

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

The following account of Hayti, and of the facilities it offers for missionary labor, is from the pen of Bro. W. M. Jones, of the Baptist Free Mission Society, who is generally known to have embraced the Bible Sabbath. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers. Does not Providence call the Seventh-day Baptists of the United States to the cultivation of this important field? And can there not be found among us some missionary family to obey the call? If we are not mistaken, our denomination is ready and willing to sustain a mission to Hayti, and we hope that some one will offer himself for the enterprise very soon—God is opening to us a "great door, and effectual." Why are not our people awake?

### SEND THE GOSPEL TO HAYTI.

PORT DE PAIX, Hayti, May 15, 1849.

Yours of March 27th came to hand on the 2d inst. The duties of the mission have been so urgent upon me, that I have not had time to answer it until the present; and even now I am obliged to write in haste.

The history of Hayti is full of revolting accounts of war, bloodshed, and slavery. Columbus discovered the Island, Dec. 5th, 1492. He called it Hispaniola, and afterwards St. Domingo. The natives called it *Hayti*. This latter name is now almost universally adopted.

Some say there were one million, and others three millions of Indians on the Island when discovered. The avaricious Spaniards, in their thirst for gold, forced the poor Indians to work in the mines. War and oppression soon wasted them away. In ten years after the discovery of the island, only sixty thousand remained. Terrible and horrifying indeed must have been the scenes that so early drenched this queen of the Antilles with blood.

In 1507, the first Africans were imported into the island, and reduced to a most cruel servitude. The cruelties which were heaped upon this people from this date until their emancipation, in 1793, were awful beyond description. Between the years 1789 and 1794, the yoke of oppression was thrown off, and eight hundred thousand men, women, and children, became free through force of arms. Several severe attempts to reduce them again to slavery have since been made by the French, their former masters. But each attempt has proved unsuccessful. The Haytiens have suffered all kinds of abuse and scandal that in the wicked heart of nations to invent and put into execution, beginning from the capture of their forefathers, in Africa, till the present time. No wonder that they now need the gospel. Yet it is a wonder how they have maintained their independence so long, considering the mighty armies of France, and other opposing influences which have been brought to bear against them. Truly there must be a God who directs, not as the oppressor willeth. Upon this soil African Slavery was first established, and here anti-Christ was first to stamp his image upon the victims of oppression in the new world.

Roman Catholicism is now, as it ever has been, the religion of State, and of course the prevailing religion. Perhaps no part of the world is in greater need of the preaching of the gospel than Hayti. Superstition and idolatry are here, and the people are shrouded in darkness, and to human appearance are in a far worse condition to receive the gospel as it is in Jesus, than if they had never been taught the mutilated part of christianity. The population is variously estimated, from 600,000 to 800,000. The majority is of pure African descent—the minority is of the mixed class. The two are known by the terms, "black" and "colored."

At present, there are two governments on the island—the Dominican and the Haytien. That in the old Spanish, or eastern part, is called the *Dominican*, taking its name from their chief city, *St. Domingo*. I am informed that religious toleration, in that part of the island, is quite limited. There they speak the Spanish language. The government claims and holds two thirds of the Island. There is a Wesleyan missionary, from England, at Samana and Port au Platte. He has a society there of some 150 or 175 communicants. I am informed that there are a few colored American Methodists at *St. Domingo* City. The number of Protestant communicants in that part of the island cannot exceed two hundred. The Haytien Republic, however, claims the whole island, and has been at war with the eastern part since the Dominicans revolted in Jan. 1844. This affair keeps the people in constant agitation and movement. Indeed the military character of the Haytiens has been one of the great hindrances to their improvement in any thing good.

Here religious toleration is enjoyed by Protestants. The Roman Catholic Priests are under the government, and are narrowly watched. They receive their appointments from government, and their fees from the people, over whom they have great influence. The Roman Catholic religion assumes here a very idolatrous form. As it ever has been, it is sought by the mother of harlots and abominations, working iniquity and deceiving the people.

The people, especially of the country, are

divided into various classes of African Fetichas—institutions, the most heathenish and disgusting. The priests lend their influence to these things doubtless, because the more superstition there is among the people, the better it is for popery. Some of these African clans go so far as to steal children, and kill and eat them in order to further their enchantments. Polygamy abounds to an alarming extent. In short, all the darkness, superstition, and idolatry attendant on the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith prevails here. And yet there is quite a desire among the more intelligent, to have Protestant missionaries settled throughout the island—not that they have any idea of the benefit and excellence of spiritual religion, but they suppose that it will be for the benefit of their country to have their children educated, and they themselves are not very averse to hearing the gospel.

The first missionary labor performed in this island was commenced in 1817 and '18, by two Methodist preachers from England. They labored two years with considerable success. A persecution broke out in 1819 and '20, and they were obliged to leave the country. Most of the converts remained steadfast, two of whom are now preachers of the gospel. In this part of the island, there are five stations of this society, with a missionary at each station.

I came to this island in January, 1845. In August following, I formed a church of eight members at Port-au-Prince. In December of the same year, the Baptist Missionary Society of England sent out Eld. Francis and his family, who located themselves at Jacmel. In less than eight months afterwards this good man was called to his reward; not however, until he had seen the salvation of the Lord in the conversion of several individuals. Eld. Webley is now at that station. Eld. Judd is at Port-au-Prince. Eld. Cushman, of the congregational Society, is at St. Marc since last December. Eld. Morton, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States, came out to Port-au-Prince in the fall of 1847. Last December he was fully converted to keep the Sabbath of the Lord God. He has now gone home. Whether he will return, I cannot say. But I have full confidence that he will preach the truth on the Sabbath wherever he goes.

Port de Paix is sixty leagues from Port-au-Prince, on the north side of the island, in latitude about 19° 45'. The village, or city as it is called, contains some 2000 inhabitants. There was never any missionary settled here, and but two or three sermons were ever preached in the place until I arrived here in January last. Since coming here, we have found one person who was once a member of a Baptist Church in New York, but after coming to this country fell into the wicked practices of the people, and lived in a very unlawful manner for many years. We trust that she is wholly reclaimed from the error of her way. She gives us every evidence to believe that she is a humble Christian. Our congregations have numbered from 20 to 80 and 90, which is pretty well for an entire Catholic community. The great thing that grieves my heart is to see the people so completely deceived about their souls. Form and ceremony seem to be everything with them. Every child is considered a beast until it is sprinkled, (or baptized as they call it.) Infant sprinkling is more important with them than any thing else. Then comes the immense train of crosses, feast or holidays, beads and prayers for the dead, superstitions, etc. Oh, it is really shocking to every deeply pious Christian, to live here and behold their shame. Not a day passes but that I am reminded of the Saviour's words—"Broad is the road that leads to destruction." I am troubled to make the people feel that they are sinners; they think they are good enough, never already. Ah, my dear brother, Christ did I feel more the force of the truth of these Scriptures—"Except a man be born of the Spirit, he cannot see the kingdom of God." It is "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." Truly it is not in an arm of flesh to convert the totally depraved heart of man. Nothing short of the Spirit of God can effect this work.

West of Port de Paix are the towers of Jean Robert and Mole St. Nicholas. The first is eight or ten leagues, the second twenty or twenty-two leagues distant. South is Gros Morne, twelve leagues. East, and the most considerable town in this neighborhood, is St. Louis du Nord, three leagues from this. There are several hundred inhabitants in the Ville. It is situated, like this place, close by the sea. The port, however, is open only to Haytien vessels. I have not been able to visit the town as yet, but expect to in a few weeks.

There is ample room here in this vicinity for another missionary. Whoever comes to this country as a missionary, must expect to meet with hundreds of vexatious things and trials—have his name and the object of his coming all cast out as evil, and have plots laid to worry him. He ought to consider how much the great and good Master has suffered, the contradiction of sinners, that he might save them from the wrath to come. I never want to see a *time-server* become a missionary. The cause of Christ in heathen lands wants no cowards; better have none, than to send out men who will teach a mutilated Christianity to the poor ignorant people.

