VOL. VI.—NO. 16.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 4, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 276.

THE PEACE CONGRESS IN PARIS

The Sabbath Recorder.

We have already given a sketch of the proceedings of the Peace Congress during to France. The day will come when the (loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') War complithe first two days of its session. Below we give the three most interesting speeches made on those days—that of M. Victor Mr. Vincent on Arbitration, and that of Mr. Cobden on Disarmament. Then follows an account of the proceedings of the third and last day, as given by the Non conformist.

Speech of M. Victor Hugg.

M. Victor Hugo, representative of the people, came forward and took the chair. The honorable gentleman was received with loud applause. On his left was M. Coquerel, repclergyman, and on the right M. Deguerry, cure of the Madeline. After a moment's pause, he rose and delivered the following

'Gentlemen,—Many of you have come from the most remote quarters of the globe, your hearts full of religious and holy thoughts. You number in your ranks public men, philwriters, and many of those public men who are the lights of their nation. You have wished to date from Paris the declarations gard our epoch in its proper light. After land than this (loud cheers.) of this Assembly of convinced and serious and admirable epoch, which was received men. who desire not only the welfare of one and the nineteenth century will constitute advance. Let this great Congress influence they do not easily believe that any wisdom ed with much applause. We will not atpeople, but also that of all nations. You the most important page of history. One our zeal. Let those who believe in the es- exists in world the except that which radiates tempt to describe it, as no doubt every one about their immortal souls, and told them have come to add to the principles which at the present time influence statesmen. gov. of national animosities, the obliteration of in the rapid diffusion of our principles, and learn from it about Christ, the Saviour of sinners, who have come to add to the principles which at they will listen how far the great question has progressed had died for them. While they were listenernors, and legislators, a superier principle. You have come to turn over in some sort the last and most august prayer of the gospel, that which enjoins peace on the children of God; and in this city, which has hitherto same time, and converge to the same end— age are working with us. Education aids their system, in a financial point of view, and touching. It happened that it was the the trial, he addressed the Judge, saying: only cheered the fraternity of citizens, you the creation of well-being and good-will— in the work of civilization, and makes in- ought to make them more modest (cheers). anniversary of the massacre of St. Bartholo- May it please your Honor, I am wrongfully have come to proclaim the fraternity of the extinction of misery at home and of war roads upon the dominion of brute force. Sci- Ask the governments of Europe, Can you mew, and the coincidence, of which the elo- accused; I stood looking at those poor

versal peace of all nations, bound to one another by a social bond, not of the gospel? Is this idea capable of realization? Many political men reply, no! As for myself, I reply with you, without hesitation, yes! (loud applause.) And I shall try to prove the truth of my statement immediately. But I go farther. I not only say, that it is an object capable of being realized, but that it is inevitable; all that can be done is to hasten or retard its consummation. The law of the world is not/and cannot be distinct from the law of God. But the law of God is not war but peace. Men begin with struggles, just as creation commenced with chaos. Whence dother come? Evidently from war. Whither are they going? To peace. When you affirm these lofty truths, it is quite plain that your affirmation meets with negation, that your faith meets with incredulity, that in this hour of our troubles and of our commotions the idea of universal peace surprises and alarms every one as being the apparition of something impossible and ideal.

called Utopian; and, as far as concerns myself, an humble and obscure laborer in the great work of the nineteenth century, I accept this appellation without being either astonished or discouraged by it. Is it possible for you to prevent people turning aside their heads, and closing their dazzled eyes, when. in the darkness which still surrounds us, you suddenly open the radiant gate of the Future? If any one, gentlemen, four centuries ago, during the time when commune waged war against commune, town against town, and province against province; if any one had said to Lorraine, to Picardy, to Normandy, to Bretagne, to Auverne, to Provence, to Dauphiny, to Burgundy, A day will come when you will no longer make war-when men will no longer bear arms one against the other-when it will no longer be said, the Normans have attacked Picardy, or, 'The men of Lorraine have beaten the Burgundians; you will still have many difficulties to arrange, many interests to discuss, many disputes to settle; but do you know what you will put in the place of armed men? of infantry and cavalry? of cannon and falconets? of lances, pikes, and swords? You will put in the place of all these a little wooden box, which you will call the ballotbox, and from that box will proceed an assembly, an assembly in which you will feel that you all live, which will act as a soul to all of you—a sovereign and popular council-which will decide, will judge, will settle all questions—which will make the sword fall from the hands of all, and justice rise in every heart-which will say to each man. Here ends thy right, there begins thy duty! lay down your arms! live in peace! and on that day you will feel that you have one common thought, common interest, a common destiny; you will embrace one another, you will recognize one another as children of the same blood and of the same race. On that day you will cease to be hos-If at the period I allude to, such words had pian in this wish (cheers.) and all great politicians of that day would probabilities and difficulties that may or may have exclaimed. What a dream! what ig- not occur in the present state of public opinnorance of the human heart! what folly! ion. It is because difficulties exist that we at the present day, and I join with you in that 'arbitration' is more Christian, more folly of this system (loud applause), saying it, all of us here present speak to humane, and more economical than war for as both countries increase their naval France, to England, to Prussia, to Austria, to (cheers.) This sentiment once created and strength in equal proportion, neither party Spain, to Italy, to Russia, and say, 'A day diffused will soon devise the most effective has gained anything by the change, the only will come when arms shall fall from your method for accomplishing its object. I dif- result being a pure waste to the amount of hands also, when war will appear as absurd, fer from my American friend, who thinks we the augmentation (cheers.) and will be as impossible between Paris and must necessarily discuss the details of our My next objection is to the extreme hypo-London, between Vienna and Turin, or be- system here. That is the business of a small- crisy (laughter) of this system; for, at the

distinguishing characteristics, and your glo- tions, civilized and savage? Arbitration al- where was the necessity for more ships of plause, except in those parts where, by a rious identity, will be merged into a supe- ways exists in one form or another; but it is war and more coast defenses? An individe slight transgression of the rules, he alluded rior unity, and shall form an European fra- seldom used in time (hear, hear.) I ask the | ual does not cover himself with armor in the | to the revolution of July and the glorious ternity, just as Normandy, Brittany, Burgun- illustrious orators and senators around me, presence of his friends, unless indeed he hap- hopes it had engendered. The principle dy, Lorraine, Alsace, have been blended in- whether war ever settled a single dispute? pens to be mad (laughter.)

only battle field shall be the market open to cates a quarrel, extinguishes a sense of jus- armaments is, that they tend to excite dan- American States, namely, the slave trade. commerce and to the new ideas of the mind. tice, inflames old national animosities, cre- gerous animosities between the two nations | He himself had worn the chains of slavery. will be replaced by votes, by universal suf- sions, wastes the resources of nations (loud suspicion-passions which find their gratifi- in the capital of Republicanism the words Hugo on the design of the Congress, that of frage, and by the arbitration of a great sove- cheering.) But arbitration must commence cation instinctively in war. And here is the he uttered in Paris, he should have been reign senate, which shall be to Europe what | before peace can be restored (cheers.) the Parliament is to England, or the Diet to resentative of the people and Protestant to each other the hand of fellowship across | Parisian press are voices raised in response | their armaments stood both at 3, and that nor Mr. Sturge, nor Mr. Richard. made set

ject worthy of meditation.

fronteirs from the map, and of prejudices in the fact that the great moral, unsectarian readily to the advice of this Congress? On since his philanthropic mind gave it birth. from the heart; a tendency to unity and the truths of the gospel are at the basis of this the contrary, they are at this moment laugh. The proceedings were brought to a close and led him off to prison. Afterward he was level of education, the predominance of the movement (loud cheers,) and see how all the ing at us as Utopists, theorists and dreamers at a quarter past six o'clock. The farewell most literary languages all move at the intellectual and material influences of the (laughter). And yet I think the result of address of the President was most eloquent with being an abolitionist. In the course of abroad (immense applause.) Yes, the era ence, in ministering to the wants and com- continue your present financial system for quent Chairman was only reminded a short blacks, and knowing that they had souls as Gentlemen, we bid you hearty welcome. of revolutions is drawing to a close, and that forts of man, aids us in our great endeavor. ten years longer? With scarcely one extime before he spoke, was made use of by precious as my own, I was anxious to tell of improvements beginning. The improve- The freetrade policy, that everywhere grows ception they must answer, "No." Is it then him in a masterly manner. He reminded them about Christ, that they might be saved ment of nations leaves its violent form and in public esteem, calls the commercial and takes a peaceable one. The time is come industrious spirit to our side. That steam when Providence will substitute, for the dis- that wafted us in one day from London to orderly action of agitators, the religious | Paris is our friend (cheers)—it breaks down and calm action of peace-makers (loud ap- the barriers of distance and time-it runs

alities—the restoration of the historical unity | with us; and this Congress will aid in blendof the people, the connection of this country | ing the moral power of France and England with civilization by means of peace—the in- together, until these great nations are united cessant enlargement of the civilized world— in the holyresolve to give, by the force of their the giving of a good example to nations that example and teaching, civilization and peace are still barbarous—the substitution of arhi- to the world (loud cheering.) We shall surtration for battles, and, to crown the whole, mount all difficulties and conquer all prejuthe utterance by justice of the last word dices, and enter even the true Utopia, by which this ancient world uttered by force. | basing all our aspirations upon the laws of Gentlemen, I say in conclusion, and let this God, and upon the progressive characteristhought encourage us, is it not to-day that tics of our noble race." (Mr. Vincent rethe human race is traversing this providen- sumed his seat amid loud and continued tial road? In our old Europe, England has cheering.) taken the first step, and has said to the people: You are free. France has taken the second step, and said to the people: You are It is quite possible that our views will be sovereign. Now let us take the third step, and let France, England, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Europe, and America, all unite

in saying to the people: You are brethren!" [Immense applause followed this address. The cheers were repeated over and over again; and at last three hurras were given in the English fashion.

Speech of Mr. Vincent. 1

ed with loud cheering. He said :--

witnessing the triumphant advance of our righteous cause (cheers.) We are in the ment (loud cheers.)

