,
And the birds upon the spray—
The birds, whose warblers melodies
Fell richly on her ear,
Prelusive of that angel choir
She was so soon to hear.

The joys of youth were round her,
Love made her pathway fair;
And hope, from cold reality,
Had felt no blight of care.
Yet from each fond allurement
She calmly turned away,
And spoke of praise, to those who mourn'd
Her premature decay.

List! list! her pale lip moveth,
How down to each its tone,
Faint as the breeze that stirs the flowers,
"Praise God when I am gone!"
Yes, praise Him for her spotless life,
In meek submission blest,
And for the beauty of its close,
So like a cradle-rest.

And though the wintry hearth-stone,
The vine-enclaves be bare,
And all the cherished haunts of home,
Must know her never more;
Yet, as a sacred signet-ring,
"Grave ye that parting tone
Deep on the tablet of the soul—
"Praise God when I am gone."

PAYING AN OLD DEBT.

A merchant, very extensively engaged in commerce, and located upon the Long Wharf, Boston, died Feb. 18, 1806; at the age of 75, intestate. His eldest son administered upon the estate. This old gentleman used pleasantly to say, that for many years, he had fed a very large number of the Catholics, on the shores of the Mediterranean, during Lent, referring to his very extensive connection with the fishing business. In his day he was certainly well known; and to the present time is well remembered by some of the "old ones" down along shore, from Gurnet's Nose to Race Point. Among his papers, a package of very considerable size, was found after his death carefully tied up, and labeled as follows: "Notes, due-bills, and accounts against sundry persons, down along shore. Some of these may be got by suit or severe dunning. But the people are poor; most of them have had fishermen's luck. My children will do as they think best. Perhaps they will think with me, that it is better to burn this package entire."

"About a month," said my informant, "after our father died, the sons met together, and, after some general remarks, our elder brother, the administrator, produced this package, of whose existence we were all ready apprised, read the superscription, and asked what course should be taken in regard to it. Another brother, a few years younger than the eldest, a man of strong, impulsive temper, unable, at the moment, to express his feelings by words, while he brushed the tears from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic jerk of the other, towards the first package, indicated his wish to have the package put into the flames. It was suggested, by another of our number, that it might be well, first, to make a list of the debtors' names, and of the dates, and amounts, that we might be enabled, as the intended discharge was for all, to inform such as might object payment, that their debts were forgiven. On the following day, we again assembled—the list had been prepared—and all the notes, due-bills, and accounts, thirty-two thousand dollars, were committed to the flames.

"It was about four months after our father's death," continued my informant, "in the month of June, that, as I was sitting in my eldest brother's counting-room, waiting for an opportunity to speak with him, there came in a hard-favored little old man, who looked as if time and rough weather had been to windward of him for seventy years. He asked if my brother was not the executor. He replied that he was administrator, as our father died intestate. 'Well,' said the stranger, 'I've come up from the Cape to pay a debt I owed the old gentleman.' My brother," continued my informant, "requested him to take a seat, being at the moment engaged with other persons at the desk.

The old man sat down, and, putting on his glasses, drew out a very ancient leather pocket book, and began to count over his money. When he had done—and there was quite a parcel of bank notes—as he sat, waiting his turn, slowly twisting his thumbs, with his old gray meditative eyes upon the floor, he sighed; and I knew that the money, as the phrase runs, came hard—and secretly wished that the old man's name might be found upon the forgiven list. My brother was soon at leisure, and asked him the common questions—his name, &c. The original debt was four hundred and forty dollars—it had stood a long time, and, with the interest, amounted to a sum between seven and eight hundred. My brother went to his desk, and, after examining the forgiven list attentively, a sudden smile lighted up his countenance, and told him the truth at a glance—the old man's name was there! My brother quietly took a chair by his side, and a conversation ensued between them, which I shall never forget: "Your note is outlawed," said my brother; "it was dated twelve years ago, payable in two years; there is no wit-

ness, and no interest has ever been paid; you are not bound to pay this note; we cannot recover the amount." "Sir," said the old man, "I wish to pay it. It is the only heavy debt I have in the world. It may be outlawed here, but I have no child, and my old woman and I hope we have made our peace with God, and wish to do so with man. I should like to pay it, and he laid his bank notes before my brother, requesting him to count them over. 'I cannot take this money,' said my brother; 'The old man became alarmed. 'I have fast simple interest for twelve years and a little over,' said the old man. 'I will pay you compound interest if you say so. The debt ought to have been paid long ago, but your father, sir, was very indulgent—he knew I'd been unlucky, and told me not to worry about it.'"

My brother then set the whole matter plainly before him, and taking the bank bills, returned them to the old man's pocket-book, telling him that, although our father left no formal will, he had recommended to his children to destroy certain notes, due-bills, and other evidences of debt, and release those who might be legally bound to pay them. For a moment the worthy old man appeared to be stupefied. After he had collected himself, and wiped a few tears from his eyes, he stated that, from the time he had heard of our father's death, he had raked and scraped, and pinched and spared, to get the money together, for the payment of this debt. 'About ten days ago,' said he, 'I had made up the sum within twenty dollars. My wife knew how much the payment of this debt lay upon my spirits, and advised me to sell a cow, and make up the difference and get the heavy burthen off my spirits. I did so—and now what will my old woman say! I must get back to the Cape and tell her this good news. She'll probably say over the very words she said when she put her hand on my shoulder as we parted: 'I have never seen the righteous man forsaken nor his seed begging bread.' After a hearty shake of the hand, and a blessing upon our old father's memory, he went upon his way rejoicing.

After a short silence—taking his pencil and making a cast—"There," said my brother, "your part of the amount would be so much—conceive a plan to convey to me your share of the pleasure, derived from this operation, and the money is at your service." "Such is the simple tale, which I have told as it was told to me. [Evening Transcript.]

SELF-TRAINING.

The late Sir T. F. Buxton had great faith in the self-training power of men. He thus expresses himself:—"I am very sure that a young man may be very much what he pleases. In my own case it was so. I left school, where I had learnt little or nothing, at about the age of fourteen. I spent the next year at home, learning to hunt and shoot. Then it was, that the prospect of going to College opened upon me. I made my resolutions, and I acted up to them. I gave up all desultory reading—I never read a novel or a newspaper—I gave up shooting. During the five years I was in Ireland I had the liberty of going when I pleased to a capital shooting place. I never went but twice. In short, I considered every hour as precious, and I made everything bend to my determination not to be behind any of my companions, and thus I speedily passed from one species of character to another. I had been a boy fond of pleasure and idleness, reading only books of unprofitable entertainment; I became speedily a youth of steady habits of application, and irresistible resolution. I soon gained the ground I had lost, and found those things which were difficult and almost impossible to my idleness, easy enough to my industry; and much of my happiness and all of my prosperity in life have resulted from that change I made at your age. It all rests with yourself. If you seriously resolve to be energetic and industrious, depend upon it you will, for your whole life, have reason to rejoice that you were wise enough to form and to act upon that determination."

A reviewer adds:—"No man ought to be convinced by anything short of assiduous and long-continued labors, issuing in absolute failure, that he is not meant to do much for the honor of God and the good of mankind."

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.