One important item of consideration is the free-mission cause. The cause of Christ has no need of support by the help of blood-money, or the earnings of the poor downtrodden slave. In such a country as this, we have need of out-spoken free-mission men. A missionary who will consent to be supported by the unlawful gains of other men, will also consent to other wicked things rather than deny himself, and speak out against these sins. The fact is, there is a prevailing looseness abroad among missionaries on this and many other subjects. The idea seems

to be this—"Get along through the world with just as little religion or moral principle as will in your judgment carry you to heaven." Ever since I knew any thing about the subject of slavery and anti-slavery, I have, I trust, been free mission in heart and action. The free mission principle is more fully developed in the Constitution of the American Baptist Free Mission Society than I have time now to write. I should like to see it published in the Sabbath Recorder. I would like a fellow helper in this part of the Island, but I cannot heartily welcome one, unless he is in heart and action a free mission man, and supported by a society or church that has no connection with slavery, and which does not receive into its treasury the price of human blood. Such men there ought to be among the Seventh-day Baptists. Brother Bailey has borne a noble testimony in favor of Free Missions. I hope the Seventh-day Baptist denomination will do so. I understand that there are no slaveholders in your denomination—that you do not solicit nor knowingly receive into your mission treasury slaveholding funds, and I hope, also, that you do not receive funds from the liquor-seller or liquor-maker.

The mission of the Church of Christ is a mission of mercy and good will to a fallen world. Hence the principle and mode of action should be that of *mercy and justice*. I was often told, before I became a foreign missionary, that if I took free mission ground, I would be *starved out*, and be obliged to return home for want of means to subsist. And such is the feeling of thousands of Christians in the United States. They wonder how the source from whence the money comes will make any difference. But I say, "Starve, then, or cease sending the gospel to the heathen, if you cannot get along without calling for the aid of *unjust gain* to support missions." "God hates robbery for burnt offering." He designs that his Church should furnish the means, from *within herself*, to sustain her ministry and her missions. But instead of this, every art of eloquence and story-telling that can be brought to bear upon the unconverted to make them more benevolent than the Church, is resorted to; and in many instances with too much success. How many churches there are in my native land who would feel that their temporal and spiritual prospects would be nearly ruined, if the world should withdraw their support. Such a course has served to make the church more covetous, instead of more benevolent. The religion of Christ ought to be everything with us. As in primitive times, every convert received into the church ought to consider himself, property, and all, as belonging to the Lord. We need, and we must have a thousand times more practical benevolence in the Church before a nation will be born in a day. The free mission principle looks to all these things. In fact, as I understand it, it is a thorough reform principle.

The cause of Peace ought not to be lost sight of. In a country like this, where war and military operations have been the order of the day for so long a time, it is highly important that we preach the gospel of peace in all its fullness. I would like a fellow helper who is prepared to herald the trumpet of peace, with all the Christianity, dignity, and humility worthy so noble a cause. A deputy from the Peace Society in England, visited this country a few months since. He translated and published a pamphlet on Peace, which awakened a little attention to the subject. To use his own words, he thought me "a little too much of an *Old Testament man* to visit this place." The true reason, however, was, his want of time. He sent me 120 copies of the pamphlet. I have distributed most of them, and in return have received several letters expressing hearty commendations and thanks. But French flattery is poor consolation. It is somewhat as the Roman Catholic Priests say of infant sprinkling by a native Haytien—"it is *not stick*." The people need to be told of this their sin. If the humble missionary will throw himself on the arm of the Lord, and preach the *whole* gospel, he may expect the blessing of the Holy Spirit accordingly. The *Tavern* of God, in all its parts, is of more consequence for the furtherance of Christ's cause and his glory, than the half conversion of thousands. May the time soon come when peace shall reign triumphant throughout the earth.

But, finally, though not least, is the Sabbath question. Never have I felt so much the necessity of a thorough separation from all the institutions of Popery as since, by the grace of God, I have learned to keep the Sabbath of the Bible. I am astonished at myself, that I should have lived so long in ignorance of my duty and of the truth of the Bible. And I am astonished at the blindness and apathy of Baptists in general. And why the Seventh-day Baptists are not doing more to open the eyes of Christians, is a marvel. They have done something, it is true; but it seems to me, not half what they might have done. Here, on this little Island of the sea, we have great need of light on this subject. If Protestants would only do their duty, they would accomplish much more in bringing this people from darkness to light. The fact is just here—the Methodist brethren and the Congregationalists countenance two main pillars of Popery, i.e. infant sprinkling and Sunday keeping. The Baptists from England at Jacmel, and the Baptist station at Port-au-Prince, keep *Sunday*. Here at this place I have endeavored to raise the standard of the Lord in good earnest. Many have acknowledged, that according to the law of God, the practice of Christ and his apostles, we ought to observe the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord God. But, alas, until they are truly converted, they like others, say and do not.

A plan was started three years ago to influence the Haytien government to abolish Sunday markets, and the military review on that day. Although an observer of Sunday at that time, I consider, it fortunate, that I did not second that movement. Should your Society send a missionary to this country, we would unite our influence against any

such movement in future. It grieves me to know that professed Christian missionaries will lend their aid, in word and in deed, to build up in part the religions of man, at the same time, they are trying to preach the gospel. But thus it has been, and thus it doubtless will be until the Lord is pleased to pour out his Spirit and purify his Church from all the doctrines of Babylon.

The annual expenses of a missionary family in this country cannot fall much short of one thousand dollars. Besides the simple expenses of the family, the mission must support *house rent*, chapel and school rent, etc., etc., until the Society possesses buildings of its own. Your missionary should be, if possible, a man of deep piety, experience, and talent. It is indispensably necessary that the missionary be a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost—apt to teach—no wine-bibber, nor tobacco-chewer, nor smoker. Here in this dark land, is no place for a wine-guzzling, tobacco-smoked minister. Send a thorough-going reform man, or none. If you have none, pray God to give you one; and if you ask aright he will grant your petition. Another thing—the brother should know the French language before coming here. Experience has taught me, that it is far cheaper for the Society, and for the health, too, of the candidate for missionary service, that he learn the language in New York. I consider that I have lost much time by not having the language before coming to Hayti. The hard study of brother Francis, in his hot climate, assisted much to bring him to the grave. The same may be said of sister Young, who was so early called away from earth to heaven. Six months study, with a native Frenchman, will give him quite a start in the language. But the year ought nearly to perfect him in the knowledge, i.e. health and other things being equal. The influence of a missionary is felt more immediately, and on the whole it is far better to come with the language than without it. Besides, there is always great difficulty in employing competent teachers in this country. He should employ, for the sake of a correct, distinct pronunciation, the best teacher he can find. By all means let him spend six months in studying the language in New York. Let him come well supplied with twenty thousand pages of tracts, of the best kind—a hundred Bibles, and two or three hundred Testaments—and also with as many religious books, all in French, as pecuniary strength will permit. The missionary work in this land is one of toil and expense, but the field promises well, provided it can be well cultivated. May the Lord enable you to find a suitable man, and give you means to send him forth soon. I need help, and I hope you will send it. No doubt, if you will look around you, a brother can be found who will go immediately to work preparing himself, so that by the fall of 1850 he can come forth, and be able to preach to the people on first arriving. My ardent prayer is, that you may send one well equipped for the work.

Yours in the Lord Jesus,

Wm. M. Jones.

### PRAYERS FOR SEAMEN.

There are thousands and thousands whose homes are on the ocean, who come on land, as landmen go out to sea, occasionally and for short seasons. Sailors dwell on the ocean, and do business on the mighty deep, and are with us only transiently and almost as strangers. For long years this class of men had almost been forgotten and uncared for. Now, to many thousands of hearts, everything touching the sailor possesses a lively interest. In many of our ports, the Bethel flag trembles gently to the free breeze of heaven, and the Sailor's Home awaits his arrival from the elements of storms and perils. Still, the great Christian community, as a whole, do not think enough on the sons of the ocean; do not, with sufficient frequency and ardor, bear them before God in their daily devotions at the mercy seat.

Seated quietly round our hearth of safety, with the friends we love, we are prone to forget the storms at sea, the frequent foaming and dashing of the enraged element, and the peril of our brethren on the waters. Hearts there are—for they have loved ones at sea—who say, it is a bitter, cold, dark, angry, gloomy night, and whose sighs and prayers go up to God for the *mariners*; but there are many who do not think of and pray for him as they ought. Reader, remember at the mercy seat your brethren scattered over the vast plain of the ocean waters.

"When the black sky is scowling,  
The furious storm is howling,  
And the lightning plays;  
When the strained masts are bending,  
Piercing winds and sails are rent,  
Pray for the sailor—pray."