There are many here—and I am one open resistance to all the morality and spirit of the Christian religion (repeated cheers.) There are others, whom we highly tries; although your present government esteem, who oppose war from commercial and financial motives, and from impulses of a philanthropic and humane nature; and this thirteen years you and we have been con-Congress seeks to combine these great elements of social power, and to guide them in- coast defenses, enlarging our arsenals, build to the channel of practical usefulness ing new basins for steam vessels, and con-(cheers.) The arbitration question is the structing fresh harbors of refuge. No soontile tribes; you will no longer be Burgundy, first upon which we wish to fix your attender is the keel of another line-of-battle-ship Provence, Normandy, Brittany-you will be tion (hear, hear.) We wish the quarrels of laid down in your dock-yards, than forth-France: Appeals will no longer be made governments to be settled without an appeal with fresh hammers begin to resound to deavored to demonstrate that war was inevit to war, but to civilization, (loud applause.) to arms, and we think there is nothing Uto-

been attered, all men of serious character, Now, I caution you against discussing Time, however, has gone on, and this dream, are assembled in this Congress. Our design this folly! has been realized. Well, you say is to convince the governments and people tween St. Petersburgh and Berlin, as it would er meeting (hear, hear.) Our duty is simply very time that all this increase of armament the appearance of two colored gentlemen stantly approaching this image with all reverse of two colored gentlemen stantly approaching this image with all reverse of two colored gentlemen stantly approaching this image with all reverse of two colored gentlemen stantly approaching this image with all reverse of two colored gentlemen stantly approaching this image with all reverse grow dim with death, she fancied it was night now appear about between Rouen and to demonstrate the value of our principles; has been going on, our respective govern- among the speakers. The first of these was going to sleep, and she was going to sleep.

tions of the Continent, without losing your appeal to some extent to the practice of na- fessions were made in sincerity and truth, which brought down great and general ap-

Germany, or the Legislative Assembly to precede a war, but not follow it (loud cheers.) the nations into a system of disarmament. pathos and effect, dwelt upon the same topic, France. (Loud applause.) The time will We say, that if a small proportion of the ef- Now, how shall this be accomplished? Why, and seemed almost overcome by his emotions. come when a cannon will be exhibited as an fort expended in war were expended upon by teaching our respective governments this Both gentleman were cordially congratulatold instrument of torture, and wonder will the policy of arbitration our victory would little arithmetical problem, of which, in times ed by the Chairman and Vice-Presidents. be expressed how such a thing could have be complete. Our progress, too, is so en- past, they seem to have been ignorant - We have not space to refer more particubeen used. A day, I say, will come when couraging that that we have the strongest namely, that if two nations are both armed, larly to the other speakers of the day, but the United States of America, and the Uni- faith in our future success. Already in the in a time of peace, up to a certain point, say cannot avoid saying a word relative to some ted States of Europe, will be seen extending National Assembly of France—and in the 6, they are not relatively stronger than if of the silent members. Neither Mr. Burritt. the ocean, and when we shall have the hap- to our own (hear, hear.) In the English they would be equally strong relatively if speeches—probably because there were so piness of seeing everywhere arising the ma- Parliament our distinguished countryman, they disarmed altogether (loud cheers.) But many members of Congress whose claims it may be said of him, that he labors "in jestic radiation of universal concord. Sub- Richard Cobden, (loud cheering,) raised this you, the tax-payers of France, will see that they may have thought superior, or perhaps season and out of season, reproving, rebukquestion amid general sympathy. In spite there is an immense difference to your that they had been almost exhausted by their It is our precautions against war which of sneers from a few, he succeeded in fixing pockets (laughter.) have brought about revolutions. All has the idea in the mind of the Parliament, and been done, all expended against an imagin- in securing for it the most respectful atten- with the idea that we shall easily succeed in tired part of the platform, apparently absorb- taketh away the sin of the world." We will ary danger. Misery—the real danger—has tion at the hands of the existing ministry teaching this little arithmetical lesson to our ed in deep attention, and scarcely able to osophers, ministers of religion, eminent thus been aggravated. Nevertheless, gen- (loud cheers); and I, who know something of governments. I speak from long experience realize the fact, that the great idea upon tlemen, let us not despair; on the contrary, the spread of public opinion, know of no when I say that no men are so difficult to which he had expended years of toil and let us hope more than ever; let us only re- cause that has lately made more way in Eng- teach as professional statesmen (laughter and anxiety was near being realized. A most

nation into nation, annihilating and scattering the risk of foreign attack, which they so con- religion, men were assembled on a mission The Judge was astonished at the course Henceforward this will be the object of national hatreds around it (loud cheering.) true politics; the recognition of all nation- Be cheerful, then: all modern influences are

Speech of Mr. Cobden.

R. Cobden, Esq., was received with loud cheers and waving of hats, and spoke in French as follows:—

M. le President-Ijoin with all my heart in the wish expressed by one of the speakers, that we could have one universal language. Nevertheless, I am a little afraid that there might be a dispute, even amongst the friends of peace, as to which of the thousand dialects of the world ought to prevail, and that oceans of ink, at least, would be shed before it was Henry Vincent, Esq. rose, and was greet- | decided (laughter and cheers.) In the meantime let every country enjoy in peace its own I am so overwhelmed at the sight of this dictionary and grammer; and it is on this magnificent meeting, that nothing but a principle, recollecting that I am in the mestrong desire to call upon you to adhere tropolis of France, that I prefer to throw closely to the resolution under discussion myself upon the well-known politeness of could have induced me to address you at French audience, whilst I address to them this time. I cannot, however, omit the op- few words in broken French, rather than be portunity of expressing the delight I feel in | guilty of an act of foreign intervention (loud

cheers), even in the matter of language. So much has been said, and so well said civilized and polite city of Paris—and it is by the eloquent speakers who have preced fitting that we should be here—we, who are | ed me, that I do not feel it necessary to add a portion of the old Saxon race—and we a word to the general argument; but I love our French brethren, (great cheering) should wish to draw your attention for a moand wish to bring about that union between | ment to the manner in which the governthe two nations that shall promote the inte- ments of your country and mine have augrests of peace and civilization throughout mented their standing armaments in mutual the globe (loud cheering.) We come to rivalry and defiance of each other. I speak give a practical direction to the floating sen- only of our navies and coast defenses, for we timents in favor of peace, and to adopt a po- do not pretend to enter into a competition licy that shall command the respect and sup- with you in respect to your army. Do not port of all the friends of human improve- be alarmed, Mr. President, I am not going to infringe upon the wise regulations of the Congress, which forbid our alluding to the who regard war to be a great curse, and an politics of the day. Unfortunately, my grievance extends back for many years, and implicates several ministers in both counmust certainly be exempted from all responsibility in the matter. Now, during the last stantly increasing our navies, adding to our versa. The consequence has been that the per cent. in a time of peace.

great reason why this Congress desires, in strung up by the neck. We say, therefore, that arbitration should the terms of the motion before it, to bring | The Rev. Mr. Penninton also, with great

> loud cheers). They are so devoted to rou- interesting paper prepared by him was, number of negroes at work, and thinking Utopian on the part of the Congress to arouse his auditory that in the same place where And now, he added, as I look around upon their attention to the subject, to point out streams of blood once flowed, and the tocsin these officers of justice, I feel that their souls the great gulf which yawns before them, to of destruction was heard from the tower now are precious, too, and I desire their salvashow that the danger of financial ruin which standing near them, and where unheard-of tion. He then, in a fervent manner, exhortthey lose sight of is far more imminent than atrocities were committed in the name of ed them to make their peace with God. stantly dread and so diligently provide of peace and love-men from distant counthings had taken, and very meekly remarkagainst (applause). Even in this, the lowest tries, and members of various sects. The ed to the supposed criminal, "You may go, point of view, as a question merely of Catholic and the Protestant, the Quaker and finance, you stand justified before the world the Presbyterian, grasped each other's hands for holding this Congress of nations. It is in brotherly love, and the ministers of differtime that the people interfered, and the ent forms of Christain worship led the way the gospel." While confined in his cell, he governments of the world ought to tender you in that holy work. We never saw enthusitheir thanks for having, by this fraternal asm excited to such a pitch as at that mo- him from other inmates. So, burning with shaking of hands across the Atlantic and the moment. The acclamations died away only channel (loud cheers), facilitated that pro to be renewed again and again, and at length cess of disarmament which is called for alike the Americans and English stood up and afterwards found that the wife of the prisonupon every principle of humanity and sound gave seven rounds of hurrans.

policy (loud and repeated cheering). Third and Last Day.

Friday was the last day of the Congress. By the judicious arrangements of the committee, the proceedings were brought to a close one day sooner than had been original ly intended. The interest and enthusiasm of the audience, which was more numerous than on either of the preceding days, and filled every portion of the building, were sustained to the last, and it was a source of regret to many that the Congress should so soon be brought to a close. Towards the end of the proceedings, crowds gathered about the building unable to obtain admission, and in the adjacent street large numbers were congregated discussing the object

of the meeting. Extreme difficulty was found in reconciling the conflicting claims of the speakers and the auditors. There was, in fact, a redundance of orators. On the previous day there were no less than 24 names down on the list to speak on the disarmament question, and on this day the supply far exceeded the demand. It may be imagined that the position of the committee was one of no

little difficulty. The greater portion of the sitting was occupied in speaking of the third resolution, which proposed a Congress of Nations. The earnestness and eloquence of the speakers and the enthusiasm of the audience seemed to increase as the time for separation approached. First came the Abbe Duguerry, habited in the priest's garb, and possessed of a noble and benevolent countenance. The rev. gentleman, who is cure of the Madeline. and one of the most respected and popular clergymen in Paris, addressed the meeting with much eloquence, and was frequently interrupted with the most rapturous applause. He treated the question chiefly in a religious point of view. M. Duguerry is all the more qualified to speak on such a subject, as he was, in his earlier days, an officer of cavalry. He was one of the most intimate and beloved friends of Chateaubriand, and it was in his arms that the illustrious author of Atala and the Genia du Christianisme breathed his the west side; it is 750 ft. long, and 550 religion. One evening Mrs. --- and her

Two French gentlemen startled the meeting by advocating the necessity of war; one of them, M. Billecocq, Consul-General, en- tant. It was formerly the statue of Jupiter, Scriptures and of family prayer, the little

point of his address was the necessity of de-But my greatest objection to these vast stroying the great element of war in the A day will come when bullets and shells ates new antipathies, enkindles unholy pas- (cheers,) and to perpetuate fear, hatred and he said, for twenty years, and had he spoken

incessant exertions in preparing for its ses-Do not, however, let us deceive ourselves sion. On each day Mr. Burritt sat in a re-

in response to the resolution of thanks, that and after a short time she, standing at the made the building ring-Mr. Cobden per- side of his cell, was inquiring of this faithful forming the part of fugleman-the meet- man of God," What must I do to be saved?" ing slowly dispersed, and found outside a crowd of curious spectators who appeared to regard with strange interest the foreigners who had crossed the Channel and the Atlantic, to indoctrinate them with the principle of peace and good-will towards all men.

attended the sittings of the Congress.