A company of individuals united themselves together in a mutual benefit association. The Blacksmith comes and says, "Gentlemen, I wish to become a member of your association." "Well, what can you do?" "Oh, I can shoe your horses, iron your carriages, and make all kinds of iron implements." "Very well, come in, Mr. Blacksmith." The Mason applies for admission into the society. "And what can you do, Mr. Mason?" "Oh, I can build your barns and houses, and stables and bridges." "Very well, come in, we can't do without you. Along comes the Shoe-maker, and says, "I wish to become a member of your society." "Well, and what can you do?" "I can make shoes and boots for you." "Come in, Mr. Shoe-maker, we must have you." So, in turn, apply all the different trades and professions, till lastly an individual comes and wants to become a member. "And what are you?" "I am a Rum-seller." "A Rum-seller! and what can you do?" "I can build jails, and prisons, and poor-houses." "And is that all?" "No, I can fill them; I can fill your jails with criminals, your prisons with convicts, and your poor-houses with paupers." "And what else can you do?" "I can bring the grey hairs of the aged to the grave, and blast the break the heart of the wife, and blast the prospects of the friends, and plagues of your land with more than the plagues of Egypt." "Is that all you can do?" "Good heavens! I can ruin a rum-seller, is not that something to do that effect?" [Poughkeepsie Blacksmith.

MAGNIFICENT RUINS OF APAMIA.

In a recent publication, Mr. Thompson, American Missionary in Syria, described a ruined city not mentioned by any other traveler. Syria has been the seat of many different nations, which have in turn built great cities, which have again been destroyed in some violent political or commercial revolution. The renowned city of Damascus yet remains undestroyed, the oldest city in the world. All the others are in ruins. Mr. Thompson was proceeding from Aleppo to Mount Lebanon, when he explored the magnificent ruins of Apamia. He says—

"Started at sunset for Apamia, and in five hours reached Kulat Seijer, where I left my tent, and reeted two hours. Crossing the Orontes, and riding rapidly for three and a half hours, I reached the ruins just as the sun rose. These remains are more dilapidated than those of El Bara, but are more grand and classic. The walls of the city are in most places gone, and the houses are all prostrate. At the north-west corner, however, there is an excellent specimen of the wall standing, and portions of the houses are to be seen in many places. The north gate is almost perfect, but it is choked up by an incredible mass of hewn stones which belonged to the adjacent towers. The grand avenue extends from this to the south gate, in a direct line, more than a mile long. The avenue is one hundred and twenty-three feet wide, and throughout its entire length it was lined by a row of columns on either side. The columns are of the Corinthian order and very beautiful. The shaft is twenty-two feet and the cornice three feet four inches, making the whole height about thirty feet. They stood only six and a half feet, and are stretched from gate to gate, one of the longest and most august colonnades in the world. Including the recesses, of which there were several, the whole number of columns must have been eighteen hundred. Between the colonnades and the houses, were side-walks twenty-four feet wide; the diameter of the columns was three feet, and the centre was sixty-nine feet wide.

The streets appeared to cross at right angles and at regular intervals. There were colonnades and numerous groups of columns in different places, which point out the sites of churches, temples, palaces, markets, and other public edifices. About the middle of the grand avenue is a statue of Bacchus, in front of the building on the east side of the street. It has been intentionally defaced, but the right hand holds a wand, and the left hand grasps a vine, whose luxuriant leaves and clusters are woven into a canopy to shield his head from the burning sun. These columns are peculiar, having at the base a confute with a square rib between the flutes, while the upper half is a bold, straight, concave flute. Some distance farther on is a large column in the centre of the avenue; but the details of the wonderful avenue are too complicated for my pen or page.

One wanders from square to square, amazed at the amount and variety of the architecture, until the bewildered mind ceases to note particulars. The gates (if the northern one is an example) were truly magnificent. With difficulty I climbed to the top, over a prodigious accumulation of ruins; from this station obtained a perfect view of the ground plan of this once splendid city. It is now an utter ruin—not one house has been spared.

The Lord hath stretched over it the line of Samaria, and the plummet of Ahab, and hath wiped it as a man wipeth a dish, turning it upside down."

COUNSEL TO BOYS.

Be brisk, energetic, and prompt. The world is full of boys, and men too, who draw through life, and never decide on any thing for themselves, but just draggle one leg after the other, and let things take their own way. Such people are the dull stuff of the earth. They hardly deserve as much credit as the wooden trees, for the trees do all they can, in merely growing, and bearing only leaves and seeds. But these poor, drawing, dragging boys, do not turn their capacities to profit half as far as they might be turned; they are unprofitable, like a rainy day in harvest time.

Now the brisk, energetic boy will be continually awake, not merely with his bodily eyes, but with his mind and attention, during the hours of business. After he learns what he has to do, he will take a pride in doing it punctually and well, and would be ashamed to be told what he ought to do without telling. The drawing boy loses in five minutes the most important advice; the prompt, wide awake boy never has to be taught twice, but strains hard to make himself up to the mark, as far as possible, out of his own energies. Third-rate boys are always depending on others; but first-rate boys depend upon themselves, and after a little teaching, just enough to show what is to be done, they ask no further favors of anybody. Besides, it is a glorious thing for a boy to get this noble way of self reliance, activity and energy. Such an energetic creature, who tired of the poor, dragging creature, who could hardly wash their own hands without being told each time how it is done. Give me the boy who will do his own work promptly and well, without asking, except once for all, at the beginning, any questions. The boy who has his wits about him, is never behind hand, and don't let the grass grow under his heels.

The Cambridge Divinity School.—A correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* says that at the usual examination of the Divinity School at Cambridge, there was a "flare-up," which was not viewed as the first. Dr. Gannett declared himself dissatisfied with the condition of things, and thought the students cultivated "more rhetoric than religion, and poetry rather than skills," something to that effect.

1849-50, August, and continuing the last few days for the first time will be...

School under its cabinet, and applicable for illustrating the history and...

The young ladies as well as the general branches of education, including French, Music on the...

From \$1.25 to \$1.50. Other children with such complaints may deposit money disbursed according to...

PERSONAL LIABILITY. Fidelity Insurance. The Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 23, 1849.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION.

Those who wish to justify their disregard of the Bible Sabbath, and their observance of the first day of the week instead, are apt to dwell, with a good deal of earnestness, upon the comparative magnitude of the work of redemption with that of creation. Redem-

It is most surprising, that an argument which has been confuted a thousand times, will yet be brought up, again and again, as though it were unanswerable. It must be, we think, that our opponents do not trouble themselves to notice what is said against them. Why, then, should we say any thing more? It is indeed most discouraging. Nevertheless, we shall continue to speak, for to this work God has called us. This argument, though it is made up of a series of unfounded assumptions, is urged by our opponents with as much assurance as if every line of it were demonstration. We say, it is made up of assumptions. Not one proposition is there in it, from beginning to end, that is not an unauthorized assumption, if we except the naked historical fact, that Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week.

Will those who maintain that redemption is a far greater work than creation, be so good as to inform us just what they mean by the proposition?

1. Do they mean that it is greater in extent? This can not be; for redemption is accomplished upon created objects only. And, according to the good Book, vast numbers will fail of being redeemed at all. "Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, which leadeth to destruction; and many there be which go in thereat." Matt. 7: 13. But even if the doctrine of Universalism should prove true, it can be no more extensive than creation.