### REV. DR. BARNES.

He rises at four o'clock, and keeps at his books till two. He has a study in his church. The building is surrounded by a high iron fence—the gate is locked when he enters upon the toils of the day. He locks his church-door also, and then across a wide vestibule he enters his room of toil. He is beyond annoyance. And those who wish to see him must call on him at particular hours. When he was first settled in Philadelphia, the watchmen threatened to arrest him. They did not believe that he was about the church at four o'clock in a winter's morning for any good purpose; the clergymen of Philadelphia, they said, were men that kept better hours.

He does not look like a student; he is tall, large framed, and full and fair in the face, like a man who says to his soul, "take thinness, ease, drink, and be merry." He has no gestures in the pulpit, unless the occasional raising of one finger in a measured manner can be so called. He is stationary in the pulpit, almost motionless, with his head slightly inclined towards the right shoulder. Yet no man that I ever heard has the power to enchant an audience for so long a time.

### SOWING AND REAPING.

Sometimes the heart grows weary with the load Of efforts fruitless grown and withered hopes, Of love that sought in vain to pour itself Freely and fully forth into the hearts Of others, God's appointed cups for love; Sometimes the heart grows weary with the sight Of those whom God made men with living souls, Groveling, if not in crime, in vice—if not In vice, in that rank emptiness and sloth That rot souls piece-meal even ere they kill; Sometimes the heart grows weary with the din Of wealth and cry of want, and sullen laugh Of holy sorrow curling into hate,— Ay, with that groan of universal woe Wherewith the whole creation, as of yore, Travels in pain together until now; Sometimes the heart grows weary, very weary.

And then the Small Voice saith, "Sow on in faith! The good seed! another after thee!" Shall rest. Hast thou not garnered many fruits Of others' sowing, whom thou knowest not? Canst thou hold many struggles, sufferings, tears, All unremembered, unremembered all, Have gone to build up what thou hast of good? Hast thou not many died, that thou shouldst pray? All unremembered, unremembered all, Not unremembered all, even though forgotten? Not unremembered all who died for thee... The seed thou sowest, it is thine to say, I will not sow it, as it falls. Ripen with all blessings from that fruitful cross, That tree of life, rich with His blood!

"Up, man! Up, worthless one! up in God's strength go forth! Go! treasure up for joy each smallest woe! Each baffled hope, each callous sneer, each threat Of evil undeserved, each idle jest Blunting the point of truth, each cold smooth smile Fostering the love that would be! Treat these, I say; these be thy precious crosses; by these Bless God if thou canst suffer for His sake!"

"Faint not! 'Tis much only to sow good seed. 'Tis much to sow what another reaps! And many daily sow, marked well of God, Who, having sown do faint, and he forgeth! Yet it is more to sow and not to faint. 'In due time we shall reap if we faint not,' And 'that they that sow in tears, shall reap in joy.'" [Frazier's Magazine.]

### PRIESTS AND LAYMEN.

Translated from the Independent from Dr. Tholuck's "Hours of Christian Devotion."

In the Catholic Church they have often fancied that the laic condition was wholly world's ground, and only the priestly estate constituted dear children of God. Indeed, princes and kings have often, before dying, drawn on monks' hoods, as if they were an Elijah's mantle upon which one could fly straightway to heaven. Thus also Dr. Luther tells of a picture, upon which was painted a ship, called the Christian Church, wherein sat no laymen, not even kings or princes, but the pope alone with the clergy; but the laymen swam in the water about the ship, and were only drawn along by cords and ropes which were thrown to them by the holy fathers. Now where such an error really bears away among men, what unholiness, what bitter distress, among men must begin!

But that the laic condition is not so bad and contemptible a state may be assumed with good reason from this; that even the Apostles, after they had already become fishers of men, still for a long time pursued their fishing handicraft, except at intervals; and that St. Paul was not ashamed to be both a preacher of the Gospel and also a sailmaker. It appears, too, as if the first teachers of the Christian Church were not all ashamed to pursue some manual avocation, since the apostle only charges upon them that their business be *honorable*.

Moreover, it is highly creditable that our Lord Jesus, whom the people called in direct terms the *carpenter*, did not scorn in his youth to occupy himself with manual labor, as Dr. Luther relates: "A bishop had longed to know what the Lord Christ did in his youth. Well, in a dream he saw a little boy picking up wood and chips, and when dinner was setted up at noon calling his father to the table and saying, 'Mother, shall I call the other man also?' Then the bishop is frightened, and wakes up upon it. I believe, also, that the dear little Jesus helped his mother to work in the house as an obedient child, and sometimes drew water; and, also, at times had brought her wine, and therefore his mother in Cana, at the wedding when wine was wanting, calls upon him from former experience.

There is told us also, in the life of the old fathers, just at the time when they had begun to regard the cowl of the anchorite and the monk as a sure pass-port to the heavenly Jerusalem, a history, which admirably teaches how the Christian who in his life is obliged to ply the awl and the pegs may yet be more highly esteemed before the eye of the Lord than the man with a tourse and with the cowl. They tell us thus: "As St. Anthony was once praying in his cell, a voice addressed him, which said—'Anthony, thou art, with thy strict ascetic life, still not to be compared with yonder cobbler at Alexandria.' When Anthony heard that, he rose up early in the morning, took his staff and traveled in haste toward the city of Alexandria. And when he had come to the man who had been pointed out to him, he (the cobbler) was startled at seeing such an excellent and holy man. Antonius said to him—'Dear man, tell me what good works thou art wont to do; for on this account did I set out and have come a wide ways out of the wilderness hither.' He answered and said—'I know of no good work that I have done; but when in the morning I come here out of my sleeping-room, before I set myself to work, I say to myself, all the people of this city, small and great, will go into the kingdom of God because they are more righteous than I am; but I, only on account of my sins, would be worthy of eternal punishment, did I not believe that I should be saved through the mercy of God. And these words I utter from the bottom of my heart before I give myself to rest at night.' When St. Anthony heard this he answered: 'Truly, my son, thou sittest in thy house as a good and accomplished master, and attainest the kingdom of God without disquietness; but I, who have passed all my time in the desert, not without weariness and danger, have not yet gone so far as to be compared to thee, in such a life as thou hast just now told me about!'"

### WHAT TROUBLED ME.

"That Christian's pious example troubled me." So said a youthful inquirer, as he was lately asked what had aroused his attention to religion. He referred to one whose personal character was from day to day displayed before him. Many ad deeply interesting themes of thought were started by that statement.

1. Genuine modern piety is like the ancient. David would cry, "Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation, and uphold me by thy free spirit; so shall I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee." Ancient piety bore down with great power on the consciences and hearts of men. Modern piety does the same. It uses just such language in the ears of sinners, and produces the same results. They are both links in the same golden chain of God's mercy to men.

2. Were Christian character everywhere what it ought to be, how rapidly might conversions be multiplied. The number of nominal Christians is great. They are found in every community—one or more in five out of seven of the families in our congregations. In addition, therefore, to all the other means of grace, how much moral power is here to operate on sinful minds, provided Christian character take the elevated station demanded of it. Sinners in that case would meet in all directions with orbs of light, pouring their sanctifying radiance upon them. These saints, shining in the beauty of holiness, would compel sinners constantly to see the painful and alarming contrast between themselves and the people of God—would then arouse conscience, and by the visibility of their good works, others would be led to glorify God. How desirable to throw around every traveler in the downward road a cord of such agencies which shall so powerfully retard his dangerous progress.

3. How sublime the relation which one human being can hold to another! I hear the earnest inquirer about salvation. Ere long I see a face radiant with the joys of God's salvation, the index of a soul now on terms of happy harmony with infinite love. As I look with joy unexpressed on the effect, I look for its cause; and while I find that in the infinite compassion of God, the pious example of a humble and obscure Christian has been employed in this work of mercy. God used that disciple's moral excellence of character, to awaken the careless soul, and to lead it to set its face toward the realms of glory. And if one disciple's holy example is thus used, why may not another and another be thus used? Why may not every Christian feel that God is willing to use him in this manner!

Disciple! you may shine in the beauty of holiness, and the radiance of your example may awaken to deepest intensity the thoughts of sinful minds around you. You may set conscience on fire, and thus make the path of sin so full of thorns, that the transgressor will feel that he cannot longer go that way. There is not a more powerful reproof of a sinful life, than the steady brightness, the pure moral loveliness, of an eminently devoted Christian. Will you not be a Christian!

### A CHERFUL GIVER.

"How is it, Betty," said an elder of the church to a poor woman in Wales, who was always observed to contribute something whenever a collection was taken—"how is it, I always see you drop something in the plate? Where do you get it?" "Oh, sir, I do not know," she replied. "The Lord knows my heart and my good-will to his cause; and somehow or other, when a collection is to be made, I am sure to have my penny before me; and when it comes, I put it in the plate."