THE CITY OF ROME.

gardens, and on the west side of them are dear unto him. the residences of the English and Americans.

The palace of the Pope is near the centre of the city. The church of St. Peter is on a country town was blessed with a revival of wide, and will hold 52,000 people. It cost little daughter attended a meeting, and **\$**50,000,0<u>0</u>0.

The statue of St. Peter stands not far disand was changed by some of the early daughter, who listened attentively, and per-Popes into that of the Apostle by some mys-Portsmouth (laughter and cheers.) A new able; and the other, M. Feline, wished to Popes into that of the Apostle by some mysforge is hardly begun to work at Cherbourg, make an exception in favor of what he call- terious power, without changing its material when immediately the sparks are seen to fly ed "a defensive war," as distinguished from substance in the least; which gave rise to the from fresh anvils at Partsmouth, and vice a war of aggression. Both, however, were remark of the wag, that it was formerly the prevented from proceeding. The first was statue of Jupiter, and it is that of Jew-Peter question was more powerful than the sercost of our navies has been increased fifty replied to by M. Girardin, who observed, still. The report that the great toe of this that only one speech had been made in favor statue had been entirely worn away by the My first objection is to the extreme of war, and that furnished the best argument lips of the catholics, is not exactly true. It in favor of peace. Then followed Mr. Hind- is a protestant stander. Yet it is true that ly, M. P., who spoke in both languages, and the repeated kisses of the faithful for hunwas heartly applauded, and Mr. Miall, who dreds of years have worn it away consider- says that a child of Dr. Shaw, two years of came forward in obedience to a general call, ably. No catholic passes it without stoop- age, died on Saturday last, after a sickness and delivered a brief but pithy address, ing to kiss it. To see poor ignorant people of six hours, from eating cobalt, which was "the reasoning of which," says the Times, do so, is bad enough; but to see men prepared for flies. One incident connected "was most logical and to the purpose." of learning and science, and of cultivated with her death, says the Tribune, was affect.

Variety was given to the proceedings by minds, like the Pope and Cardinals, coningly beautiful. When her eyes began to

LIFE'S GUIDING STAR.

The youth whose bark is guided o'er A summer stream by zephyr's breath, With idle gaze delights to pore On imaged skies that glow beneath: But should a fleeting storm arise To shade a while the watery way, Quick lifts to heaven his anxious eyes, And speeds to reach some sheltering bay

'Tis thus, down time's eventful tide. While prosperous breezes gently blow, In life's frail bark we gayly glide, Our hopes, our thoughts all fixed below. But let one cloud the prospect dim, The wind its quiet stillness mar, At once we raise our prayer to Him Whose light is life's best guiding star:

A FAITHFUL LABORER.

Rev. F. O. Nelson is now laboring with great success in Gottenburg, Sweden. He was formerly a seaman. He is a man of natural eloquence, and is untiring in his zeal to promote the glory of God. Emphatically ing, with all long-suffering and doctrine." He endeavors to improve every opportunity to point sinners to "the Lamb of God that mention an interesting anecdote or two in proof of this.

Some years ago, Bro. Nelson happened to be in Virginia. While there, seeing a large they might not have enjoyed any religious instruction, he proceeded to talk with them ing with deep interest, a magistrate came, arraigned as a criminal at the bar, charged sir; you may go, sir."

More recently, while in Sweden, Mr. Nelson was thrust into prison for "preaching found that merely a thin partition separated love for souls, he commenced exhorting them to repent and believe in Christ. It was keeper had frequently gone and listened to After nine hearty cheers to various parties the preaching of the "strange seaman; Reflector and Watchman.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PRAYER.

Sir Walter Raleigh one day asking a favor from Queen Elizabeth, the latter said On the following day, most of the foreign to him: "Raleigh, when will you leave off begvisitors made the most of their time in visit- ging ?" to which he answered, "When your ing the lions of the French capital. It is Majesty leaves off giving !" But think how worthy of note that, notwithstanding the at- much more bountiful God is, who did not tractions out of doors, the members, with ap- give over granting Abraham his request for parently scarcely any exceptions, punctually | Sodom till he left off asking. And who can tell but if he had gone on, and prayed that if five righteous persons had been found in Sodom, the city might have been spared for their sakes, according to his request ?: (Can Rome is still where it has been more we think that God will hear the young rathan 2600 years; it is upon the Tiber, sixteen | vens when the cry, and neglect the doves miles from its mouth, which runs through that mourn in the valleys?—that he will the western part of the city and then turns hear the young lions when they roar, and west, and continues that course to its outlet, forget the lambs that bleat after the sheep? where it is some three hundred feet wide. -that he will hear Hagar and her Ishmael. Much of what was formerly covered with that cry unto him in their extremities, and buildings, is now cultivated. This is particu- will yet turn his back upon the tears, or stop larly the case with much of the south-east his ears to the prayers of his own children part within the city walls and east and south that cry unto him daily in the name of his of the Capitoline Hill. Bad air (malaria) is dear Son Christ Jesus? Undoubtedly not. said to be the cause of the desertion of this | St. Ambrose was wont to say, the better part of the city. The ancient hills are still to comfort Monica, the mother of St. Augusto be found, but are by no means so promin- tine, who prayed much for him, "It is iment as they once were, on account of the val- possible that a son of so many prayers and leys having been filled up by the rubbish tears should perish." As long, therefore, as constantly accumulating. In this way the God gives us a heart to pray for any mercy. place of the ancient forum has been filled up let us not be out of heart. And why so at least fifteen feet. The land at the base Because then we beg no more than what of the Tarpeian rock is so much filled up God hath commanded us to ask; and we that the modern traveler is prone to think ask no more than what he hath promised to that it would be far from certain death to be give; and he hath promised no more than thrown from its top. It is not, as formerly, what he is able to perform; and he will seventy-five feet high, with heaps of rocks | perform no more than what he shall have below. In the northeast part are extensive | glory for, and we know that his glory is

> A CHILD'S REBUKE.—Several years ago, while the minister was speaking of the neglect of family duties, of reading the neglect that she had noticed herself, whispered to her mother. "Ma! is the minister talking to you?" To the mother the simple mon. She was immediately brought under deep conviction of sin, which resulted in her hopeful conversion to God

DEATH OF A CHILD.—The Bath Tribune Ameins, or between Boston and Philadelwhen France, and whenever governments are disposed to between Boston and Philadelwhen France, and whenever governments are disposed to between Boston and Philadelwhen France, and whenever governments are disposed to ments have been exchanging assurances of Mr. J. Brown, an escaped slave from the kerchiefs, kiss it, wipe it again, and go on with her customary "Good night, mamma," many times repeated, and can have no patience with them. [Baird.]

Russis, Italy, England, Germany, all the nadistely vanish (cheers.) And may we not these prothe meeting in a speech well delivered, and can have no patience with them. [Baird.]

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 4, 1849.

THE PERE READING BOOM. Express, appeared in our paper last week setting forth that some active members of our denomination were about to establish a free reading room, in which was to be placed an extensive collection of books and manu-Sabbath. We knew nothing about this probe carried out. In some central and wellchosen spot in this city, there ought to be such an establishment. The Sabbath Controversy is exciting attention among all to be removed, many of which the preacher there are developments which go to show the appropriate means for removing all these that the public mind is ill at ease on this evils. III. The truth must be applied to subject, notwithstanding the attempts of Dr. Edwards, et id genus omne, to force the popular dogma down every body's throat. Our denominational growth is by no means a correct index of the hold which our views have upon the public. In every sect are to be found those who believe what we teach, and are restrained from putting it in practice only by the inconvenience of the thing. An exalted tone of piety-such as that which Christ made indispensable to discipleship, was. We do not suppose that tithes should not be my disciple "-would constrain them to forego every principle of convenience, and practice what they know to be right. But such piety does not make up the body of disciples now-a-days. Nevertheless, the consciences of these people are about active enough to make them wish that every what of that? Shall not a Christian love body else would keep the Sabbath, so that his religion as much as the Jew loved his? they might come into the practice without Shall he not be as ready to give his money any self-denial. And they are not only for the support of it, as the Jew was to give wishing for this result, but they always keep talking about it. They even plague their bound to consider all he has as belonging to ministers with the subject, and want them the Lord, than the Jew was? Now it seems to explain how it is that Christains all keep to us that one great reason why Christ gave the first day of the week, when the law of no injunction on this point, was that he took God commands them to keep the seventh. it for granted, that the love of His people for There are others whose consciences are not His name would be so intense as to supply quite so well awake, but they feel that it the place of positive law. The true method would be a very desirable thing to have of reasoning on the subject would seem, more light. They would investigate, but therefore, to be something like this: If, unthey are not supplied with the means of do- der the law, when there was but a very dark ing so. They would read, but they have not manifestation of the way of salvation, it was the necessary books. It is not so clear, in the duty of God's people to give a tenth of the Bible, that "from the beginning of their possessions to religious purposes, certhe world to the resurrection of Christ, God tainly, under the gospel, when the way of salappointed the seventh day of the week to be vation is made plain, and the obligations it the weekly Sabbath, and the first day of the devolves upon us are set in the clearest light the enemies of the truth—the proud Pharithe world, which is the Christian Sabbath," however clear it is in the Westminster fullness, and "all nations" are pointed out Catechism. They would be glad to look into the subject a little, and see what were (Matt. 28: 19)—it becomes us to give at the reasonings of the early reformers, and least a tenth, and, if the providence of God what were the steps by which the growth seem to require it, a still greater proportion, of that opinion was promoted which was at to sustain the cause of religion. last so gravely embodied in the Confession of the Westminster Divines. And we are good citizen feels himself bound to pay a assured from good authority, that many min- tax—a certain fixed per centage of his proisters are waking up to the subject. A firstday Baptist brother told us, not long since, In certain cases he may regard the taxation that a considerable number of the ministers to which he is subjected as unjust, and be of their order had resolved to make them- very unwilling to pay it. But to the princiselves acquainted with the question. The ple of taxation he cannot object; for it is no-

Now, in view of these facts, what better service could be done for the cause of truth, under the government of the Lord Jesus have such an effect, it would not be long bethan to establish a reading room, where Christ. He is their spiritual king. Why fore the Board would be furnished with amevery thing that has ever been written upon | should they not pay some regular and fixed this subject may be free of access to in- portion of their income, as a tax, for the quirers.? There is now in possession of the benefits which He, as their king, confers up-New York City Sabbath Tract Society a on them, and that the means may be provid- friends of religious liberty, every where, and choice collection of old and rare works, ed for the extension of so blessed a kingdom of every name, will you not lend us your aid, many of them written about the time the con- over others? And though there is no speci- by your prayers and contributions, to enable troversy raged so high in England. These fic law to say exactly how much the tax shall us to carry on the work in a manner worthy ing in his own behalf, on his trial before the would no doubt be donated for a beginning. be, nor any officer appointed to exact it, let of the cause? Let the funds be sent on as Other important works might be added. In the love which a Christian bears to his king fast as possible, and before we are ready, self to the heart of every sincere inquirer afour opinion, such a reading room ought to prompt him to tax himself, and to do it libe- God in his good providence will give us the ter truth. At an early day we intend to make Tract Society's Depository, so that inquirers could at once obtain every thing they might rows a sum of money from another, it is exdesire on this important subject. Brethren, you who hold the Lord's money in possession, what say you to this enterprise? Shall it be undertaken, or not?