2. Do they mean, that it required a greater exertion of divine power to redeem mankind than to create the world? How often has that figment of a poet's brain,

"I were great to speak a world from naught, 'T were greater to redeem!"

been quoted in this connection. It is evident that the power which redeems mankind is nothing less than infinite. It is equally evident, that the power which created the world was finite. If I were finite, and nothing short of infinite, is it not folly to talk of one being greater than the other?

"Aye," says the objector, "but when God redeemed the world, it cost the blood of his only-begotten Son; but when he created the universe, he merely 'spoke and it was done.'" But this argument—if argument it may be called—amounts only to this, that in the work of redemption there was, besides the exertion of divine power, the intervention of human sufferings. It does not prove that the divine power displayed was any greater than that which was displayed in the work of creation. We say, that there was the intervention of human sufferings; for it is generally conceded that the divine nature did not suffer. Now, if the divine nature did not suffer, it is quite out of place to urge the sufferings of Christ as evidence that there was a greater exertion of divine power in the work of redemption, than in the work of creation. As for the power requisite to sustain the humanity of Christ under his sufferings, no one can suppose it to have been greater than what was requisite to create the world; nor can any one reasonably suppose that "his mighty power, which he wrought in Christ, when he raised him from the dead," was any more mighty than that which "spoke a world from naught."

3. Do they mean, that the final results of redemption will be greater, and more to the glory of God, than the work of creation? But who can tell whether they will be or not? Is this the only world of intelligent beings that God ever brought into existence? Who can estimate the amount of glory which will accrue to God from his creatures at last, when they shall all be gathered from all parts of the universe before him? But even admitting that the final results of redemption will be more to God's glory than the work of creation, is it any reason for instituting Sabbath before those results are accomplished?

4. Do they mean, that men have a greater interest in the work of redemption than they have in creation? However true this may be of actual believers in Christ, it is not true of the ungodly; at least, it is not true of them in such a sense as that they have good reason to celebrate the work of redemption by a commemorative institution. The inhabitants of the United States have good reason to celebrate the fourth of July, because they have a deep interest in that freedom which the Declaration of Independence sets forth. They are in actual possession of freedom from British rule. But however great was the work of achieving our independence, the people of Canada have no interest in it, and it would be foolish for them to celebrate the fourth of July, because they continue to owe allegiance to another sovereign. So the work of redemption, great as it may be, and

deep as is the interest which believers have in it, because put in actual possession of the liberty wherewith Christ makes free, is not a work of such interest to those who are the servants of sin, as that they ought to commemorate it by a festive institution. Yet the advocates of Sunday say to unbelievers, as well as to believers, "This is the Lord's day; let us rejoice and be glad in it." We think unbelievers would better wait until they have some good reason to rejoice and be glad.

5. Do they mean, that the work of redemption makes a stronger impression upon their minds than the work of creation does? However true this may be with regard to true believers, it can not be affirmed of all men. Upon the unlearned, the work of redemption makes but a very faint impression. They are a thousand times more enraptured with the contemplation of nature's works. Their devotional feelings—as far as they are capable of such feelings—are more easily excited, and rise higher, in the contemplation of God as the Creator, than they ever do in the contemplation of the Redeemer. Yet the unlearned are earnestly exhorted to keep the first day of the week holy, and that too upon the ground of the work of redemption, as if they were as susceptible of being impressed by such an argument as the most devout Christian!

But even admitting that the work of redemption made a stronger impression upon all minds than the work of creation, it would be very illogical thence to infer that it is really a greater work. As well might one argue that his restoration from sickness to health was a greater work than the bringing him into existence in the first place. He who is near the gates of death, and is thence brought up by the healing skill of the physician, is very strongly impressed by the circumstance, and perhaps retains a vivid recollection of it all his life. His birth makes no such impression, and he was unconscious of it when it took place. Yet was he "fearfully and wonderfully made," and the "breathing into his nostrils of the breath of life," whereby he was made "a living soul," was as much a display of almighty power, as the redemption of his body from sickness. The redemption of man is his restoration from moral sickness to spiritual health. The subject of it is strongly and vividly impressed, and feels like making it a matter of praise, not only for the remainder of his life, but through all eternity. But surely it does not thence follow that it is the greatest of all works; though it may be, for aught we know. Far be it from us to say that it is not. We do not pretend to be wise on this point. We only say that the fact of its making a stronger impression upon the mind, does not prove it to be greater.

Or, what do our opponents mean, when they say that redemption is a work vastly greater than creation? Will they please tell us?

FREE SCHOOLS.

At the election in November next, the voters of the State of New York will be called upon to say whether the free-school system shall be extended throughout the commonwealth. Many errors and defects, we know, are alleged against that system; still, after looking at them all, we are convinced that the good immeasurably preponderates over the evil, and here we are decidedly in favor of the free schools. To the general diffusion of knowledge among the people we are indebted for our free institutions, and upon it we must rely for their perpetuation and improvement. Most heartily, therefore, do we second and support a movement which is designed to secure instruction to all, without money and without price.

Strange as it may seem, this measure is likely to meet with very formidable opposition. In a recent number of the Roman Catholic Journal of this city, we find a long article upon the subject, in which the project is represented as oppressive, unconstitutional, irreligious, and impious. The idea of the writer seems to be, that schooling is not desirable without religion—that the State has no business to teach religion—that, therefore, no good can come from free schools supported by the State. According to his theory, the only way to provide for an education worth having, would be to set up schools for each denomination, or, at least, schools for teaching the doctrines of his own denomination. From such views, we of course dissent. We believe that children of the various religious persuasions—Jews, Catholics, Pedo-Baptists, and Baptists—may come together to learn to read, write, and cipher—in short, to pursue all those studies which are necessary to make them good and useful citizens—without being either irreligious or impious. No doubt most parents would prefer to have their children taught by those in whose religious views they could coincide. But this privilege can not always nor even generally be enjoyed. There are very few localities in this State where sectarian schools, sufficient to meet the wants of the people, could be maintained. The effect of the prevalence of the rigid and narrow views to which we have alluded, would be to break up a large part of the schools now in existence, and leave the children to grow up without either mental or religious training. When the question comes up between having schools free to all classes, or no schools at all, we trust the good sense of the majority will lead them to decide in favor of the schools.

FREE PRESS IN TURKEY.

The surest indications of growing freedom, in a country hitherto enslaved, are those springing from a free press. Below is a paragraph taken from a letter written in Constantinople, and published in an English paper. It is probable that the Grand Vizier's promise to punish "the miserable editors," was a mere Turkish evasion of Russian insolence. The Czar's efforts to suppress freedom of the press in Turkey will sooner or later recoil upon himself.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg express their anger at every step which the Turks make in civilization. The Turkish Government is well aware that a free press is one of the most powerful instruments which can be employed in the regeneration of a country. There are in Constantinople at present two Turkish and two French papers. All four are paid by the Porte, for it would be impossible for the proprietor of a newspaper in Turkey to find a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses of his establishment, and obtain some little remuneration beside. As far as regards the Turkish Government, these newspapers are as free in the expression of their opinions as is any paper in London or Paris. The only restrictions under which they labor, are imposed upon them by the foreign embassies. But there is no embassy which exerts so severe a censorship over them as the Russian. At the best times the Journals contain little or no news, and are mostly filled with verbose speculations upon the resources of Turkey, and the future glory and power which the fates have in reserve for the Ottoman empire. The other day, however, the two papers written in French, published some news from Hungary, brought by the Austrian courier. These articles alluded to a recent victory obtained by the Hungarians over the Russian troops. The susceptibility of M. de Titoff, the Russian Ambassador, was roused. Surrounded by a body of *attaches*, he sought the presence of the grand vizier, who promised to punish the miserable editors, and with this assurance the Russian Ambassador and his suite dashed out of the house.