"Well, (said he) you have been faithful in a little; take this sovereign and do what you will with it." "A sovereign, sir, (said she), I never had so much money in my life as a sovereign; what shall I do with it?" "I dare say you will find means of spending it," said he, "if your heart is devoted to the Lord's cause."

Soon after this, a man came round to solicit subscriptions for some benevolent object. He went to one of the elders, who gave him half a sovereign, and another gave him five shillings, both of which were regarded as very liberal donations. Not liking to pass by any member of the church, he asked this poor woman what she would do. "Put my name down for a sovereign." "A sovereign, (said he), why, where did you get a sovereign from?" "Oh, sir, (said she), I got it honestly—put my name down for a sovereign." "She gave him the sovereign; and in about two weeks from that time, she received a letter from Doctors' Commons, informing her that a friend had just left her one hundred pounds.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." Prov. 9: 25, 26.

A CHILD'S PRAYER ANSWERED.—Prayers are often answered at the present day. A Sunday-school scholar in Yorkshire, England, heard a minister say, that "prayerless reasons would not go to heaven." It deeply impressed her mind. When she returned home she repeated it to her mother, and added, "Mother, you never pray." "I can not pray," was the reply. "Yes, you can pray." "I tell you I cannot pray," answered the mother angrily. "Then, mother, I'll pray for you." She knelt down, and prayed, "O Lord, forgive my mother, and save her from swearing. O Lord, forgive my father, and keep him from getting drunk." The father, who was then at a tavern drinking came home immediately, and finding his daughter in the act of praying for him and his wife, his mind was deeply impressed. The conduct of the little girl was the cause of the hopeful conversion of her parents.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 6, 1849.

MISSION TO HAYTI.

On our first page will be found a communication, which, though long, we hope none of readers will neglect to peruse. It treats of the historical, political, and social condition of the Haytiens, and urges the claims of that people to be remembered in the missionary efforts of those who sympathize with the African race.

We shall not talk with any great enthusiasm concerning the flattering prospects that are before us in Hayti. We do not know that they are any more flattering than in hundreds of other countries that are crying loudly for the Gospel.

The American Seamen's Friend Society has received from one of the mission churches in the Sandwich Islands under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. Coan, Hilo, Hawaii, one hundred dollars to aid in the work of furnishing seamen with the Gospel!

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association held its seventh anniversary at Hopkinton, R. I., on first-day, Sept. 2, 1849. A large audience was in attendance, including a good number of delegates from the different sections of the denomination.

Agreeable to appointment, Eld. Lucius Crandall preached the opening discourse. His text was Ecclesiastes 11: 6—"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

After the discourse, the officers of the Association took their seats, the 762d hymn was sung, and Eld. Wm. B. Maxson addressed the throne of grace. The Constitution was then read, Committees were appointed to nominate Officers and to audit the Treasurer's Account, and a vote was passed inviting visiting brethren to participate in the deliberations of the occasion.

The Treasurer presented his report in detail, showing that he had received during the year, including the balance of last year's account, \$2035 32; paid out, \$1580 14; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$455 18.

The Annual Report of the Executive Board was read by the Corresponding Secretary. It is a long and exceedingly interesting document. But we have neither time nor room here to give an abstract of it. Suffice it to say, that in connection with each of our missions there are many encouraging circumstances. The mission at the West has resulted in the organization of a church with good prospects of permanence and increase.

At the conclusion of the Report, Wm. B. Maxson moved that it be printed under the direction of the Board. He regarded it as containing a large amount of valuable and encouraging information, the perusal of which could not fail of doing much to sustain and increase the missionary spirit among our people.

JAMES H. COCHRAN followed with some remarks. He said that he thanked God for the privilege of living to see this day. His heart had been thrilled with joy by the intelligence contained in the Report, and he believed that the same effect had been produced upon all. He hoped it would be printed and read from the pulpit of every church in the denomination.

S. S. GRISWOLD spoke of the fears which he once had, that in embracing the Sabbath he should be cut off from opportunities of laboring for the conversion of the heathen. Now he saw, however, that God had owned and blessed our efforts in that course, on which account he felt a joy he had never expected to feel.

NATHAN V. HULL spoke of the anxiety which he felt for a general revival of religion throughout our churches. This Report, he believed, would do much to create the spirit of revivals; and he therefore felt encourag-

ed in view of its being circulated extensively among our people.

Resolved, That this Association considers it important that our missionary operations be enlarged, and that the spirit of missions should be cultivated in our churches, until witnesses to the everlasting equity and perpetuity of God's law, and to the gospel of Jesus as the only power competent to save souls, shall be sent to all lands.

This resolution was presented by NATHAN V. HULL, who advocated it with considerable earnestness. Our efforts in China he thought, ought to be increased; especially ought we to provide our missionaries there with means to print portions of Scripture, and such Tracts as they may deem useful.

JAMES SUMMERBELL spoke of the common impression among the people, that our missionary efforts have reference simply to the support of Brethren Carpenter and Wardner in China. There are other inviting fields, however,—let these also be kept before their minds, and the hold of the missionary enterprise upon their hearts will be proportionally increased.

Resolved, That the landings of Divine Providence require the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination to undertake a missionary enterprise in Hayti, and that the Executive Board be directed to take immediate steps towards the occupancy of that field.

This resolution was presented by GEO. B. UTTER, who made some remarks in relation to the condition of Hayti, and then invited Rev. J. W. MORTON, late a missionary to Hayti, to give to the meeting his views of Hayti as a field of missionary labor.

Mr. Morton expressed his settled conviction that Hayti is a good field, and that the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination ought to have a station there. One consideration to which he alluded as indicating the propriety and duty of this course, was, that as a body we sympathize with the African race—a remark which can be made of only a few denominations.

These resolutions were all accompanied with animating addresses, of which we regret that we cannot give an abstract; but unfortunately we took no notes. They all evinced a determination to work more vigorously to promote the Society's interests and the cause of Sabbath reform generally, than ever.

All the old officers of the Society were re-elected, and after a very harmonious and refreshing session, the Society adjourned to meet with the first Seventh-day Baptist church in Alfred, N. Y. on the sixth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1850.

A NEW CHURCH ON A NEW PLAN.—The Third Presbyterian Congregation of Trenton, N. J., says the Burlington Gazette, proposes erecting a new and spacious church edifice. The Trustees, as a corporate body, to issue 100 shares of stock at \$100 each.

POPULATION OF HUNGARY.—Dr. Kraitsir is delivering a series of lectures in Boston, on the war in Hungary, of which the Boston Traveler is publishing well prepared extracts. From a report in that journal, of a recent lecture, we learn that the Maygars number 4,800,000; there are 4,200,000 Slavonians; of Croatsians, 2,200,000; Germans, about 1,200,000; Bulgarians, a kind of Slavonians, 12,000; Jews, 244,000; French, 6,000; Greeks, 6,000; and Armenians, 3 to 4,000; making a grand total of 12,800,000.

DESCENDANTS OF REV. THOMAS HOOKER.—It is stated in the life of this eminent New-England divine, that among his posterity there are forty-one ministers of the Gospel, and forty more who married his female descendants; nine professors, authors and poets; forty who have occupied important public offices; fourteen members of the bar, not included in the preceding, and seventeen doctors of medicine.

REVIVAL IN CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.—The Religious Herald, Va., contains a letter from A. Broadbent, which reports a revival in Salem, Caroline county, and vicinity, the result of which will be the addition to the church of sixty or more persons. Already forty-nine have been baptized. The letter says:—"Among the number who have united with the church are two old men, upwards

- Officers for the ensuing year. President—DAVID DUNN, of New Market, N. J. Vice Presidents, WM. B. MAXSON, ISAAC D. TITSWORTH, ELLIS BALLEW, T. B. STILLMAN, NATHAN V. HULL, J. W. LANGWORTHY, LEMAN ANDRUS, GEO. H. PERRY, JAMES BALLEW, JAMES H. COCHRAN, LESTER T. ROGERS. Cor. Sec.—T. B. BROWN, of New York. Rec. Sec.—GEO. B. UTTER, of New York. Treasurer—A. D. TITSWORTH, of Metuchen, N. J. Directors, W. B. GILLET, JOHN D. TITSWORTH, LUCIUS CRANDALL, EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN, GEO. GREENMAN.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Sabbath Tract Society held its annual meeting in the meeting house of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I., on the 3d inst. The President N. V. Hull, of Alfred, N. Y., in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report showed that the receipts of the Society during the year have been small; only \$224 87, which, including a balance on hand last year of \$175 87, make the total \$380 73. The expenditures have been \$308 33, leaving a balance now in the treasury of \$72 40.