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

when Mr. Scudder, Assistant Secretary, read least, as one tenth? the minutes of the Society, held in Hartford Conn., on Sept. of last year.

wich Islands. At these various missions Lord; and so on, according to the amount tounding, that they carry instant conviction six of whom are in the Buckeye State. There have been revivals of religion at some A paragraph clipped from the New-York church at the Sandwich Islands. Among sions languishing for want of funds; or of vering people, that they accomplish much of the Amistad captives, who have been so celebrated morally and politically.

In the evening, the annual sermon was preached in the Tremont Temple, by Rev. David Thurston, of Winthop, Me, who has scripts relative to the observance of the been 40 years the pastor of the church in that place, and is now three score years and ject until we saw the notice in the Express, verse: "And now the axe is laid at the root but we take this occasion to say, that we of the tree. Every tree that bringeth not heartily approve of it, and hope that it will forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." The tree in the text represents the various evils in the world—the axe the gospel. The general divisions were as folorders of Christians. Almost every day alluded to. II. The truths of the Bible are these right, to remove them-"the axe is laid at the root of the tree."

DEVOTING A FIXED PORTION OF INCOME TO CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

We wish our brethren would all act upon this principle. The Jews were required to give tithes of all that they possessed. Many suppose this law to have been abrogated by the gospel. But, in our humble opinion, the when he said, "Whosoever he be of you be exacted under the gospel in order to the support of a priesthood, as was the case under the law; but we suppose that, at least as large a proportion of the property o Christians should be devoted to carrying forward the cause of God in some form. It is true, there is no specific injunction to this money for the support of his? Is he less -when the love of Christ as a constraining motive to do good is set before us in all its as the proper objects of benevolent effort-

perty-for the support of the government. spirit of inquiry is, therefore, evidently thing more than a reasonable price paid to gevernment for privileges and securities over to the society the sum necessary to conconferred upon him. Now Christians live

Or, take this view: When one man bor- good, and verily thou shalt be fed." pected that he pay an annual interest for the Stillman, Treasurer of the American Sabuse of it. This is nothing more than what bath Tract Society, New York. is just and equitable, and is so considered by all parties. Now, we have all been prosecuting our business with money lent us by the Lord. It is but just and fair that we The American Missionary Association is should pay interest for it. We made a great an anti-slavery organization, which was form- mistake when we supposed that the Lord ed at Albany, N. Y., about three years ago. bestowed that money upon us as a gift, for It sustains nearly the same relation to the which no consideration was to be returned. American Board of Commissioners for We make no doubt that there is hoarded up, Foreign Missions that the Free Mission in our small denomination, hundreds and The third Annual Meeting of the Associ- money, which ought to have been paid long thing of importance stirring in the religious called upon to defend the practice of keepoffered by Rev. J. C. Webster, of Hopkinton, tute; but why should it not be as high, at

In view of these considerations, what can be more reasonable than that Christians On motion of Lewis Tappan, Esq. of New make it a matter of conscience to set apart a York, the Secretary of the Association, Mr. fixed portion of their income, and label it, having the law affirmed, which I confidently Synod, he was evidently treated rather sionaries of the Society have diedduring the ever, and in such a way as, He in his eyear, viz : Mr. Carter in Africa, and Mr. Providence shall call? Many of our people Caswell in Siam. The treasury has been in are mechanics. What is there to prevent will be spread all over the land, and will be duced him to change his views. Whatever trouble about the fire apparatus or a want Caswell in Siam. The treasury has been in lare mechanics. What is the from setting apart a certain portion of read by thousands, who otherwise would may be thought of the question which he of water, it continued to rage, until sixty-nine a new dress and enlarged form. It now has amounting to nearly \$22,000. The Society them are farmers. Why should not the man ple or their principles. We are always the brief narrative he publishes is written worsted in a conflict with the seventh day in a calm dispassionate style. breathing in

there are 47 missionaries and assistants, behe has under cultivation. What might we to the minds of most people, who at once not raise, in the course of a year, by some such systematic plan as this? Let the memour Tract Society being hampered by embarrassments; or of any other work of benevolence failing for want of support.

TRACT OPERATIONS.

petent person, if one could be induced to should think of appropriating to its use for the ensuing year.

on the 16th Sept., took the matter into consideration, and determined as soon as practicable, to carry out the resolution of the Sothat such an one is to be had; but, whether constituted to advance, and greatly to enlarge our efforts to spread the truth and days in the week. Self-preservation, if no higher motive, demands more energetic and liberal measures.

named as the measure of the liberality of a bringing men to embrace the truth. Every year since our organization has witnessed additions to the friends of our cause, incom-

There is another influence produced by our efforts, faithfully put forth, which, though not so observable, may, nevertheless be quite as useful and encouraging, viz.-Their sees and bigots, who tell us at one time that any day in seven answers as well the deat another time, by force of statute laws, try to compel us to observe for the Sabbath what Constantine called "the ancient and renerable day of the Sun."

The following extract from a letter of Take another view of the case. Every brother Wm. M. Fahnestock, one of the German Seventh-day Baptists, now resident at all of us, be in the streets, the high-ways, and Bordentown, N. J., contains some evidence of this effect, unwittingly given to him by one of this class of divines. It is hoped that its these little leaflets of eternal truth; which, tyrdom, and plaited their crowns. perusal will have the effect upon some of our hesitating, doubtful, and perhaps covetous ious vegetation, and purifies the atmosphere brethren, and sisters too, that it did upon the of pestilence, these little emanations of love narrator-to induce them at once to pay ple funds to carry out the resolution of the

Contributions should be sent to Thos. B.

PAUL STILLMAN, Ch. of the Board.

Extract from Dr. Fahnestock's Letter. Last summer, a twelve-month, as I stepped on board of a steamer on the Delaware, a gentleman, a clergyman, advanced towards me, presuming that he recognized in me a brother preacher. Notwithstanding his mistake, we sat down together, and after

friends had better let that alone; it will bath. He was recalled from the mission in would oblige ONE OF THE INITIATED. believe we shall, from the known feelings of harshly by that body, the privilege of deat least part of the judges, their arguments, fending himself being denied him. They

sympathize with them, and which impressions cannot be erased by months or years of the stations during the year. About fifty bers of our denomination all act upon this ly clings to their blunt, naked truths; and converts have joined Rev. Mr. Green's principle, and we shall not hear of our mis- withal they are such an industrious, persemore with less means than any other deourselves by gagging them, lest they put us under your thumb, or keeping them under. give himself to the work, in superintending this very controversy before the Supreme tion on that head; which is to the effect that of October. its affairs, in lecturing, tract distributing, &c., Court, they are ahead of us. An industrious the Grand Lodge pays the expenses of repand one thousand dollars was suggested as fellow among them has wormed a most plautory of all the Religious Denominations in the from the press, which will be read by hund coming to and going from the place of meet-The Board of Directors, at their meeting reds of thousands of people, and must excite ing. By estimating the mileage of the repa lasting impression in their favor. And again, but a short time since, Dr. Barnes preached a powerful sermon on behalf of the Christian Sabbath, one Sunday evening at be seen, that here is a benevolent organizaciety. But whether such an agent as is proposed can at present be obtained, is known but the people had not passed out of the widows and orphans. only to the Lord of the Sabbath. It is hoped door before every individual was supplied with a tract on the other side of the questhat is attainable or not, there is little doubt seventh-day people under-nor can we keep of our duty to contribute and pray for the them under-they will be uppermost and success of the cause which the Society was ahead! The true policy would be to leave things exists in which a statute against labor background. When brought before the pubcounteract the strenuous efforts making by be ahead and be heard. We may gag them other agencies to render it as difficult as at our Conventions, we may crush them in and poor's rates, but the seizure cannot take possible for Sabbath-keepers to labor six our Courts, but we cannot stiffe their Tracts. place on Sundays. And so the poor people, every household and, prove a source of endless, as well as fruitless refutation on our part. Without these tracts we might get days for themselves, and the only means of The efforts hitherto put forth in this cause along, but their Tracts are our bane. While redress consists in forcibly taking possession have been very feeble—quite unworthy to be they have tracts they will keep uppermost of the crop afterward, which engenders in all controversy with them. They are fierce battles. "The sole prosecution against on in California. people numbering some sixty churches; and read while we sleep; and hundreds slide inthe people is upon an old statute which provides
to sabbatarianism while we rest in self-security. We rely on the usages of ages and against Sabbath-breaking." civil enactments to coerce the day of rest; system of getting the good of the land has they deride the civil law, and demand the spread extensively in some districts of Ire-"thus saith the Lord." And in this they land. have the advantage over us greatly. They parably more valuable than any sacrifices are a valiant band, and there's no telling what they may accomplish, should they prove true to themselves. I can only say that they

> Protestants; and I would undertake any oftarians are held by the advocates of the first day of the week as holy time, and that by a high dignitary in the Presbyterian Churchput to flight a whole phalanx of Sunday sticklers—an army of learned D. D.'s-why by-ways, scattering them as snow-flakes, unbeside beautifying the desolate earth, like and truth divine, would wither the weeds of error, and purify the tainted stream of the

place us in a most uncomfortable position as

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH.