MORALS AND BELIEGION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Newark Daily Advertiser has a letter from Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, one of the missionaries sent out from this country to California. He gives some graphic pictures of California morals, manners and prospects. Under date of San Francisco, June 20, he speaks as follows of the morals of the people:—

"Contracts are nothing in this land of liberty and gold. Companies bound together by the most solemn ties at home, have hitherto dissolved almost instantly on landing. Men of irreproachable character at home and elsewhere, have often here violated their faith, and given themselves up to the guidance of personal interest. Mining companies have thus far proved a failure. A man who gets his two ounces a day is loth to share with an unsuccessful partner who gets only his ounce or half ounce. Things are as they are—not as they should be—in this and in almost every other important respect. We see, here, if anywhere in the world, the rank growth 'of the root of all evil,' and the abundant and bitter fruit whose poison worketh death in so many souls."

In relation to house-keeping, Mr. Dwight presents the following facts, which show anything but than an encouraging state of affairs:—

"Mrs. H. arrived here from the Islands on the 4th inst. As I anticipated, the native servant whom she brought with her, under a written contract to remain, has gone to the mines. In Honolulu I paid him \$10 per month, he finding himself. Here I paid him \$50 per month and found him in everything. So we have no servant, and our experience is not peculiar in this particular. Our native man did our cooking and washing, and found our wood off the neighboring hills. This was a great saving, but now I must pay \$100 per month for wood and washing alone. If we eat or drink or wear anything, we must live beyond our income, for rent, wood and washing are equal to my whole salary—say \$200 or more per month. Yet I have no fear that I shall suffer. I never have wanted anything I have needed, for me or mine, and I never expect to want while I am at work in the Lord's vineyard. 'Trust in the Lord and do good, and thou shalt dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.' And that promise includes wife and children, and mine among the rest."

Of the religious efforts and prospects at San Francisco, Mr. Hunt speaks as follows:—

"What of Zion? Those who love her are increasing. Every day lands among us those who love her walls and gates, and those whose early inquiries are for her welfare. But the ratio of the worldly and vicious to the good is manifold. Still we know that the righteous, if true soldiers, are bold as a lion; one chasing a thousand, and two putting ten thousand to flight. Therefore we hail every pious man as a real accession to our strength, forgetting the ten worldly and wicked who crowd in with him. Brother Williams (Old School) has commenced separate meetings in the morning and afternoon at the court-room. Our good Baptist brother Wheeler, holds separate meetings morning and evening, at a private house. The Catholics have lately commenced operations. Still my house is filled to overflowing, by which I feel encouraged. An Episcopal service commences next Sunday at a public house, under Rev. Mr. Clark, who came out in the Panama. The Episcopal missionary on his way, has not arrived yet. The Methodists are yet in the background. Rev. Mr. Roberts, however, has recently come down from Oregon to prepare the way for two missionaries who are on their way from the States. He will soon organize here. Brother Wheeler, too, is about to organize a Baptist church. Thus laborers are passing into the field. May the Lord build his own Zion, working by whom he will work."

Rev. L. Baraga, Missionary at the Ance, arrived at the Saut last week, on his way to Detroit, to superintend the printing of his Indian Dictionary and other works.

ECCLLESIASTICAL LAWSUIT.—The Christian Observer contains the details of a lawsuit recently adjudicated in South Carolina, which shows how much trouble a little money will make, when its possession and use is conditional upon maintaining certain ecclesiastical relations. It seems that upon the disruption in 1837, the Charleston Union Presbytery, after a variety of steps, finally declared itself disconnected from the Synod of South Carolina, and has ever since remained alone. The Church on St. John's Island, of which Dr. White is pastor, declared itself independent of Presbyteries. The Synod refused to consider the act of the Presbytery valid, and so recognized the small minority that adhered to the "basis" of 1837, to be the Presbytery; whereupon a minority in the church on St. John's Island brought suit for the church-funds, on the ground that they were the church, as adhering to the Presbytery. The old Presbytery refused to recognize the withdrawal of the St. John's Island church, and the church rescinded their resolution and resumed their relation to the Presbytery. In 1845, the Bench of Chancellors decided against the church, on the ground that by casting off the Presbytery they had "forfeited their Presbyterian character." But the Court of Appeals have at last decided that the rescinding of the resolution of withdrawal has cured the difficulty, and "that the church, being in connection with the Charleston Union Presbytery, is entitled to the funds."

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—This body of people, says the Independent, arose in Kentucky, after the great revivals in the early part of this century. They are Presbyterian in discipline, and Anti-Calvinistic in doctrine, but not Unitarians. In 1822 they had 46 ordained ministers, and that year added 2,718 members. In 1827, the ministers had increased to 114, and 4,000 conversions were reckoned. In 1829 they formed a General Assembly. In 1834, they had 9 Synods, 39 Presbyteries, 300 ministers, 60,000 members. The members doubled in the following 10 years. At their General Assembly held in May last, they reported 19 Synods, 70 Presbyteries, 4 weekly papers, one monthly, a Missionary Board, 3 Colleges, a church in Philadelphia, in Cincinnati, in St. Louis, and a Synod in Western Pennsylvania. Five ministers have gone to Oregon. Cumberland University and Cumberland College are about to create an endowment fund to establish, in connection with each institution, a Theological School.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—A Russo-Polish Jew, who has recently arrived in England, informs the editor of the Jewish Chronicle, that the Emperor of Russia has recently ordered prayers to be read in the synagogues for a successful issue of the Russian campaign in Hungary. According to the Jewish custom, the psalms are chaunted on such occasions. "Indeed," said the informant, "we did read psalms, and wept and cried, and from the inmost recesses of our hearts, invoked salvation from Heaven, not, however, for the defeat of the Hungarians, because we deeply sympathize with those brave men, but for our own redemption from Russian slavery and tyranny." This Russian Jew is one of the hundreds who now emigrate with their wives and families to England and other parts for the purpose of proceeding to the United States of America, their present condition under the Russian government being insupportable.

TRUMPET OF PUSEYISM.—Dr. Philpots, the militant Bishop of Exeter, England, has just attained a triumph over one of his clergy. Rev. Mr. Gorham, on being presented by the Lord Chancellor with the living of Bamford Speke, in the diocese of Exeter, was refused institution by the prelate, on account of unsoundness in doctrinal. He took proceedings against the Bishop in the Arches Court. Sir H. J. Twist, the Judge, gave the cause against the plaintiff, on the ground that the Church of England clearly held the doctrine of Baptismal Generation, and that Mr. Gorham as clearly did not. The case is exciting much attention among the theological people.