The Report of the Board of Directors showed that notwithstanding the limited receipts of the year, more had been accomplished in the way of tract distribution by agents, colporteurs, &c., than for some time before. It appeared, however, that urgent necessity existed for more abundant contributions and enlarged operations.

The Society being desirous of operating, the coming year, in a more vigorous and effective manner than heretofore, passed the following resolutions:—Resolved, That in the opinion of the Society the sum of at least one thousand dollars will be needed the ensuing year to carry forward its operations.

The following resolution, submitted by Bro. Crandall, was also adopted.

Resolved, That this Society instruct the Corresponding Secretary to furnish the pastors of our Churches with the names of all annual subscribers to its funds, and the amount of their several subscriptions, with a request that he will collect and transmit the same to the Treasurer.

Resolved, That the ministers here wear the gown in the pulpit. This is not an innovation, but a return to an old custom. Some good people have a superstitious horror of the gown, as a badge of Episcopacy if not of Popery; but the gown belongs to the universality, not to the church; to the scholar, not to the priest; and if such persons would examine the prints of Luther, and Calvin, and Knox, and of the old Puritan divines, they would discover their mistake.

Resolved, That the ministers should appear as a simple citizen, a plain Christian man, and not as one of "an order"; and should rely upon his character, talents, piety, and works, for that distinction which is proper, and desirable, and not upon the color of his coat or neckcloth, a silk gown, or a three cornered hat.

PRIZE ESSAYS IN ENGLAND.—Five prizes are offered by the London Tract Society for treatises on the Condition of the Working Classes, and the best means of promoting their temporal and spiritual welfare. £100 for the best work, not over 150 pp., 12mo. 50 for the second best, 25 for the best tract, not over 48 pp., 12mo. 20 for the second best, 15 for the third best.

SCOTT'S COMMENTARY.—The proprietors of the English copyright of this great work have held the work at six guineas. They now offer to print an edition at three guineas, in cloth boards. It is in six quarto volumes, upwards of 5000 pages, with 15 maps, and 69 engraved illustrations.

FREE BREAD.—Among the legacies which the corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York, has long had in charge, is one made many years ago by John Leahe. He leaves £1,000 with the following instructions:—"I give and bequeath unto the Rector and inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, and their successors, one thousand pounds lawful money of said State, to be by them put at lawful interest, and the annual income thereof to be laid out in sixpenny wheaten loaves of bread, and distributed on every Sabbath day, in some part of said church, after divine service in the morning; to such poor as to them shall appear most deserving."

THE OVER-RULING HAND OF PROVIDENCE.—In his address to a company of miners emigrating to California, Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, thus strikingly illustrates the Divine superintendence in reference to the disclosure of the Gold on the Pacific coast:—"A British merchant discovered it more than a century ago; and was carrying, for a specimen, a box of gold dust to England by way of China. This box was lost in some affair with Chinamen. Had he carried it to England, the condition of the world might have been prematurely changed. Had Great Britain found a gold mine of such value on this continent, we may readily believe the whole current of political events would have been totally changed by it. But God, who works by small instruments as well as by great, did not suffer that box to reach England, and induce her to plant a strong colony on the great western outlet of North America. He reserved it for this age and this people."

SUNDAY IN A CATHOLIC COUNTRY.—At Rio all the shops and stores are open on Sunday, and all sorts of work done as on week days. A Sunday letter, dated June 18th, says:—"This has been the celebration of some saint, and it was accompanied by fire-works, firing of guns and cannon, ringing of all the bells, and bonfires, exactly as we celebrate the 4th of July at home. There are exhibitions at the theatres, bull-fights, cock-fights, and horse-racing as on the other days of the week."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Philadelphia North American, from a copy of the Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, has collected the following statistics showing the progress of that church during the past ten years:—

Table with 3 columns: 1839, 1849, Increase. Rows include Synods, Presbyteries, Candidates for the ministry, Licentiates, Ministers, Churches, Members added on examination, Members added on certificate, Adults baptized, Children, Whole number of communicants reported, Amount contributed for religious purposes.

The average annual increase of the Church during the past ten years has been—Ministers, 61; Churches, 68; Communicants, 7,271, and in pecuniary contributions, \$24,593.

THE PROPER DISTINCTION FOR A MINISTER.—One of the editors of the Independent, who is rusticating in the vicinity of Portsmouth, N. H., makes the following commendable suggestion on this subject:—"I observe that the ministers here wear the gown in the pulpit. This is not an innovation, but a return to an old custom. Some good people have a superstitious horror of the gown, as a badge of Episcopacy if not of Popery; but the gown belongs to the universality, not to the church; to the scholar, not to the priest; and if such persons would examine the prints of Luther, and Calvin, and Knox, and of the old Puritan divines, they would discover their mistake."

THE CALABERS.—The following particulars in relation to the race of negroes on the Coast of Africa, known as the Calabers, are communicated, says the Boston Journal, by a missionary who spent five years on the Calaber River:—"The mission house up the Calaber River is 100 miles north of the Island of Fernando Po. This river is deep, and navigable for any sized vessel all the year, and is three-fourths of a mile wide, and eight far above, and is not a branch of the Niger; but there is a channel some distance above, through which the surplus waters in an overflow find their way into the Niger, but most of the year the channel is dry. The iron house of the Chief or King at the station was from England. Many houses of Chiefs are as well furnished as gentlemen's houses in America. The slave trade cannot be abolished by the present war system. Colonization and religious instruction is the true method. The common people on the coast are slaves. The grave of Lander is on Fernando Po, but is unmarked by a stone!"

At a meeting of the Italian residents in London, the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting, highly condemning as tyrannical, infamous, anti-evangelical, and impious, the conduct of Pope Pius IX., invites all the Italian patriots to follow the true religion of Jesus Christ, as followed by their ancestors, throwing aside their Papal church, which is conspiring against the liberties of the people."

Fifty-three priests have been arrested at Rome, by the established court of the Vicar General, for having been present at the decease of the republicans killed in defence of Rome, and for having administered to them the last consolations of religion.

A Home Exemption Bill has been passed by the Legislature of Maine, and signed by the Governor. It exempts real estate to the value of \$500, and if a debtor is not the owner of real estate to that value, then \$500 of personal property to be by him selected, in addition to the specific exemptions already provided for. The change is not to affect existing debts.

The Baptists in Indiana are moving in earnest towards the permanent establishment of "Franklin College." Incited by the example of Lewisburg, they are putting forth vigorous efforts to secure an endowment of \$100,000.

Georgia has now more than 600 miles of railroad, and three railroads are in process of construction which will cost about \$400,000, and make 1000 miles of railroad.

The time for the final closing of the affairs of the Commercial Bank at Portsmouth, N. H., expired on the 1st day of September, after which time the bills of said bank will not be redeemed.

The Journal du Havre says that the French Government intends to present to the Assembly a project to establish a line of transatlantic packets under new regulations, and different from those which were admitted under the last reign.

It is stated that Rhode Island has within her limited territory 163 cotton mills, consuming 560,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing 70,000,000 yards of cloth annually.

The editor of the Middletown (Ct.) Sentinel has been presented with a hen's egg, "measuring fully nine inches by six and three-quarters, and weighing five ounces!"

The papers say that Sheridan Knowles, the great English dramatist, has turned preacher.

Gen. Taylor has been invited to visit Springfield, Mass., and writes back word that his engagements will not permit.

General Intelligence

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Washington has arrived since our last, bringing advices from Rome to the 10th, London 20th, Paris 19th, and Vienna the 14th ult. There have been several important military movements and battles between the Hungarians and the Austro-Russians. The news from all parts of the European Continent is rather interesting.

The French President was still on his tour to the various cities of France. His reception at Rouen was favorable, his friends say enthusiastic; but at Havre, and other places, the reception seems to have been cold. It is thought by many that this tour of Louis Napoleon is intended as a feeler put out with a view to his establishment in his present position for life, with the empire in the background; or, if the occasion appears favorable, the taking of an immediate possession of an imperial throne. It is admitted, however, that as yet there has been but small encouragement afforded for this in any quarter. The state of siege under which Paris and the departments of the Seine has been hitherto placed having ceased, the democratic journals, which were suspended, have commenced to re-appear. Several of the southern departments have been lately devastated by fires, which are known to be the work of incendiaries. In the departments of the Isere and the Drome, the devastation has been terrible. The crops were completely destroyed, and a great amount of furniture and farm stock lost. At Laumur, on the 7th, fifteen farm-houses, and their appendages, were burned. Similar fires are reported in the Tarbe.