Under the above title, Bro. Morton has just published a pamphlet of sixty pages in defense of the Sabbath. It was written with special reference to the Reformed Presbyterians, through whose summary and arbitiary agent desired. "Trust in the Lord and do some selections from it which will show how he handles the subject. Meanwhile we are glad to be able to say, that the pamphlet has been quite favorably noticed by the New York press. The following from the Daily Evening Mirror, will give the reader an idea of the impression which it makes :--

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH.-This is the title of a little work of about sixty pages, written by the Rev. J. W. Morton, recently a missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morton was suspended from the work of the ministry by the synod of the church with which he was con-I, without betraying myself, named the per- forced to the conclusion that there was no temperance, benevolence, and brotherly love," make against us, in the end, as all persecu- which he had been engaged, and from the Mission Stations. 1. The Mendi that cultivates a hundred acres of land, set Christians. There is no contest I dread so every line a mild, Christian spirit. It can were burnt down. The loss in variously eshe new and readable matter. Published by worsted in a conflict with the seventh-day in a calm, dispassionate style, breathing in occupied as hotels, offices, stores, shops, &c., number we find twenty-nine columns of

BENEVOLENCE THAT "PAYS."

In Baltimore, week before last, there was a grand gathering of Odd-Fellows from all parts of the United States a meeting reand Benevolent Anniversaries which are anfor attendance on the sessions of the Lodge, United States," just stereotyped and issued and six cents for every mile they travel in resentatives, and comparing the result with their necessary traveling expenses, it will

A SUNDAY LAW TURNED TO ACCOUNT. Sunday Laws are generally not only useless but hurtful. In Ireland, however, a state of them undisturbed, and keep them in the on Sunday is turned to account, whether good or bad we will not say. It seems that in that country crops may be seized for rent They silently insinuate themselves into with the assistance of the whole neighborhood, reap the standing crops on the Sun-

THE WESLEYANS OF FIGLAND.—An Engpress; they had always been used to have the most honorable estimate, I would add, it their own way, and nothing uncomplimentmands of the Sabbath law as another; and, that can be placed upon us. What may we ary had previously assailed their high places. not accomplish if we wake up to our mission? Sundry ministers were suspected of the crim- Rev. Oswald Leycester, by whom he leaves a inal Fly Leaves, and were publicly requested to disavow all connection with them. not have them on the winds from Maine to They refused. The peace of Christ's Wes-Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. leyan Church being in danger from their If we were fully aware what we might ac- contumacy, they were at once expelled the connexion. They have been powerful peo-

> I have noticed that some ministers think t not proper to pronounce a benediction at the close of the Lord's Supper, and theremore close that ordinance with singing; yet these ministers close other religious exercises by pronouncing a benediction. Now, if it be unscriptural to pronounce the benediction after the Supper, can it be shown to be scriptural to pronounce the benediction after other or any religious exercises? If it be improper to pronounce a benediction after the Supper, is it not equally so after any religious exercise? If it be proper to pronounce a benediction after Sabbath and other reigious exercises, is it not equally so after

Will some of your correspondents give us an exegetical article upon the subject? Unanimity of practice among us would be lesirable. S. S. GRISWOLD. Норкінтон, R. I., Sept. 28, 1849.

o the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-In the proceedings of the 43d Session o the General Conference, published in the Recorder of Sept. 15, I notice the passage of a number of resolutions, among which, is one in relation to Secret Societies, which I think needs some explanation, that its force may offense. This conclusion of the matter be understoood. Will some of "the wise Society does to the Baptist Missionary Union.

Society does to the Baptist Missionary Union.

Master, he inquired whether there was any thing of importance stirring in the religious called upon to defend the practice of keepof it to be roughest the mouth specified at many control of the fullness of the heart the mouth specified way of the week in place of our characters as men," governed by and way of Mexico, to August 18, being sixteen the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, the seventh, and that on examination he was operating through "the great principles of days later than the news by the Panama. secution of the German Seventh-day Bap- foundation for it in the Bible. He therefore must necessarily be—in its organization funsecution of the German Seventh-day Dap- toundation for it in the Divis. The therefore that he had been damentally, and in its influence practically pointment among individuals. The health

> FIRE AT OWEGO.—The village of Owego was visited by a destructive fire on the 27th have been ordered to leave in a fixed time, Sons of Temperance, and was first discover- shed are looked for. ably the lowest estimate is too high,

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The controversy about removing Madison University has thrown the educational interests of Baptists in the State of New York into sembling, in some respects, the Religious rather a bad fix. There are now two bodies, each claiming to be the legal Board of the nually held in New York, Boston, and Phil. Baptist Education Society. One of these nomination. In truth, they do annoy us ex- adelphia. In looking over the proceedings bodies, it is said, was elected mainly by Hamilceedingly. They present themselves at our of this "benevolent" organization, we find ton votes, and with special reference to secur-Sabbath Conventions, and claim to be heard some interesting and significant facts. We ing the permanent location of the University notice that the receipts of the past year at that place. The other is composed of leadamounted to over eight hundred thousand ing Baptists throughout the State, and no doubt The friends of a thorough Sabbath Re- no such thing as extricating ourselves from dollars, while the money paid out for benev- represents the denomination very generally form, and particularly the members of the the dilemma. Indeed, sir, few as they are in olent purposes amounted to between three and satisfactory. The question which Board Sabbath Tract Society, will have learned numbers, these seventh-day people are our TER- and four hundred thousand dollars, thus shall take the direction of affairs, is one inere this, through the medium of the Sabbath Ror. I would rather encounter any disputer nearly five hundred thousand to pay volving vast interests. With a view to settle Sabbath Tract Society, it was deemed ad- Sabbath. They overturn our strongest po- zation, &c., &c. In view of this large provisable, in view of the success of the labors sitions by their flat contradictions, and by vision, we were curious to know how libe- mutually satisfactory, a Convention of the lows:—I. There are many evils in the world of the Society hitherto, to enlarge the ope- their fearless appeals to the Bible. There is rally the benevolent leaders in this benevo- Baptist Denomination of the State of New lent business were paid for their services. York is called to meet at the Pearl-street But we have found only one item of informa- Baptist Church in New York, on the 9th day

> RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA. A COFFESPONdent of the New-York Tribune says, that in every large town of California there are one or more places of public worship. In San Francisco there are eight; one each for Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Swedenborgians, Mormons, Roman Catholics, and Hawaiians. The Methodists also have received a church by an arrival from the "States," which they are erecting, though they have no regular minister. The Baptists have the credit of organizing the first Protestant church, and building the first place of worship, in the territory. It is as plain a looking church as could well be constructed; is covered with sail-cloth instead of shingles, and furnished inside with cotton sheeting instead of laths and plaster. But it is a comfortable place for dry weather, and is very ably supplied by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, formerly of New York. It occupies a very fine lot, in a ceutral position, and, plain as it is, cost about \$5,000! The Episcopal clergyman stands among the highest "Churchmen." His motto is probably the favorite one of many others, "Excelsior," as he has called his organization "The Reformed Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity." So they go

DEATH OF A BISHOP.—The Bishop of Norwich, England, died on the 8th of September. He was the second son of Sir T. J. Stanley, of Alderley, Cheshire, and was born in 1789, so that he was seventy years of age. He was educated at St. John's College, Camlish correspondent of the New-York Tribune bridge. He was formerly rector of Aldersays that there is a formidable split in the ley, and was appointed Bishop of Norwich Wesleyan Conference. The proceedings in 1837. He was also clerk of the closet to fice rather than dispute with them, or at- of the heads of this body had been freely the Queen, President of the Linnaean Sociecommented upon in a certain Journal called ty, and one of the commissioners appointed That is the estimate in which we Sabba- Fly Leaves. The Wesleyan dignitaries had in 1848 to inquire into the state of the British no mind to tolerate the free speech of the Museum. He was respected by all classes. in his diocese, in consequence of his exertions in promoting education, and in supporting charitable institutions of every description. large family. He was the author of the Familiar History of British Birds," a work which has acquired an extensive circula-

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCHES .- A synod of Ministers representing the Evangelical ple since. Newspapers, meetings, and pri- Churches of France, has been held in Paris. til the whole world would be covered with vate gatherings, have celebrated their mar- They agreed to a Constitution, on which they will hereafter be united. By one of the articles of this Constitution it is enacted, that each Church which enters into the union preserves the liberty of determining for itself its particular Constitution, according to its own views and requirements. It consequently regulates its worship, its discipline, and the form of its church government. Another article is as follows: Each church shall provide for its expenses by voluntary contributions, and not receive any pecuniary aid from the State, but be in a condition of complete independence.

> THE ASTOR PLACE RIOTERS.—After a trial which lasted nearly three weeks, seven of the persons charged with participating in the Astor Place Riot, last summer, have been found guilty by an impartial jury. Sentence was passed upon them last Sabbath, by Judge Daily. Douglass, Bennett, O'Neil, and Mathews, are to be imprisoned for thirty days in the City Prison. Green is to be imprisoned for one month in the Penitentiary. Judson, who is charged with being the ringleader, and who is known as the Editor of a paper called "Ned Buntline's Own," is to be imprisoned for one year in the Penitentiary, and pay a fine of \$250, to remain convicted until it is paid. The Judge, if conclusion, expressed his regret that the law

-adverse to Christianity. An explanation of the miners is generally good. The animosity existing between the Americans and the Spaniards, Mexicans, and Chilians, is It originated in a hall used by the and if they fail to do so, fighting and blood-

Mission. 2. The West Indies—Island of spart ten to be cultivated for the Lord? Or, much as the Sabbath question with them. be obtained at the book store of J. L. Lock-timated from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000. Pro- White, Potter & Wright, Boston, at \$2.2. year in advance.

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Mormons.

By the steamer America, seven days later advices from Europe have been received-London to Sept. 13th, Paris 12th, Vienna 7th, Rome 6th.

Throughout England, cholera is on the increase. In London, on the 11th of September, there were 475 deaths; on the 12th 361. The crops are nearly harvested, in very good condition particularly potatoes.

The news from Hungary is without special interest. The fortresses of Comorn and

except Oldenburgh, have acceded to the

considered probable, however, that he will place himself under the Austrian Flag.

A letter from Louis Napoleon to his friend Ney has been published in the Moniteur, and virtually acknowledged by the Cabinet. I makes some talk in political circles, and the following is an extract:—

'The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to put down Italian liberty, ing it against its own excesses, and to give it a solid basis, by replacing on the Pontifical throne the Prince who the first had boldproscription and tyranny the basis of the Pope's return. Say to Gen. Rostolan from me, that he is not to permit that, under the shadow of the tri-colored flag, any act be committed which can have the character of an intervention. I thus sum up the restoration of the Pope's temporal power: A General Amnesty-The Secularization of the Administration—The code of Napoleon -Liberal Government."