THE JEWS IN HUNGARY.—Some time ago, says the Jewish Chronicle, Kosuth presented himself in the synagogue of Grosswardien, to thank the Jews for their devotion to the national cause. He asked pardon of the people of Israel for the persecutions of the past time, and concluded his address by a solemn promise that, in future, the Jews should enjoy the same rights as the other inhabitants of Hungary.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Mr. Youngblood, one of the American missionaries to Borneo, has returned to this country together with his family. Rev. Mr. Steel, who was his co-laborer in Borneo, is on his way home on account of ill health. Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Syrian Mission, is on his way home in the ship Denmark, from London. He left Messrs. Calhoun, Whiting, Forrester, and others, at the Syrian Mission—all well.

THE BAPTISTS IN GEORGIA.—The Griffin Whig has the Minutes of the 29th Anniversary of the Association, held at Athens, May 18. It contains the following particulars: Number of Associations, 56; number of churches in Georgia, 1,105; number of church members in do., 67,067; baptized

last year, 5,732; gain of Convention Associations, 3,187; gain to Convention, 5,239; loss of Anti-Mission Associations, 322; gain of "Neutral" Associations, 1,183; gain of United Baptist Associations, 111; total gain in the State, 4,750; number of Ordained Ministers, 583; number of Licentiates, 292. IMPLORED THE VIRGIN.—The Montreal Gazette of July 25th says that on Sunday afternoon previous, after Vespers, the Roman Catholic population had a solemn procession in honor of the Virgin Mary, the object being to procure her intercession for the cessation of the cholera, which is raging in that city. The collection, it is said, was immense, from fifteen to twenty thousand being present. The procession, in double file, was two hours in passing a given point. A statue of the Virgin Mary was borne in the procession, and there were also choristers, banners, music, &c.

CONFERENCE OF GERMAN CHRISTIANS.—Several months ago, a meeting of "above five hundred brethren" was held in Luther's Church, at Whittenberg, to consult about and devise means for a closer union of evangelical men throughout Germany. The President of that Conference, in concurrence with a special committee, has issued a call for another meeting, to be held at the same place on the 11th and 12th of September. The following topics are proposed for consideration:—

1. The organization of congregations.
2. The preservation of Christian schools.
3. The conduct of Christians, especially the clergy, with respect to political affairs.
4. How is the Christian Church to judge the principle of the State in its tendency to become unchristianized? What position is she to maintain?
5. A testimony against the principle of that union which dispenses with a confession of faith in its maintenance. The introduction of an Evangelical Almanac will perhaps be also discussed.

ARCHITECTURE AND METHODISM.—The costly church recently erected in Boston by the Unitarian Society under the charge of Rev. Mr. Robbins, has been purchased by two Methodist Societies. One of the Boston papers, in alluding to the circumstance, says:—

"We can hardly realize that the humble Methodists, who have always manifested so much zeal for the conversion of sinners, and so little about the architectural beauty of their religious temples, are now able and willing to occupy a house of worship so expensively constructed that the wealthy Unitarians had to abandon it. Is the stern simplicity of the Methodists to be succeeded by a rage for extravagant churches?"

A CITY BURIAL PLACE.—The Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the way things are done at the Potter's Field, near New York, where the bodies of two thousand victims of Cholera have been buried since the ravages of that disease commenced. How different from the quiet resting places of the dead in the country:—

"A trench about seven feet wide is dug, varying in depth from 12 to 15 feet, as the surface of the under strata of rock happens to vary. The coffins are then packed in, as compactly as possible; some in a perpendicular and some in a horizontal position, as convenience may suit, and lime sprinkled in the intervening spaces, to hasten decomposition. The pile generally extends a foot or two above the level of the ground, and is covered with two or three feet of earth brought on with wheelbarrows. Of course it is the favorite bivouac of numberless rats, whose depredations, by burrowing, &c., are liable at times to expose portions of the coffins. But a great improvement has taken place in the condition of the grounds within a day or two, and such a depth of earth placed above the coffins as to render such abuses less frequent."

THE GREAT PEACE CONVENTION is now in session at Paris. A letter from Mr. Edmund Fry, published in the Christian Citizen, gives the following plan of proceedings for the English and American delegations:—

"The delegates are all to assemble in London on Monday the 20th of August, and we shall have a sort of social meeting that evening, for the purpose of mutual introductions, and to settle the regulations for the journey, and to announce the programme for the proceedings of the Congress. The party will start by special train, early on the morning of the 21st, and will reach Paris that evening via Folkestone and Boulogne. There will most likely be something in the shape of a jubilee reception at Boulogne, to welcome us to France. The business of Congress will probably occupy the remaining four days of the week, and on Monday the 27th, the friends of Peace will give a grand soiree in the largest hall that can be obtained in Paris. The bulk of the party will return to London on Tuesday the 28th; but arrangements will be made for those who may wish to remain a few days longer in Paris, to return to London by any train within three weeks, without extra charge."

TIME'S RAVAGES.—The N. Y. Observer says that the Rev. Dr. Spring, of the Brick Presbyterian church, opposite the Park, is now the oldest pastor in New-York. Sunday, the 5th inst., was the thirty-ninth anniversary of his ministerial labors; and on that occasion, he preached with his usual energy and discursive of some historical interest. "During these thirty-nine years," he remarked, "the ministers and officers of the churches who then welcomed the speaker to his field of labor, have passed away. There remains not a member of the Presbytery; nor a minister of the Gospel of any denomination in our city, who was in the ministry when I first commenced my labors. Of the elders and deacons of this church who at that time were living, not one remains."

INVASION OF CUBA. The Washington Republic says that information has been for some time in possession of the Government, to the effect, that bodies of men were in course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided and arrangements made on a large scale with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained; to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unaltered the honor of the American people. Accordingly, he has issued the following Proclamation.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico; the best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of the Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have therefore thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our treaty obligations; that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalty denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct.

An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor of this nation, and therefore I expect all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, and as they respect their own laws, and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discourage and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise, and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States. Z. TAYLOR, J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

UNION AND HARMONY CONVENTION.—A Convention, or rather two Conventions, were held at Rome, Onida County, last week, for the purpose of securing, if possible, a reunion of the Democratic party of New York. The "Free Soil" and "Hunker" parties were each represented by a long list of delegates from every part of the State. After holding separate sessions for three days, and communicating with each other repeatedly by committees, the Conventions could not agree upon the terms of union, and of course had to adjourn without accomplishing the object for which they assembled. The Free-Soilers would not give up the positions they had assumed relative to the extension of slavery and the power of Congress over it. The Hunkers, on the other hand, would not consent to make the free-soil doctrine a political test.

THE CHOLERA seems to be gradually decreasing throughout the country. At Philadelphia on the 17th, there were five cases and one death; on the 19th, no case nor death. At Buffalo, on the 17th, 22 cases and 13 deaths. At Albany, on the same day 6 deaths. At Boston 9 deaths on the 17th, and 20 on the 18th. In Providence, on the same day, five deaths.