The imposing spectacle on which, at the present moment, the attention of Europe and the whole civilized world is riveted—the struggle of the Hungarian nation against the united forces of the vast empires of Russia and Austria, is becoming of more interest every day. The large Russian army under Paskiewitch, has advanced as far as Debreczin; whilst the Hungarians, not wishing to engage the main body of the Russian troops, have retreated from that position. In the same manner the Austrian commander-in-chief, General Haynau, has penetrated into the interior of Hungary, and having crossed the river Theiss, now occupies the important position of Szegedin, from which he is able to give effective assistance to the army of the Ban of Croatia, which is operating at the South. At the same time, also, the Russian troops under General Luders, have succeeded, together with another division of the Russian army, in clearing Transylvania; and, according to the latest official accounts, the Hungarian General Bem, has retired into Moldavia. Thus far, the operations of the imperial armies seem to have been attended with success. But the retreat of the Hungarians has evidently been made only according to the tactics they have observed throughout the whole campaign, that is, for the purpose of leading the enemy into the interior of the country, where the vast Russian and Austrian armies will be without sufficient supplies and provisions, exposed to a deadly climate, and cut off from retreat by fresh forces of the Magyars, which are every where organizing in the rear of the imperial troops. According to all accounts, the country population in Hungary is rising en masse. If the armies of the allied powers do not succeed soon in forcing the Hungarians to engagements, and in defeating Generals Gorgey and Dembinski, their position must become desperate. In consequence of a sortie made by the Magyars from the fortress of Comorn, that lies between Vienna and Pesth, in which a division of the Austrian army has been completely defeated, matters have taken a very unfavorable turn for the Austrians in the western part of Hungary. Nearly the whole country between Pesth and the Austrian capital is now in possession of the Hungarians. The fortress of Raab, near Comorn, is in their hands. The communication with the armies under Haynau and Pakiewitch is, thereby, completely cut off. No knowledge of the fate of the latter armies will now reach Vienna. By accounts from that city we learn that a general panic prevails there, in consequence of the report of the advance of the Hungarians against the capital. The forces of the Magyars, stationed in the fortress of Comorn, were much more considerable than it was believed or else the capital would not have been left without sufficient protection. All disposable forces of the Austrian troops, amounting to about 27,000, have now been concentrated in Presburg, near Vienna. A large body of the Hungarian troops is stated to be stationed between Wiselburg and Hochstrass, in the vicinity of Presburg. According to the latest advices from the latter place, active preparations were made to defend the city, and fortifications were being thrown up. But, whilst something decisive is about to take place in western Hungary, there is every reason to believe that the operations of the Russian and Austrian armies against the Hungarians under Gorgey and Dembinski, are at the present moment in full progress. General Haynau has imposed a tremendous fine upon the Jewish communities at Buda and Pesth; forcing them to furnish the imperialist army with an immense quantity of clothing, provisions, and also a large number of well-captioned horses. It is estimated that there is over 50,000 Jews in the Hungarian army, comprising a large number of superior officers.

The Romans have been thrown into a state of strong excitement by a proclamation of the three Cardinal Commissioners appointed as a provisional executive by the Pope, until he himself returns to the Eternal City. By an edict of these ecclesiastics, all the paper money issued by the Roman Republic, and which of course, has passed into the hands of all sorts of citizens, is reduced 35 per cent in value. On account of this

piece of politico-ecclesiastical wisdom, the French forces were obliged to occupy the squares and streets as much as if the city were in a state of insurrection. No ministry has yet been appointed. It is reported that the Austrian land forces have been compelled to retreat from the blockading of Venice.

The differences between Prussia and the southern States are daily assuming a more serious character. The Prussian troops in the west of Germany are still remaining there, under the command of the Prince of Prussia, though the insurrection is completely quelled. The Prussian forces in and around Frankfort are being considerably increased, whilst the Bavarian troops stationed in that city have also received reinforcement. The whole Bavarian army is being placed on a war footing; and according to the papers, which are regarded as the organs of the Bavarian Government, the latter is stated to intend asserting its claims to different parts of the Grand Duchy of Baden, now occupied by Prussia.

Nothing of importance from England or Ireland.

ADVICE FROM THE GOLD REGIONS.

Some of the letters from the Gold Region, which are found in recent papers contain advice worth heeding. From letters in a recent number of the N. Y. Daily Tribune, we copy the following:—

"I wish you to advise all persons that have a good business at home, to think well on it before they leave all their comforts to struggle and dig for gold in California, for, believe me gentlemen, gold cannot be obtained without the hardest labor and privations. Good hearty men, and all sorts of mechanics that are used to hard work, can make money here at present. How it will be, after ten or twelve thousand get here, I cannot say; but owing to the absence of all Law and Order, I am afraid there will be a bad state of things. Judge Lynch's system of trials and punishments seems to predominate here as well as at the mines, and all you have to do is to look out for yourself."

"You did wisely when you decided not to come out here. There is a large class here and bound hither, to which, by your own confession, you belong, who expect to pick up gold as they would pebbles on the beach, one and all of whom are doomed to disappointment. To acquire gold, even in this golden region, hard work is necessary, and it is only the hard working men, those who are accustomed to exposure and who know how to use the pick and the crowbar—men of muscle and robust constitution—who can be certain of improving their condition by coming to the mines."

"There is little law or order here, and what you have to do is to look out for yourself. There are hundreds of Chilians, Sonorians, Kanackers, Malays, and, in fact, all nations on the globe here, and thousands more are coming. On the 22d inst. we had quite a fracas in the streets, between a party called the Hounds and the Chilians. One of the Hounds was shot by a Chilian, and died in 48 hours. They next day they went to the Square, called a meeting, and adjourned to the Chilian's tent; took it down, sold him out, and gave all the money to defray the expenses of the funeral of the deceased. The Chilian escaped, and has gone to parts unknown."

Americans Imprisoned in Mexico.

The Cincinnati Daily Commercial contains a letter addressed from Puebla, June 1, by W. B. McElhany, a keeper of the Cincinnati and Harrison turnpike, from which it would appear that young McElhany and ten other Americans are held in close confinement there on a charge of robbing. His version of the affair runs thus:

"On or about the 5th of June, 1849, I, with about twenty more young men, set out for Vera Cruz on horseback. We were very badly armed. When we arrived at a small town about twelve miles from this city, we were persuaded to leave the main road, and take a nearer cut to Jalapa. We proceeded on this new road about forty miles, when we were attacked by a party of lancers, and after killing eight of our party they made us prisoners. After securing us, we were robbed of everything but our shirts and pantaloons, and then taken to a small town called St. Andres, where they held a consultation whether they should shoot us or not, and concluded to shoot us the next afternoon, but they did not; some Colonel interceded for us. From that town they marched us to another, and kept us until Gen. Worth, with the remainder of the American army, had left for Jalapa, and then marched us to this city. When we were coming here we could see the last of the Americans going on another road, about two miles distant from us, but we could give them no sign. After we had been here fifteen days they took us out and tried us for highway robbery. Such a trial and Court was never seen before. The whole Court consisted of the Judge and interpreter—no jury or witness. After trying us they sent us back to prison, where we remained for seven months more, when we were called out again and tried after the same manner. No witnesses have appeared. What ground they have for charging us with this crime we cannot see. Yesterday we were told that they were going to send our cause to another town, and have it settled by another Court."