Gen. Raudon has been appointed to the command of the French forces at Rome.

habitants of the village of Francyez (Fronta Tora) some distance up the river. The peoand for twenty minutes the most determined resistance was made; at length the cannon having partially demolished the barricades, a charge was ordered, and they were soon carried at the point of the bayonet, when a general route took place, the blacks throwing away their arms and jumping into the were set on fire and destroyed. The loss of per head. the blacks is considered to be very great. although only 50 of their bodies were found, the rest having been thrown into the river. The loss of the expedition amounted to 4 killed, about 30 wounded, 17 of whom were Europeans. The governor himself was wounded, but not seriously, just as he was mounting his horse.

HOSTILITIES OF RACES.—The London Times says:-It is a painful task to be obliged to record the fact that the hatred, of the different races assumes a more decided character than ever. Near Fascet, on the Bega Canal, close to the Transylvania frontier, the most frightful atrocities have been committed. The insurgents, under Maurice Perzel, who was perhaps the most ferocious leader that figured in this deplorable war, shortly before they surrendered, are said to have put all the male population of the Wallachian villages, near Fascet, that they could lay their hands on, to the sword, violated their wives and daughters, spitted their children, carried off their cattle, and set fire to their houses. The Wallachians Romanen as savage as their tyrants, now take bloody revenge whenever they find an opportunity, and do not spare a man of the dispersed Hussars and Honveds. In the east of Transylvania matters are not much better, and proclamations have been issued by the Army Commissioner Daniels, in order to put some check on the wild passions of the Romanen. Those of the Cronstadt district are in the habit of inducing two or three men of the Russian patroles to accompany them, and then going in this semi-official society to pillage the neighboring Magyar villages and the houses of the gentry. The commissary declares that persons guilty of such actions, whatever may be the language peculiar strong cement, aided by the em- found Stahl reeling to the floor, where he Bangor on Sunday. The Bangor Mercury

JEWISH COLONIES.—The following notification has been published in several of the governments of West-Russia: "From 3,000 to 4.000 portions (ukastok) of land have been assigned for as many Jewish families, in the governments of Minsk, Witebsk, Mobileu, and Grodno; and those Jews who shall be of the above Governments are to send in he sold his boat, (by the use of which he ob- cholera. Our informant says, three deaths The whole number of deaths in New the \$13, and also with \$5 additional as a represent year."

The whole number of deaths in New the \$13, and also with \$5 additional as a represent year."

The Liberty Press, a free-soil paper at york last week was 319, of which 11 were to go. B. Utter, ward for his honesty.

[Boston Adv. | Utica, N. Y., has been discoutinued.]

The whole number of deaths in New York last week was 319, of which 11 were to go. B. Utter, ward for his honesty.

[Boston Adv. | Utica, N. Y., has been discoutinued.]

THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—In this case, says the Philadelphia North American, the Court of Common Pleas of this County, on matrimony. The decree granting the divorce is in the following language:-

never had been married.'

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Caddo Gazette, of the 6th. inst., gives the following account of a fatal rencontre which took place in Shreveport on the 5th inst., in which Nathan J. Turk was killed. The manner in which his death was effected is most singular: but on the contrary to regulate it by preserv. Henry Vines and the deceased entered the exchange speaking in a low tone. Turk was heard to say to Vines to keep away from him, that he did not wish to have anything ly taken the lead in all useful reforms. I to do with him. Said he then, "Henry, you

and, encouraged by a victory which their number of head in the country is stated at the remnant of them. countrymen had gained over the French 30,000, and the wool clip of the last spring some years since, the negroes waited the ap- at 90,000 lbs. The venerable Bishop Chase proach of their assailants with great firm- is one of the chief wool-growers of that imwhich the village and all the fields of maize these shedp is said to be from 10 to 14 lbs., reasonable fault to be found with her.

> the Journal of Commerce, writing from ment by the fervor of the feeling expressed Honolulu, draws rather a sad picture of the for her, being, like all other epistles of that condition of his Kanaka Majesty, Kameha- sort, rather too warm for the perusal of third meha III. So rapidly is the native popula- persons. The damages were laid at \$5,000, tion diminishing that, according to this and the Jury gave \$2,000. The Judge, the next ten or fifteen years scarcely a na- being sent out again, the Jury returned tive will be found on the islands. Indeed, with a verdict of \$1,000, which was ordered one of the oldest resident physicians there to be recorded. has expressed the opinion that this result will be realized within the next five years. The missionaries estimate the number of volving the destruction of a family, consistsand, or more than one tenth of the whole and his death by suicide, after he had inflict-

ty with which they are constructed, have long Frederick Stahl, a native of Germany, and they speak, shall be brought to a court-marial.

Ployment of steam and pressure. Any one instantly expired; the daughter lay in her states that twenty-five of the Penobscot Inwho wishes to make the expensive trial, will gore on the bed, with her throat cut from dians have died of cholera. soon ascertain the fact, by applying a very ear to ear. The Coroner, Dr. Witman, held powerful heat to one of these balls, which an inquest on the bodies, and the Jury reportwill open at the joints in due time.

Dublin University Magazine.

Holmes of Kingston, lost his pocket-book steamer Albany, that six deaths had taken containing \$13 in money. A poor man place on the Island from cholera since our willing to devote themselves to agriculture named Michael Sheehan, found the same and last advices by the Empire State, or for 24 shall raise a sum of money from the crown, gave information of the fact to the proper au- hours previous. The bodies of 21 Indians proceeds. according to the law of March, 5, 1847. thorities, but owing to the illness and subse- were found the day before, on the beach, These would have a further privilege of ex- quent death of his wife, nothing was heard of about six miles from Mackinac. The Inemption from recruiting and all taxes for him again, until Monday. It was then as- dians were on the return from the payment, several years. Such persons, therefore, as certained, that although in want and distress, and had no doubt indulged too freely in exare desirous to engage in agriculture in any rather than to use the money found by him, cesses of all kind which brought on the their petitions to the Civil Government, stat- tained the means of support,) in order to se- occurred while the Albany was lying at the ing their income, family, &c., who will carry cure funds sufficient to pay the funeral ex- wherf at Mackinac. The reports from there their wishes into execution, since it is the penses of his wife. Upon learning these are truly deplorable.

Proclamation

Whereas, It has been represented to me that Robert Murphy of Rensserlaerville, in Saturday last, made a final and absolute de- the County of Albany, a Special Deputy cree, divorcing the parties from the bonds of Sheriff in the said County, while absent from his home, on official business, on the afternoon of the 24th day of Sept. inst., at or near Hall's Mills, in the said town of Rens-"And now, the 9th day of August, in the selaerville, was pursued by two men dressyear of our Lord 1849, the return of Thomas ed in disguise, with masks, and armed with Dunlap, Esq., examiner of the depositions rifles or guns, and was fired upon by such of the witnesses, taken before him on the men, and was dangerously, if not mortally part of the libellant, was presented and filed. wounded: And whereas, it is further repre-Sept. 3d, 1849, on motion of George M. Dal-sented, that, after the said Robert Murphy las, Esq., rule to show cause why divorce had been repeatedly threatened in various should not be decreed-whereupon the ways, a few nights since, about midnight, a Court, on the 22d day of September, 1849, quantity of gunpowder was maliciously and the British Parliament, that there had been after mature and solemn deliberation, being by design exploded in the shop of the said imported into that kingdom during the year Peterwarden still hold out. Nothing is satisfied therewith, and proclamation being Robt. Murphy, causing much damage to the 1848, of tobacco, 27,304,134 pounds, from Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, has in duly made for the respondent to come forth, said shop, and setting the building on fire : which the government had derived a revenue his possession documents tending to impliand she not appearing, the Court do order, I do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred of £4,365,233 sterling, or \$21,627,797. In cate several leading politicians in a charge for the transaction of business, at such time and place All the Northern States of Germany, adjudge and decree, that the said Pierce Dollars to any person or persons who shall other words, Great Britain levies a duty of of treason in regard to the annexation of Recording Secretary shall call extra meetings of the Butler, the libellant, be divorced and sepa- give information which shall lead to the de- between seventy-nine and eighty cents per Canada to the United States. alliance proposed by Prussia, Saxony and rated from the bond of matrimony contract- tection, apprehension and conviction of each pound on our tobacco, which, after a year's ed with the said Frances Ann Butler, the or either of the persons who pursued, fired labor, did not yield the planter more than respondent, and that all and every the du- upon and wounded the said Robert Murphy, an average of some four or five cents per lows. Arrangements are making to build a The course which the Pope intends to ties, rights and claims accruing to either of as above represented. And I do offer a fur- pound. pursue is as much a mystery as ever. It is the said parties by reason of the said mar- ther reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any raige, shall henceforth cease and determine person or persons who shall give information -and the said parties be severally at liberty which shall lead to the detection, apprehento marry again, in like manner as if they sion and conviction of the person or persons who were maliciously guilty of causing the explosion aforesaid in the shop of the said Robert Murphy. HAMILTON FISH.

from the Frontier Guardian, of the 5th ult., that Mr. Reed, a gentleman connected with the missionary station at Bellevue, has returned to Kanesville, from a journey into the North-western country, some 300 or 400 miles, with the Omaha Indians, who were out on their summer hunt. At this distance tions of the Holy Father, as well as our own whip me." "I will whip you, you coward," hunt, killing and packing away about six- spurious coin were discovered and seized. the frightful ravages of cholera. actions, remain sterile in the presence of replied Vines, at the same time receding two teen or twenty tons of buffalo meat. While hostile passions and influences. The desire paces, with his hand under his coat tail. there the Pankas surprised and killed three years. Vines then drew a pistol. Turk drew one of the Omaha young men, who had separated about the same time, and snapped it at Vines, from their party. This was regarded as a and dodged under the table, when Vines declaration of war. The Omakas prepared snapped at Turk, who then threw his pistol themselves for the fight. They formed a at Vines, and then run out at the back door. circular breastwork of their skin-bags of dri-Vines threw his pistol at Turk, which struck ed meat, and intrenched themselves as well him as he was clearing the door, and dis- as they could. Just at sunrise, on the 4th of charged itself, the contents taking effect on August, the battle commenced, and lasted the left side of the back. The ball ranging until 8 o'clock. The Pankas then retired, upward, passed through the heart and lodged having killed four Omahas and wounded eight or nine, but not mortally, and lost about the right collar bone. Turk ran some fifty a fourth of their dried meat and 42 of their feet and expired. It was in evidence that best horses. It is supposed that 15 or 20 er Book and the Episcopal Tract Societies, rain. The inhabitants had barely time to the fatal pistol was thrown a distance of 20 Pankas were killed—among them their head state, in their reports for 1848, their joint in- escape with their lives. Public contributions Letters from Louis, Senegal, Western feet. From the wound, and the marks of chief—although only two scalps were taken, come to be \$7,851. Of this sum, \$1,000 is have been taken up for the relief of the suf-Africa, of the 25th July, give the details of powder, it was evident that the muzzle, when the bodies of the others having been remov- paid as salary to the agent and treasurer, ferers. a sanguinary engagement which had taken the pistol exploded, was in contiguity with ed by their friends. This attack was made \$100 to a boy, and \$331 for rent, insurance, to punish the Omahas for stealing four horses, twine, packing boxes, &c., making a total of two years ago. The cholera is represented fourteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars, o Wool-growing in Illinois.—The Peoria to have been very fatal among the Pawnees, more than one-fifth of the whole amount. ple from the neighboring villages had join- Register gives a good account of the sheep and to add to their calamities the Sac and ed them to resist the invasion of the French; pastures of that part of Illinois. The entire Fox Indians were about to make war upon