In New York, there were 389 deaths by cholera in the week ending Aug. 18th. The following summary of reports by the City Inspector, will show the progress of the disease in New York from its first appearance:—

Date	Deaths
June 2	29
" 9	121
" 16	145
" 23	152
" 30	226
July 7	317
" 14	484
" 21	714
" 28	692
Aug. 4	578
" 11	423
" 18	389
Total,	4,429

DEATH OF A BAPTIST MINISTER AND WIFE BY CHOLERA.—The Western Christian Journal announces the death of Rev. W. Cox and wife, of Milford, under the following circumstances:—They were, on the forenoon of the same day, visiting the sick. Sister C. was seized with cholera, between eleven and twelve o'clock; she was carried home, all the assistance procured that could be, but she died at six o'clock in the evening. Eld. Cox was seized about four o'clock the same day, while waiting upon his wife, and died about ten in the evening. They were buried side by side in the same grave, on the next day, in presence of a large and weeping assembly. The deceased both bore their sufferings with patience, and died in glorious triumph.

NEWS FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.—The last steamer brought overland letters from our Missionaries in China, dated in May. They were then in good health, and more than ever encouraged in their work. The letters will be published soon.

General Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer Hibernia, which arrived at Boston on Thursday last, European dates one week later have been received.

From England, we learn that the session of Parliament closed on the first day of August. The Queen has gone to visit Ireland. The cholera is rather on the increase.

In France, nothing of special importance is transpiring. The President had been on a tour to the south, but was expected to return to Paris in time to attend a grand review of the army on the 16th of August.

At Rome, things remain as at last advices. The French have restored the government of the Pope, but the Pope himself does not seem inclined to return to the Vatican on the conditions proposed.

The struggle between the Hungarians and the Austrians is still going on. The Hungarians continue successful. They have defeated and outmaneuvered the enemy.

The enthusiasm of the Magyars increases daily. The ecclesiastics caught to be carried before them a colossal red sword, a red cross, and a large flag, with the inscription, "Death to the Russians and Austrians!"

A traveler from St. Petersburg, Russia, states that a conspiracy has been discovered in that capital, and that the Privy Councillor Piotrovsk was at the head of it.

The ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, died, after intense suffering, on the 28th of July. His body was embalmed, and placed in the cathedral, to await the arrival of a steamer appointed to take his remains to Genoa.

Some respectable Jewish people, finding New-York City too crowded for the purposes of burial, recently purchased a tract of land for that purpose near East-New York, L. I., and consequently have proceeded, as was their right, to inter there.

considered of the utmost importance and consequence, their religious laws strictly enforcing decent and proper interment. As in this instance no real offense was given by the Israelites, the crime resting upon the rioters is still more increased.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ABOUT PEAT.

A discovery has been made in Ireland which is likely to be more important than the discovery of gold in California will be to the United States of America.

The interest of this discussion was derived from the fact that Lord Ashley bore testimony to the integrity of the peat—Mr. Owen. It is a discovery which, if it be truly represented, must open in the United Kingdom mines of wealth worth a thousand Californias—mines of wealth having these extraordinary properties, that all the cost of exploring them will be clear gain to the people.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Quantity, Value. Includes Carbon of ammonia, Soda, Vinegar, Naphtha, Camphene, Common oil, Gas, Ashes.

Mr. Owen, he said, had tried this experiment not merely on 100 tons, but on thousands of tons of peat during the whole of the last twelve months. He had expended his capital on it and received his remuneration, and was ready to stake his character and fortune on the issue.

LOSS OF A MAIL STEAMER.—The mail steamer Kestrel, one of the fine new steamers recently built in Scotland, for the purpose of carrying the mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, was lost at St. Shott's, N. F., in a thick fog, on Sunday night, the 22d ult.

A NEW QUESTION FOR THE JUDGES.—A gentleman has commenced a suit for assault and battery and false imprisonment against the proprietors of one of the opposition evening boats, between New-York and Albany.

AN AFFLICTED PLACE.—The Pittsburg Gazette of the 17th, says: There were 38 cases of Cholera in Birmingham yesterday. The greatest consternation prevails. Whole families have been carried off, and a great number of the inhabitants are leaving the town.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—The following cause of death was reported at the interment office Boston. It appears that some days ago, a boy, named Joseph Kennedy, six years of age, while sitting in the kitchen at home, received a severe shock of fright from a cat, which had been shut out, suddenly leaping through a pane of glass into the room, shivering the glass.

TRAVEL CHAPERON.—A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press gives the following to show the great difference in the present expense of travel compared with what it was 12 years since. In 1837, the fare from Chicago to Troy was \$74 50.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—This excellent institution, which is now in successful operation in the new building in East Thirtieth Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues, N. Y., has had its resources largely drawn upon by the number of children made parentless and helpless by the cholera.

Counterfeit 5s on the New Haven Bank—a very close imitation of the genuine—made their appearance. Vignette, a spread eagle, ships, &c., a miniature picture of the "first Sabbath in Quinnipack" on the right end. In the counterfeit the head of the eagle is quite indistinct, while in the genuine it is plain.

Nine States hold their elections the present month; Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, Missouri, and North Carolina, and Rhode Island, to fill a vacancy in Congress. Missouri is to elect the Legislature which will decide as to Col. Benton's return to the Senate.

Mr. R. Hunt, at the Royal Institution, London, states that a friend of his has succeeded in obtaining a minute though weighable portion of gold from a quantity of the petals of the blue violet.

A female college is about to be established in Cincinnati. The Gazette says that a large and beautiful edifice has been erected for the purpose on Pleasant Hill, a most delightful and healthy position.

The ship Sheridan, Capt. Cornish, which arrived at Quarantine last week from Liverpool, lost on the voyage 31 of her steerage passengers and seamen by Cholera. The Cholera broke out among the crew on the 7th of August.

The Southern Christian Advocate says that Rev. Dr. Bascom, a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is recovering from an attack of Cholera, which lasted twenty-one days, and during which he was twice supposed to be beyond recovery.

The company formed in Boston for the purpose of raising the relics of the British brig Plumper, are likely to be successful. They have been to work but a short time, and have already obtained quite an amount of specie, together with sundry other valuable articles.

Lydia Allen, sister of the late gallant Commodore McDonough, died in the Almshouse of Newcaston county, Del., on the 31st ult., of Cholera. She was a native of that county, and had been confined in the Almshouse during a period of more than twenty years, as a lunatic.

Hon. Stephen Longfellow, father of the poet, died at his residence in Portland, Me., on Thursday evening, 2d inst., at the age of 73 years. Mr. Longfellow was a distinguished lawyer, a Federalist of the old school, and a member of the Hartford Convention.

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The Lake Superior News, of Aug. 6, gives the following as the amount of copper shipped from that port this season: "Cliff Mine, 424 tons, 1,224 lbs.; Copper Falls, 100 tons, 930 lbs.; Lac La Belle, 11 tons, 89 lbs.; Minnesota Co. 10 tons, 1,140 lbs.

A late fire in Cleveland destroyed a costly Episcopal Church, called St. Paul's, three dwellings, and two barns. The ravages of the fire were permitted to extend by the firemen getting into several quarrels, and stopping their apparatus to settle them.

One day last week, says the London Standard of Freedom, some idle, mischievous thieves, closed the valve and stole the spindles of the tank to the spring that supplies Bristol with water, which for a whole day left the inhabitants without water.

A block of granite was lately blown out at the Dartmouth works, in England, the length of which was 30 feet, breadth 23 feet, height 24 feet; cubical contents 16,560 feet, and it weighs no less than 1380 tons.