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.—One of the most heart-rending occurrences that has ever been our lot to record, says the Cincinnati Commercial of Aug. 23d, occurred in Covington yesterday morning on Lexington turnpike. It was occasioned by the collapsing of the flues in a boiler attached to the steam saw-mill of Ambrose Rose & Co. The boiler was wrenched from its fastenings carried across a common some 240 feet, and then passed through the house of Mr. Aikenbrooke, a German, passing through the dining-room, making a clear sweep of all the household furniture, and leaving that family destitute of almost everything, as the most valuable articles were stored in that room. Two women who were standing in the door leading to the front shop came within a hair's breadth of losing their lives; they were struck with some of the timbers which fell from above. The boiler, then entered the wagon shop of John Attenschmidt, clear-

ing it of benches, wagons, wheels, tools, &c. A man by the name of Valentine, employed in this shop, was carried in advance of the boiler some 60 feet across a stone yard, and then stove through the second story of a frame building, where he was found, all torn and mangled to pieces. The boiler entered the stone yard of F. Harman, and struck a huge stone and glided upward and passed through the house of Mrs. Roland, smashing everything, prostrating the building in a great degree to the ground, but not injuring her person. It then passed to the house of Mr. Kehler, demolishing it in like manner. The check it received by a large stone, retarded its progress, causing it to land in the second story of Mr. Kehler's house; Mr. K. was lying in a bed directly beneath the boiler, not two feet below. The bed was all broken to pieces. Mr. K. was buried beneath a quantity of dirt, but not badly injured. Herman J. Debling, engaged in sawing stone, had his skull fractured, and a piece of the bone covering the membranes was forced into his brains. The boiler was carried the distance of 400 feet. Its weight is 6 tons. It was 80 feet long and 40 feet in diameter. The loss is \$5,000.

ONE OF THE PRINTERS.—There is a good practical printer by the name of James Evans, who lives at Batavia, Ohio, who educated himself at a distinguished Literary Institution in New-Hampshire, is a practical farmer, has taught schools of various grades in New England, traveled through most of the States of the Union, taught a "High School" in Ohio, a "Seminary" in Kentucky, an "Academy" in Illinois, and one in Missouri; been Superintendent of Common Schools and School Examiner, President of a College of Teachers, and of a literary Association, who once offered a prize of \$50 for the best method of teaching the branches usually taught in a High School, and \$25 for those taught in Common School; who has acted in the capacity of Editor of three different newspapers, and more or less in the capacity of Constable, Sheriff, County Treasurer, Recorder, Auctioneer, and Merchant, wholesale Peddler, and Postmaster at three different places; who is a practical Surveyor, Engineer, Map-maker, also a regular member of the Bar, and Notary Public, &c., &c.; and who works at the printing business more or less every day. He is about 30 years of age, and in easy circumstances. His father died very poor, when he was young, and his mother supported the family several years by hard labor. He has made himself what he is. [Cincinnati Com.]

EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.—The editor of the Providence Transcript is informed that emissaries from abroad are in that city, attempting to enlist men for the invasion of Cuba; and, in order to induce citizens to enlist, they offer very liberal pay in money, with a bonus on landing at Cuba, where it is said many of the people are in favor of the movement. They represent that Gen. — of Cuba, now in this country, is at the head of the movement in the United States; and that fifteen thousand individuals in the United States have already agreed to join. It is further said, that the Cabinet of President Taylor, or a part of them, secretly favor the movement. As a farther inducement to recruits, it is said that the commanding officer of the United States vessels, sent to watch the movement, is favorable to, and will not interrupt it. One muster of officers for instant embarkation was to take place in New York this day, (Saturday, Sept. 1.) and persons left New England yesterday to be present.

SINGULAR STATISTICS.—A very curious statement was published in Paris by M. Eairet, a medical professor, relative to the number of suicides committed in France for 30 years. From the records of the police, that the total number of suicides attempted to be committed were 6,782, and three-fourths of the individuals were unmarried. We subjoin the relative numbers of male and female suicides:—Crossed in love, 97 males, 157 females; jealousy, 39 males, 57 females; calumny and loss of reputation, 97 males, 28 females; remorse, 37 males, 12 females; disappointed ambition, 110 males, 12 females; reverse of fortune, 283 males, 39 females; gaming, 141 males, 14 females; other species of misconduct, 208 males, 79 females; domestic chagrins, 524 males, 250 females; misery, 511 males, 594 females; fanaticism, 1 male, 13 females.

ONE WAY TO GET RID OF INDIANS.—The St. Louis Union says that the State Congress of Chihuahua has passed an Indian Appropriation bill, to defray the expenses of an Indian war, to be waged by foreign chivalry under contract with the State Government. Major Chevallie, of renowned fame in Texas, with 25 well armed and equipped Americans, was the first to enter the field. The terms of contract were \$200 each for the scalps of warriors, \$180 each for those of women and children, and \$200 for prisoners, and all the captured animals to be retained by the Major and his command. The Major secured 9 scalps, 4 prisoners, and 55 animals in his first campaign.

CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURES.—Connecticut, though but the twenty-eighth in size of the States of the Union, holds probably about the sixth place in rank as to the amount of manufacturing carried on within its limits. In that State late returns show the following results: There are 137 cotton mills, consuming yearly 13,319,170 pounds of cotton, and manufacturing 33,431,985 yards of cloth, 1,872,863 pounds of yarn, 70,000 dozen spools of thread, 608,647 pounds of batting, 30,000 dozen sheets of pelisse wadding, 47,817 yards of cotton flannel. The amount of capital invested is \$3,312,450. There are 2,312 males, and 3,050 females employed in this business.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The Rochester Democrat says: We were shown yesterday the model of a machine invented by an old citizen of this place, which he is about sending to the Patent Office, constructed for sawing out the beveled and curvilinear timbers used in boat-building. A trial of one of them has tested satisfactorily the capacity and usefulness of this new invention. Since June last, the machine has done excellent service. It is the intention of the inventor to have one of his machines at the State Fair.

MILWAUKEE.—The Sentinel and Gazette tells us that 15 years ago the City of Milwaukee contained one white settler, and no more; now it contains 18,000, in the year ending July 1, 1849 it exported 1,487,807 bushels of Wheat and 201,942 barrels of Flour: its manufactures are valued at \$1,714,200, beside 6 Flouring mills, consuming 7,000 bushels Wheat daily. Its citizens own 39 vessels, 5,542 tons, and of stock in steamers 3,000 tons: 16 sail are engaged in the Lumber trade. The arrivals at the port during 1848, of steamers, brigs, barks and schooners were 1,376.

A New Scourge.—The Washington Republic publishes a letter from Hungary, in which a terrible scourge is said to have seized the Roman soldiers, known as the "lice pest." The individual is attacked by the vermin under the skin, which increase until the whole body becomes one mass of corruption. Hitherto no remedy has been discovered, and the person attacked is considered as doomed; and the letters say, "hundreds have, at their own solicitations, been thrown into the river, to terminate their sufferings."

ICE-WATER AT SEA.—An experiment has been recently tried at sea to render the insipid waters taken from the casks cool and refreshing, which proved entirely successful. A wine bottle was procured, which being filled from the cask, and corked tightly, was thrown into thirty or forty fathoms of water by means of a lead. Upon being taken up in five or seven minutes interval, the temperature of its contents was found to be almost as cold as ice-water.

REMEDY AGAINST THE CLOTH MOTH.—The vapor of oil or spirits of turpentine acts as a terrible poison to moth grubs. A small piece of paper or linen just moistened with it, and put into the wardrobe or drawers, for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths. If a small quantity of turpentine be dissolved in spirits of wine, whereby the odor will be almost wholly removed, it will be sufficient.

SUMMARY.

Fourteen hundred tailors are now in London totally unemployed, and hundreds daily applying for relief to the general fund; the funds are however, exhausted. Nine hundred shoemakers out of work, have their names on the books, and seventeen hundred are working for half wages. The curriers and weather dressers are in the same situation. There were never known so many working jewelers out of employ, and meeting are now holding to petition Parliament for protection against the competition of foreign labor.

Mr. L. T. Brown, of the United States Legation at Bolivia, has written to the Managers of the American Institute, offering to procure alpaca, vicuna or lama sheep for American Agriculturists. Their cost in Bolivia is from three to five dollars each, but on account of the difficulty of transportation, they would be worth \$75 each delivered in New York. Mr. Brown thinks it would be an object to introduce these animals into this country, as their wool is superior to that of the common sheep, and the Northern States seem adapted to their habits.

The Hadley Falls Company, which has a larger capital than any other Cotton Manufacturing Company in the United States, is now building the largest dam in America, being 1,017 feet long, and 30 feet high. The water-power is estimated capable of driving 1,200,000 spindles, with the preparatory and finishing machinery, being more than twice the power in Lowell.

A rogue, calling himself Washington, has been passing himself off as general mail agent, and by means of a forged letter in the name of S. R. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General, has been traveling free over the rail-roads and stage routes of the West, borrowing money of postmasters, landlords, and State agents, and otherwise imposing on the public. He was detected at Pittsburgh.

The grain trade through the great canal of China is of vast magnitude. In 1845, the number of lighters sent by the Government to meet the grain fleet on this canal was 2,500, and those chartered by the people 1246, showing a total of 3,746 lighters, at a cost of 21,000,000 taels. In 1846, the number of lighters was 4,700, at a cost of 508,300,000 taels. The number of the grain fleet is not given.