Breach of promise.—Frances F. Clark blacks were protected behind barricades, size, and there are several other flocks of occupied the Court on Friday and Saturday, been committed east of Rochester. and nothing but the muzzles of their muskets from 1100 to 1500 head. The Register gives and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. were visible. At length the firing began, an interesting account of a flock of pure The parties belong to Stonington, and are and thickness of the fleece, large frame and maining about 18 months. After his return, train from Philadelphia can thus sleep in strong constitution. The head and face are an interview took place between him and Boston same night. completely covered with wool, down to near the plaintiff, which terminated by a refusal river to swim to the opposite bank. Sever- the end of the nose. The imported bucks on his part to comply with the engagement, al discharges of grape were made at them, weigh some 250 lbs., and shear 22 lbs. of though he could give no plausible excuse and a number of them were killed; after wool. The average weight of fleece from for his conduct, and though there was no Clark, while he was absent on the voyoge, Sandwich Islands.—A correspondent of was read in Court, and afforded some amuse. dential chair." writer, the probability is that at the end of however, thought them too high, and upon

> of the remnant had died within the last year. rallelled in the history of human actions, in- jured. deaths within the last year at about ten thou- ing of a wife and daughter, by the father, population. A majority of the infants have ed dreadful wounds on the head and throat been among the victims. The present popu- of his wife with a razor and hammer, and lation of the islands is about eight thousand. severing the throat of his daughter, a girl of some 18 years old with the same instrument. CHINESE IVORY CARVING.—I took some This shocking and sanguinary deed was comstruments with which the artist worked, but tal, occupied by the unfortunate victims for of the north of Europe, the United States, man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is regret to say I was unsuccessful. The ivory the last ten months, on Saturday evening British America, and Great Britain, shall be peace. balls are elaborately carved, and the ingenui- last, between 7 and 8 o'clock. His name is placed under quarantine. excited admiration and surprise at the artistic his conduct has always been marked with skill and means, by which so many concen- propriety; but he may have been led tric balls can be carved one within the other. to the act by the hopeless condition of larly. It is said that the road intends to previous to her death, her mind was partially deranged; I know not whether any one else has made his wife, who was insane, and that of connect at Peekskill by steamboat to Albany, the discovery; but the truth is, that each his daughter, long confined to her bed thus saving an hour or two in time. ball is constructed of two pieces, the edges by lameness, and unable to utter a word. of which are so finely scraped down, that the The wife made her escape from the chamedge of one hemisphere is made to overlap ber, with her neck dreadfully lacerated by 30th of September, to continue eight days. its counterpart with the greatest nicety. the razor, and her head battered with the Meetings three times a day. Thus one ball is easily enclosed within an hammer, the handle of which broke in his other. The joinings are then united by a hands. When the overseer entered he ed in favor of the facts as above related.

CHOLERA AT MACKINAC.—We learn, says Honesty.—A few weeks since, Mr. J. a Detroit paper, from passengers on the

The Rockingham Register states that Mr. Reuben Moore, of that city, last year made on one his farm, and hauled to market over nine hundred barrels of flour, besides what he ment, during the consternation which prevailused in his own family. With six hands and one wagon and team, he did the work on the farm, as well as the hauling to market. The crop was ground in his own mill, so that The September term of the Court of Comeverything was done by himself and upon mon Pleas for Essex County, was in session his own premises. In addition to the large at Newburyport last week. One of the two of the Board of Trustees. quantity of flour made and sold from his cases given to the Jury was that of Miss farm, Mr. Moore also had 150 fat cattle to Putnam, of Danvers, vs. Charles W. Story,

It appears from the last returns made to

in Granger Co., Tennessee, on the 25th inst. in the 65th year of his age. Col. Bunch nent location. commanded a regiment in the Indian wars TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS.—We learn his District four years in Congress during they ware taken out by the bystanders. The the Administration of President Jackson.

A man called Dr. Wyatt has been arrested at Spencer, O., who is known as the head This establishment has been maintained for

In Williamsburg, on the evening of the lumber yard, which did considerable damage. Among the buildings burned was an documents can also obtain them gratuitaviary containing 800 Canary birds. As fast as the birds were set free they darted straight into the air, but, facinated by the glare of Howard Malcom, D. D., will take up a temthe flames, hovered above them and one by one dropped into and were consumed by a book which he is preparing.

The New York Bible and Common Pray- completely inundated by the recent heavy

The Batavia Times says that, since the 18th of June various sums of money amounting to \$4,500, have been lost through the mails between Batavia and Rochester. The tor of it, the present season, raised 13,000 ness, not firing a single shot until the expemediate vicinity, owning a flock of 2,000 vs. Otis Pendleton.—This case, which was the existence of a system of plundering the losses have occurred at various times, proving acres of corn, 3,000 of which is in one field. dition was within 80 yards of them. The head. C. Stone has also a flock of the same an action for breach of promise of marriage, mails. Similar depredations are said to have

> French Merinos, just introduced into that very respectable. The promise alleged, be arranged between this City and Boston, bages growing in a violet bed. They smothcountry, by Mr. Truman Humphreys, of and proved beyond any doubt, was made in via the New Haven Railroad. It will leave er the violets, but are after all nothing but Elmwood. These sheep are represented as 1846, and the defendant was master of a this City at 2 o'clock P. M. and reach Boston cabbages. distinguished for the extraordinary firmness whaling ship, left the State soon after, re- at 11 o'clock. Passengers by the morning

> > The Boston Post of the 27th, says; "All there were neither Spanish nor French nor British nor Japanese cruisers in site of the letter written by the defendant to Miss lower telegraph station at sundown. So sey Yellow 62 a 63c. much for having a stern warrior in the Presi-

> > > There was a fire in New York, on the 11 a 16c. Cheese is plenty at 6c. night of Sept. 27, at which 150 cows and 15 horses were burned. We regret to say that two persons, a man and a woman, perished were rescued by the active efforts of the fire department.

We learn from the Winchester (Va.) Republican, that ten or twelve negroes left that TERRIBLE TRACEDY.—The Reading Press county on Saturday night week, belonging Four-fifths of the population have disappear- of the 25th inst. says: "The hospital of the to Messrs. Swan, Stickley, and others. Six ed since the first visit of Capt. Cook, a pe- Berks Co. Poor House has been the scene of them were retaken, and in the effort they only child of Charles H. and Sena Ann one year, two months, and fifteen days. riod of seventy years, and about one-sixth of a bloody tragedy, which is almost unpal and several white men were severely in-

> Otis Whitcomb, of Rindge, N. H., was tried at Nashua, for shooting and wounding his wife and child. He was found guilty of an assault, with intent to kill, and sentenced and three children to mourn their sundden loss. His to seven days solitary confinement and eight disease was of a complicated character, which eventuatyears hard labor in the State Prison.

The Board of Health at Gibralter has or-

The Hudson River Railroad is now open, to Peekskill, and passenger trains run regu-

The Adventists are holding a great tent meeting in Brooklyn. It commenced on the

There were three deaths by cholera at

mon Council, setting a price upon their heads. came in force.

Col. Fremont, it is said, at last accounts, The Tressurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing is working a large party at the gold placers in California. The Colonel superintends the operations, and receives a portion of the

On the night of Sept. 29, there was a fire in the lower part of New York City, by which a large quantity of cotton was destroy-

The Erie Railroad is now open to Elvira, so that passengers leaving New York at 5 o'clock in the afternoon reach that place next morning.

SUMMARY.

The Cleveland Plaindealer mentions the death of Mr. Cox, a very worthy man, of pure fright, during the raging of a fire at his house on Friday night of last week. Mr. Cox, who was of a very excitable temperaed fainted, and was found lying upon the bed. His family immediately applied restoratives, but without avail.

of Essex, for breach of marriage promise. The amount of damages sued for by Miss Putnam, was \$600. The Jury gave her \$375.

grist and saw mill at that point, and large Col. Samuel Bunch died at his residence numbers of Mormons are expected to settle there, entering lands with a view to perma-

Four small girls, while at play on the dock of General Andrew Jackson; and, in the at Detroit, simultaneously fell into the river; charge at the battle of Horse-Shoe was the when a large dog belonging to Johnson's Hofirst or second man over and inside the tel plunged in after them, and brought two breastworks of the enemy. He represented of them at the same time to the dock, where other two were taken out by another gentleman, but of the biped order.

Mr. Chadwick, member of the English Parof an extensive band of counterfeiters. Over liament, recently rode upon a pony through \$60,000 in counterfeit money and spurious twenty-three miles of the underground sew-son ever be dissolved, its property, if any, shall be discoin were found in his dwelling, and in a ers of London. It is supposed that the foul vided in the same manner as above provided in case of learn with pain that the benevolent inten- are a stronger man than I am, but you shan't Indians. They were very successful in their implements for striking bills and making into the Thames, is the principal reason of they were in the neighborhood of the Pankas cache in the woods adjoining, plates, dies and condition of these sewers, which discharge surplus.

Persons going to New Mexico or Califor nia can be supplied gratuitously with able and interesting Anti-Slavery documents, by 29th of Sept., there was a fire in a ship and applying at the Anti-Slavery Office, 61 John st. N. Y. Those who may wish to read such ously at the same place.

porary residence in Cincinnati, to complete

The town of Antigua in Mexico, has been

of \$7,000 was rendered against the Berkshire and Boston and Brovidence Railroads, leaving New York Railroad Company, and in favor of D. B. Campbell and wife, for injuries sustained by them while crossing the railroad track. There is a farm in Illinois, which contains

At fifty bushels per acre, this would give ing lines of steamboats and railroads running to various 650,000 bushels.