The Banffshire Journal mentions a lad of thirteen, named John Livingstone, of Sunderland, as preaching sermons, and conducting a regular service, and states that he preached his first sermon at 6 1/2 years of age.

Tomatoes are said to be wholesome, cholera or no cholera. They are good for the blood.

New York Markets—Monday, Aug. 20. Atches—Steady at \$6 for both kinds. Flour—Flour has advanced within a week; common State and mixed Western 5 50 a 5 75; pure Genesee 5 50 a 5 69; Meal scarce, Jersey sold for 3 31 a 3 47. Rye Flour 1 38 a 1 31.

GRAIN—Wheat is held firmly; 95 a 1 05 for Upper Lake; 1 10 a 1 16 for Ohio; and 1 25 a 1 30 for pure Genesee. Rye, 30 a 30 1/2 for the best, and 25 a 26 for Jersey. Corn 63 a 64 for yellow, 62 a 63 for mixed. Provisions—Bacon 9 00 for prime, 10 75 for mess. Beef 13 50 a 14 00 for mess and prime. Butter 7 1/2 for Ohio, 10 a 14 for Western. Cheese 2 a 7c.

Wool is inactive, the manufacturers holding back in consequence of the relative prices of the raw material and the manufactured article. Common bales 25c; 3 blood 35c; Merino 35c; Saxony 35c. The market has an upward tendency. Lambs pulled, for which there is a regular and steady demand, sells at 27 a 29c.

In Hartsville, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 9th, Wm. H. HANCOCK, mother of Eld. Hiram Cornwell, in the 82d year of her age. This mother-in-law, such she was a member of the First-day Baptist Church in Hartsville, and has no doubt exchanged a world of suffering for one of joy and peace.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society. President—LUIGIO ORLANDI, of Plainfield, N. J. Officers: (NATHAN V. HULL, of Alfred, N. Y.; J. A. LANGWORTHY, of Genesee, N. Y.; J. H. BENTLEY, of DeWitt, N. Y.; CHARLES POTTER, of Broome, N. Y.; J. B. MAXSON, of Stephentown, N. Y.)

Our Anniversaries. The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will hold its Seventh Anniversary with the First Church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the first day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The American Sabbath Tract Society will hold its Sixth Anniversary with the First Church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the second day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Forty-third Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference will be held at Plainfield, N. J., in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1849. Eld. Nathan V. Hull is appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; Eld. Lucius Orlandi alternate.

REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK via Stonington and Providence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage! The new steamer C. VANDEBILT, Capt. Josiah Van Hook, will leave Boston at 10 o'clock P. M., in connection with the Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 6 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, ELIZABETHTOWN, SOMERVILLE, EASTON. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—COMMENCING APRIL 2, 1849. THE extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White Horse (10 miles) opened for travel, reducing the stages between Easton and the terminus of the Road to 25 miles.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 14, 1849.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York:—Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next, the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Freeman G. Jewett;

A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher Morgan; A Controller, in the place of Washington Hunt; A State Treasurer, in the place of Alvah Hunt; An Attorney General, in the place of Ambrose L. Jordan;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Chas. B. Stuart; A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Nelson J. Beach; and An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Isaac N. Comstock;

All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Samuel Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; Also, a Senator for the Third Senate District, in the place of William Hall;

SUMMARY.

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Three little girls were drowned at Boston, Aug. 13. They were tilted from a pile of boards, and fell into the river.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren, accompanied by his son and niece, are at present at Brattleboro, Vermont.

St. Croix County, Wisconsin, has been organized. Willow River is the county seat.

The cholera first made its appearance in Chicago on the 28th of April. The total number of deaths up to August 3, was 495.

The total number of deaths by Cholera at Sandusky, from July 9 to August 7, was 300—averaging over 17 per day.

The present fare through from New Orleans is \$5 to Mobile, \$10 to Montgomery, \$25 to Charleston, \$20 to Baltimore, \$3 to Philadelphia, and \$4 to New York—total \$96.

General Arezzana, the late Minister of War at Rome, has arrived in New York. Preparations are making by the Italians to give to the patriotic General a national banquet.

Mr. Wise, a Virginia farmer, has recently succeeded in covering the heads of several gentlemen of Richmond, some of whom had been bald for many years. He causes the new hair to appear in from four to nine days.

A letter from South Rapid, dated July 27, states that a half-breed Indian set fire to the store of Mr. Rice. The store contained a large quantity of goods, and fifty kegs of gunpowder. The building was blown completely to atoms, and every thing destroyed.

Doctor Newton, of Cincinnati, cut out the eye and removed the eyelids of a patient who was under the influence of chloroform when the operation was performed, and felt no pain.

The Connecticut river is said to be lower this season than it has been, except once, in a period of 130 years. The exception was in 1816, when it was ten inches lower.

There is a white robin in possession of Wm. Rea, of Cambridge, Md. It was taken from a nest in which the other fledglings were of the natural color.

A drunken man named Eisenbie, killed a man named Wright, at Lewiston, Pa., on the 7th inst. A reward of \$50 is offered for his apprehension.

Upwards of eight hundred persons are annually destroyed by the accidents incident to the working of the mines of England.

Captain Dan Drake Henrie whose hairbreadth escapes from the Mexicans, when taken prisoner with C. M. Clay, and others, who was the theme of admiration, died recently at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in St. Louis.

A tornado passed over a portion of Jefferson County, Va., on the 10th inst.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton has become a permanent resident at Washington, and has taken a house on Capital Hill. She is in her 92d year, has seen every President inaugurated, and retains a vivid remembrance of the past, and a lively interest in all the moral and political questions of the day.

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Fund of said Society:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount. Includes J. A. Langworthy \$50, Wm. M. Truman \$50, Geo. J. Randall 5 00, etc.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount. Includes D. E. Maxson, Alfred, \$20 to vol. 6 No. 53, Larko Green, 2 00, etc.

Geo. B. Utter acknowledges the receipt of the following sums on old accounts of the Sabbath Recorder, on accounts previous to the close of vol. 5:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount. Includes A. R. Bennett, Lowell, \$3 00 to vol. 5 No. 52, K. Burdick, Pa., 50, etc.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., July 14, 1849. The officers are published pursuant to the request of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN J. VAN BENTLEY, Sheriff, Albany, N. Y., July 14, 1849. The officers are published pursuant to the request of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

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Miscellaneous

GOLD DIGGING, &c.

The recent arrival from California brought lots of letters, extracts from which are plenty in all the papers.

From a Letter of J. J. G.

Almost every adventurer is disappointed, upon his arrival at the "digging," to learn that to dig is to dig. There is gold enough among the tributaries of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, but multitudes have thrown up the pick-axe in disgust.

From a Letter of J. H. K.

Statements have gone to the States, ere this, confirming the rumors rife on my leaving New York, of the richness of the mines and their exhaustless resources.

Villages are springing up in every part of the mines, and gambling and trading constitute the business. The Americans are becoming very jealous of the foreigners working the mines, and you will undoubtedly hear of serious difficulties between them.

DANIEL BOON'S COURTSHIP.

In the immediate neighborhood of his father's new settlement, on the river Yadin, another adventurer, named Bryan, soon made his appearance, and planted himself upon a beautiful spot, washed on one side by a lovely mountain stream.

When Boon gave the signal to his friend, he indeed saw the flame of the torch reflected by a pair of brilliant eyes, and he immediately cocked his gun and brought it to his eye.