In New York, one day last week, as one of the large four-horse cars of the Harlem Railroad was passing up Centre-st., a little girl, in attempting to cross the track, was knocked down by the first team, and the cars passed over her. Singular to relate, upon being picked up, she was found to have received little or no injury, she having laid between the rails, the whole platform of the car passing directly over her.

A lady in Washington the other day, washed a whole week's washing, hung the clothes out to dry, cooked three meals, made a pair of pants for her youngest boy, dined her husband's stockings, had the cholera, cured herself, and then dyed four dresses, between the hours of 6 A. M., and 8 P. M. This is what we call a smart woman. Barnum should exhibit her in a glass case as a model wife.

The London Times says that one of the crying sins of the people of Great Britain is the National habit of indebtedness. Everybody is in debt, and half the people, if their affairs were inquired into, would be found insolvent. The State sets the example. It owes nearly £800,000,000, and because the debt is of such fabulous proportions, it gives up all efforts to repay.

A little girl, only 11 years of age, attempted to poison a whole family in Pittsburgh recently, by putting into the tea a quantity of alcohol, in which corrosive sublimate had been dissolved to kill rats. The taste of the alcohol fortunately caused the detection of the poison, and the juvenile criminal confessed that she had done it. Her desire was to poison the family in order to get home to her family in Ohio.

The Portsmouth, N. H., Journal says that six ships, of large size and unsurpassed beauty, are now on the stocks at three yards on the Piscataqua river. Their aggregate tonnage is 6250, or an average of 1040 tons each, all of which have been built this season and will be launched before December.

The Carver of this city have recently renewed their licenses at the Mayor's office. Among them were Andrew Romaine of cart No. 11, who has held a cartman's license for 55 years; Isaac Reed, cart No. 114, who has held a license for 43 years, and Peter Smultz, cart No. 1,115, who has held a license for 35 years.

It is estimated that three thousand tourists have visited the White Mountains in New Hampshire the present season; and we believe this to be an under estimate. The rush has continued without abatement from the commencement of the season to the present time; and from appearances, will so continue through September.

The Eastern (Va.) Star says that on Saturday night week three slaves belonging to H. L. Edmondson, Esq., made their escape, and last Saturday night one James L. Martin's, Esq., one of Joseph R. Price's, Esq., and one belonging to Mr. George Hale, also absconded, and nothing has been heard of them since.

Land Warrants are selling at \$125 and \$128 rather slowly. The supply is not large, but the demand is moderate. This is the price for Warrants which are guaranteed to be good by the sellers. There are many Warrants afloat of doubtful legality of form, but which are probably good, which are selling at considerably lower rates.

In a late English publication, it is said that an engine which is sufficient to draw a given load 15 miles an hour, can only draw half the weight 30 miles an hour. An engine which will draw 250 tons 10 miles an hour, can draw only 28 tons 30 miles an hour. This shows the great saving of slow speed, and the necessity of high fares to pay for rapid driving.

So anxious were the passengers on board the schooner G. H. Montague to reach the gold region, that, on their passage to California, during the prevalence of calms, they frequently got out the boats, and towed the vessel toward her port of destination.

The Boston Traveler says that Hull, the absconding Expressman, was caught in consequence of having written a letter to a woman in that city who could not read. She got some one to read the letter to her, and thus the whereabouts of Hull was discovered.

Several new banks are about to go into operation in this State, among them the Commercial Bank of Whitehall; Water-town Banking and Loan Company, Water-town; Dutchess Co. Bank; and the Pawling Bank, Pawling, Dutchess Co. The Cholera seems to be subsiding not only in this city but in other sections of the country. The City Inspector reports the number of deaths by Cholera last week as 171 against 233 of the week before; showing a decrease of 62.

The Falcon which sailed for San Francisco last week, carried out 22,000 letters, on these only about \$800 postage were paid, the balance of nearly \$4,000, remains to be collected at San Francisco. Beside the letters, there were some dozen bags of newspapers.

In firing a salute at Erie in honor of the Vice President on board the United States Steamer Michigan, one man was killed, by the name of Gilbert, by the premature explosion of the gun, and three others were blown over-board. One man by the name of Robbins lost his hands by the same.

Rev. Dr. John Austin Yates, late Professor of Modern Languages in Union College, died Aug. 26th, of the prevailing epidemic. He was universally respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends throughout the State.

The St. Joseph County Advertiser cautions citizens from bidding off lands in that County at the October tax sales, because the law of the State regulating the advertising of the lands has not been complied with by the Auditor General.

Berthold, the celebrated geologist, died at Alsace on the 26th of July, at the advanced age of 87 years. He was educated under Blumenbach, was an admirer of Franklin in politics and of Herder and Jacobi in philosophy.

At Hadley Falls, Mass., more than 100 deaths by Cholera have occurred during the last six weeks. More than half of the laborers and their families have fled, leaving less than 1,000 behind.

The inhabitants of Milwaukee, have prepared free bath-houses on the lake shore, for the accommodation of the emigrants arriving at that city.

There is a negress on the estate of John C. Calhoun, aged 112 years. She was brought from Africa and has been in his family for a century. She has 63 descendants, all living on the same plantation.

The Boston Transcript says that the relatives of a young man named Sweetser, who went from Cambridge to California, have received a letter from him stating that he secured \$16,000 worth of "dust" in six weeks after his arrival.

Ninety thousand land warrants have been issued to soldiers who served in the Mexican war, giving away to them as a bounty 13,800,000 acres. Estimating the value of this land at \$1 25 an acre, we have an aggregate of \$17,250,000.

The corn crop in many portions of the counties of Frederick, Clarke, Jefferson and Berkley, is reported to have suffered very much from the drought.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. S. S. Hayward, Mr. N. L. Coxy, of Milton, Rock Co., Wisconsin, to Miss F. O. Madcock, of Peterboro.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, Thomas W. Potter, in Westley, R. I., on the 15th ult., FRANCES POTTER, widow of Joseph Potter, aged 86 years and 11 months. She had been a member of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton from early life, and walked with God. She was an example of piety, and a comfort to the youth, and a true friend to the cause of Christ, her love to the Church united, and her prayer was incessant for the prosperity of the Church, and for the salvation of souls.

In Westley, R. I., on the 29th of August, of dysentery, SARAH CATHERINE BARBER, aged 18 years. She was a member of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, and in the trying hour gave evidence of the power of grace on the soul. She was calm and collected, and when asked if she would pray for her recovery, she said, "No, I do not want to live, I want to see Jesus, I want to see His face."

Union Academy.

THE second or Fall Term of the Union Academy will commence on the 13th of August, 1849, under the charge of— E. P. LARKIN, Principal, Rev. G. M. LANGWORTHY, Lecturer on Moral Science, Wm. S. GREEN, Assistant, Miss ANANDA M. CRANDA LI, Teacher of Piano. During the Fall Term of each year, a TEACHERS' CLASS will be organized, for the purpose of more thoroughly preparing Common School teachers for their respective, but too long neglected avocation. A Course of Lectures will be delivered before the Class upon various modes of teaching, and governing Common Schools; and during the Term, the Class will be critically examined and instructed in those branches which they are expected to teach. Every effort will be made to ascertain the qualifications of those proposing to teach; and no individual can receive a recommendation from the Faculty of this Institution, who is not thoroughly qualified to fulfill all the specifications of his recommendation. The Trustees of this Academy consider themselves bound to see the following principles observed, and strictly carried out, in the conduct of the School:— First.—Every sectarian shall be taught or countenanced in this School. Second.—Equal advantages shall be afforded to every student, whatever may be his religious denomination. Third.—The exercises of the Institution shall be suspended on the first and seventh days of each month. Fourth.—No efforts shall be made to make the advantages of the Institution equal to those of the most approved Academies in the Eastern and Middle States. This Institution is pleasantly located at Shiloh, Cumberland County, New Jersey, three and a half miles West of Bridgeton, the county-seat, and twelve miles South-west of Camden, and is well supplied with buildings, and moral company, and removed from the vice ever attendant on large villages and cities.

Tuition from \$3 50 to \$5 00 per Term. Piano music \$10 00 extra. Incidental expenses 25 cents per Term. Settled invariably in advance, either by payment or satisfactory arrangement. No admittance for less than half a term. Rooms can be had in families at from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week. Rooms can be obtained at a moderate expense by those desiring them.

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