Boon's embarrassment and surprise may easily be imagined, when he saw the consternation of her father, and the panting terror of his beautiful daughter.

Strange as it may appear in our hearty backwoodsman, he became agitated in his turn; with all the stern and rugged qualities of his nature.

Indeed, Boon was at that time just in the first flush of youthful vigor, his person straight, and well-proportioned, and the whole appearance of the man presenting such a hero to the eye of the unsophisticated girl.

A VIGOROUS RACE.

Within the limits of the Hudson Bay Company, there resides a class of men who ground down by the tyranny of that huge monopoly, seek to place themselves under the protection of the United States.

Twice each year, these hunters, four or five hundred in number, start for the American territories, after the buffalo, with from a thousand to twelve hundred carts, drawn by horses or oxen.

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INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

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EXTRAORDINARY COMBAT.

Capt. Rockford of the British and Irish Company's screw vessel "Rose," arrived in Dublin on Monday night, from London, and reported having on his passage fallen in with a whale of huge dimensions.

BEAUTIES OF GOLD HUNTING.

A gold digger on the Sacramento writes to his friends, June 4, 1849, a letter, part of which was communicated to the Tribune, from which we extract the following.

"LIVE THEM DOWN."

Brother, art thou poor and lowly, Toiling, drudging, day by day, Journeying painfully and slowly

A FRIENDLESS WOMAN.

The following account of an unfortunate and friendless German woman, is given by St. Louis papers of a recent date.

At the quarantine ground there is a pitiable, yet curious case of insanity, and one which demands the interference of some one. The person alluded to is a woman, apparently about 30 years of age.

ENVELOPES.

Under the cheap postage system, envelopes have become things of common use. The North American gives an account of the process through which the paper passes before it is converted into its destined form.

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

The Savannah Republican notices the death of Laurania Thower, who died in Scriven county, aged, as near as known, one hundred and thirty-three years.

BURKE DEFEATED.

Burke arose in the House with some papers in his hand, upon which he intended to make a motion, when a rough-hewn member started up and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I hope the honorable member does not intend to read that large bundle of papers, and to bore us with a long speech in the bargain."

"IN THE MIST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH."

Two young ladies of Brooklyn, L. I., beautiful and accomplished—Mary Louisa and Virginia Star, one 19 and the other 21 years of age—were engaged to be married on Monday last.

FORCE OF IMPETUOUS HABITS.

The Brooklyn Eagle mentions the case of an intemperate man, residing near the corner of Jackson and Navy streets, who on Sunday morning awoke from a debauch, with a burning desire for more "liquor."

AN INCIDENT.

The Boston Transcript of the 31st ult., gives the following incident, and one that we fear is by no means uncommon.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A few days since, says the Albany Express, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of this city, embarked on board one of our North River steamers, on the night for New York.

WAR AMONG THE BIRDS.

A large owl was recently captured by Mr. William King, of Rochester, N. Y., in a most singular manner. The window of one of the rooms of his house was open, and a small child was in bed alone in the room, just before dark.

A LONG SPEAKING-TRUMPET.

Mr. Wistlaw, a Civil Engineer, at London, has just made a gutta-percha speaking-trumpet, three-quarters of a mile long. Mr. Wistlaw has given the name of Telakouphanon to his new instrument.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER SAYS:

"The way English ladies live in the open air, the daily fatigue they endure, and the pleasure they find in it, would astonish some of the delicate dames near you."

OWLS ARE NOT ONLY HARMLESS, BUT THEY ARE OF INFINITE SERVICE TO MANKIND.

Hunting chiefly by night, when almost all young birds are safe in their resting places, they prey principally, if not entirely, on mice and rats, which are then abroad in all directions plundering the farmer's produce.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE GIVES THE RESULT OF A SQUIRREL HUNT LATELY BY EIGHT GENTLEMEN.

Four on a side. They were gone but a few hours over a day, and returned with four hundred and thirty-four heads of the animals.

AN EMINENT AND WITTY PRELATE WAS ONCE ASKED IF HE DID NOT THINK THAT SUCH AN ONE FOLLOWED HIS CONSCIENCE.

"Yes," said his Grace, "I think he does follow it, as a man does a horse in a gig; he drives it first!"

MR. GOUGH TELLS A STORY OF A TAVERN KEEPER BY THE NAME OF A. S. CAMP.

The painter, in painting his sign, left out the points, so that it read, Tavern kept by a SCAMP.

SYLVESTER ROBINSON, OF EAST HAVEN, CT., DIED YESTERDAY ON THURSDAY LAST.

He dropped dead near his barn. Verdict of coroner's jury: "died from intemperance."

A GREY EGK, MEASURING FROM WING TO WING, 7 FEET 5 INCHES, WAS SHOT UPON THE "SHARP MOUNTAIN," A FEW DAYS AGO, BY MR. ISAAC HEIN, OF ALBANY TOWNSHIP, BERKS CO., PA., AT A DISTANCE OF 240 YARDS.

IN A COUNTRY LIKE ENGLAND ANIMALS INCREASE THE LABORING AND PRODUCTIVE POWERS OF MAN TO FOUR AND A HALF TIMES WHAT MAN COULD PERFORM ALONE.

The Postmaster General has been honored with an LL. D. by the College of Burlington.

The Cholera at Cincinnati is said to have attacked the horses and swine, many of which have died of that disease.

A FELLOW WHO KEEPS A GYMNASIUM IN THE WEST, ADVERTISES TO TEACH ABOUT THE USE OF THE BOWIE KNIFE—GRIT!

Do KINGBIRDS EAT WORKING BEES?—The kingbird has been regarded as one of the greatest enemies of the apiarian, in some situations, from the fact that it is a devourer of bees.

UTILITY OF NETTLES.

The Medical Times says it is a singular fact, that steel dipped in the juice of the nettle becomes flexible. Dr. Thompson, who has made the medical properties of our wild plants his peculiar study, states that lint dipped in nettle juice and put up the nostril, has been known to stay the bleeding of the nose.

BONES FOR MANURE.

Place the bones together in a heap, and moisten them with ashes and water, covering closely with muck, manure, or common garden mould.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

The Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate states that, recently, fire was discovered issuing from the ground, in the lower part of that town, and that for the space of twenty or thirty feet square, it appeared to be in a state of entire combustion.

VARIETY.

In England they grow grass on the line of railways to prevent the dust rising on the passage of the cars. A London journal announces that hay-making is in full operation on the line between Exeter and Crediton.

ONE OF THE MOST COMICAL SIGHTS TO SUPERIOR BEINGS, MUST BE TO SEE TWO HUMAN CREATURES, WITH ELABORATE SPEECH AND GESTURE, MAKING EACH OTHER EXCLUSIVELY UNCOMFORTABLE FROM CIVILITY; THE ONE PRESSING THAT HE IS MOST ANXIOUS THE OTHER SHOULD NOT ACCEPT, AND THE OTHER ACCEPTING ONLY FROM THE FEAR OF GIVING OFFENSE BY REFUSAL.

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DeKuyter Institute. The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-50, will commence the last Wednesday in August, and continue forty-three consecutive weeks, including the last Wednesday of June, including a recess of ten days for Christmas and New Year holidays.