Theodore Parker aptly compares some On the 8th inst., a through night train will men who grow very rich by trade, to cab-

> New York Markets—Oct. 1. Ashes -Pots \$7 00 a 7 06; Pearls 6 50.

Flour and Meal-State and Western Flour sells from was silent when we went to press last night; \$4 87 to 5 31; Southern Ohio 5 37. Rye Flour \$3 00 Grain—Genesee Wheat \$1 20 a 1 21. Rye 60c. Barley 63c. Oats 36 a 40c. Corn, Northern and Jer-

Provisions-Pork, \$8 31 for Prime, 10 12 for Mess. Beef, 9 50 for Prime, 12 00 for Mess Butter is in good demand, and has improved; Ohio 8 a 11c, State

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 20th of Sept., by Eld. S. in the flames. Two hundred and fifty cows B. Crandall, Mr. LORAIN B. BLOWER, of Plainfield, to Miss Lors L. Main, of the former place. In Edmeston, on the 26th of Sept., by Eld. S. B. Crandall, Mr. Daniel Millard to Miss Cornelia

> In DeRuyter, N. Y., September 12th CHARLES ENOS. only child of Charles H. and Sena Ann Maxson, aged "Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,

Death came with friendly care, The opening bud to heaven convey'd,

In Hookinton, R. I., on the 13th ult., HORATIO N BURDICK, in the 38th year of his age, leaving a widow of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Rockville, possessing piety of more than ordinary brilliancy. His trouble and pains to obtain a view of the in- mitted in one of the chambers of the hospi- dered that vessels from France, the whole death, and he died without fear. "Mark the perfect

> At Providence, R. I., on the 17th ukt, Mrs. Sally fessor of religion for many years, and gave good evidence of being a real follower of Christ. A year or two out her relatives have this left for their comfort, that she had made her peace with God before that afflictive event. No doubt, their loss was her infinite gain. In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 19th ult., EDGAR AL-

BERTUS, infant son of Bradford and Sarah Burdick, aged eleven mogths and one day. In Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 25th, of epidemic dyser ery, Susan Elizabeth, only child of Joseph and Matil-

la Langworthy, aged five years.

LETTERS. Isaac D. Titsworth, Andrew Babcock, S. S. Griswold C. H. Maxson, Geo. Curtiss, R. W. Utter, E P. Clark, 3,520 dogs have been killed in New York S. B. Crandall, E. R. Gallup, Daniel Coon, H. P. Burthis season since the ordinance of the Com-dick, A. Hakes, Wm. M. Fahnestock (the Treasurer has it right.)

RECEIPTS.

Spciety acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Becorder:— J. H. Burdick, Hopkinton, R.I. \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 52 Henry Clark, "2 00 Frank Champlin, Mystic, Ct. 2 00 E. W. Thrall, Pittsburg, Pa. 2 00 Charles Miller, New York 2 00 Evan Willis, C. D. Lewis, Caton 2 00 D. B. Rogers, Metouchin, N. J. 2 00 Samuel Clark, Newport, R. I. 2 06 Peter Burdick, Nile " for Eld. Robbins 1 00 Also, \$5 from Pater Bardick towards Hub. Fund. BENEFICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society.

T. 1.—This Society shall be known by the na 'The Seventh day Baptist Publishing Society." .2.—The object of this Society shall be to print and publish such periodicals, books, &c., as shall meet the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination and promote the cause of Christ generally.

A T 3.—Each contributor of five dollars may be come a Member of the Society, and each contributor of with the privilege of participating in the deliberation

A . T. 4.—The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, at which it shall elect a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary conduct the business of the Society, having power to make their own by-laws, and to fill any vacancies that

Board, whenever any three members of the Board shall

A. T. 6.—The minutes of each meeting of the Board hall be signed by the Chairman and the Recording Sec-

A.T. 7.—The first Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in the City of New York on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1849. (23d day of the month;) and subsequent Annual Meetciety shall direct. At these meetings the Board of Trustees shall present a Report of their transactions, to-

AL 8.—Should there at any time, on the presents tion of the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees be a surplus on hand, over and above what may, in the udgment of the Board, be required to meet the wants plus in equal sums among the following benevolent obects, viz: Missions, the circulation of religious Tracts, the education of candidates for the ministry, and the support of indigent superannuated ministers or their

AQT. 9.—This Constitution may be altered at any Annual Meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds

President-LUCIUS CRANDALL, of Plainfield, N. J. NATHAN V. HULL, of Alfred, N. Y. J. A. LANGWORTHY, of Genesee, N.Y. MATT. WELLS, Jr., of DeRuyter, N. Y. J. B. MAXSON, of Stephentown, N. Y.

Cor. Sec .- GEORGE B. UTTER, of New York. The Western Christian Journal says that Rec. Sec.—THOMAS B. STILLMAN, of New York. George Greenman, of Mystic, Ct. John D. Titsworth, of Plainfield N. J. WM. M. Rogers, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Mail Line between Boston and New York.

(ISAAC D. TITSWORTH, of Shiloh, N. J.

Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Fra-At Berkshire, Mass., last week, a verdict zee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. These twenty-seven thousand acres. The proprie- gers are commodious and comfortable—the officers capable and experienced. The route being the shortest engers are enabled to arrive in ample time for the mornpoints from those cities. The C. VANDERBILT will Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The COMMODORE will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. For passage, berths, staterooms or freight, application may be made to the agents on the wharf, and at the office, 10 Battery-place.

> New-York, Elizabethtown, Somerville, Easton. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY-SUM-MER ARRANGEMENTS-COMMENCING APRIL

White House (10 miles) is opened for travel, re-M. and 5 P. M.; leave New York by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortland-st., at 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. PASS-ENGER TRAINS Down-Leave White House at 54 o'clock A. M. and 1 40m. P. M.; North Branch at 5 40m. and 2 5m. P. M.; Bound Brook at 6 5m. A. M. and 21 P. M.; Plainfield at 6 25m. A. M. and 2 40m. P. M.; Westfield at 63 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 74 A. M. and 34 P. M.. The freight train (with a passenger car attached) will leave White House at 31 A. M. Somerville 44 A. M., Plainfield 54 A. M., Elizabethtown, by steamboat, at 71 A. M. RETURNING-Will eave New York, by steamboat, Pier No. 1 North River. at 1 P. M. Passengers for Easton, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Pa., and for Flemington, Clinton, Jacksonville, &c., N. J., will take the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York.

TATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 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 Freeborn G. Jewett;

A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher Mor-

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 A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Chas.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Nelson J. An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Isanc N. 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 Decembernext; 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 Frost; and

Also, a Senator of the Sixth Senate District, in the place of William Samuel Johnson; All whose terms of service expire on the last day of December next. The following officers are also to be elected for said

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Michael Ulshoeffer; A Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Agron

Vanderpool; Sixteen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John J. V. Westervelt;
A City and County Clerk, in the place of James Con-

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 also to vote for or against the adoption of an act entitled "An act Establishing Free Schools throughout the State," pessed

March 26, 1849.] Yours respectfully, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Sec'y of State. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 21, 1849. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT, Sheriff.

publish the above once in each west until the County will publish the above once in each west until the election and then hand in their bills for adjusticing the publish that they may be laid before the stand of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Market Charles A. I. Chap. 6, Title3, Article 3, Part 1., Page 140 VIII

GOOD NIGHT. FROM THE GERMAN OF BRUER.

Dark is the night! Yet stars are glimmering through the cope of heaven; The air sighs softly through the wandering trees; And innocence, unstained by evil leaven, All bright within—the outward gloom can please With the sweet influence of the calm hour filled, In its clear bosom, carrying its own heaven! To all who have their day's work fulfilled; To them good night!

Still is the night! All day's loud noises wane: Weary and tearful eyelids own the calm; And sleep is lulling in her soft domain The throbbing heart, with heaven's own soothing To you for whom her shades descend in vain, [balm, Whom care keeps watching, peace your cares disarm; Soothed be the couch of sorrow and of pain; To such good night!

Rich is the night! Can man hope here for more, When the dark night of trouble veils him round Than in bright dreams to see heav'n ope its store, And each warm wish by fancy crowned? To you for whom hope smiles by day no more, May her soft whispers in her sleep be found! To you good night!

Faith springs by night! When all the fond heart hailed, Have long beneath the lonely hillock slept, When they—the dearly loved—the deeply wailed, Fate's bitter flood from thy fond arm hath swept; Think, amid all the trials that assailed, One eye, above the stars, its watch hath kept; And watches still, good night

From the Paris Correspondence of the Journal of Comme NEW AND CURIOUS RACE OF MEN.

In a former letter, I mentioned to you that Col. Ducouret who had already penetrated far in Africa, was about to set out on a new and extensive exploration of five years, under the special auspices of the French Government and at the charge of the treasu-The Minister of Public Instruction ask. ed of the Academy of Sciences some Instructions for him, which were read at the sitting of the 20th inst. At the same time the Colonel addressed to the Academy a notice of the race of the Ghilanes inhabiting the caused to be translated for you what has the Manillas:been published about it, by one of the scientific reporters.

From the Scientific Report.

or stars, others the serpent and the sources disregarded the Divine ordinances. of an immense river, in which they immolated their victims-probably the springs of the Nile ;-that they ate with delight raw flesh, as bloody as possible, and that they loved human fleshabove all things, that after their battles with the neighboring tribes, they slaugh-tered and devoured their prisoners without distinction of age or sex; but that the woman and children were preferable, the flesh being more delicate.

"This Ghilane became a devout Mussulman, aud had lived 15 years in the Holy City. The fondness, the necessity even, for raw flesh (it really was a want for him) did not cating fish, fruits and vegetables. If my master neglected to supply this requirement tend with me, an infant, for example. Having asked him to allow me to see him naked, (for I wished to sketch him,) he resisted for a long time, but finally yielded, on receiving the promise of an entirely new dress which I was to send him. He came privately to my house, where he took off the scanty shirt of bule linen which he wore. I was thus be little doubt that the latter was an importenabled to contemplate him quite at my ant element in Capt. Murray's success." ing him to the punishment which would have en inflicted on him, if he had been detectad by his fanatical and superstitious master." The drawing made under these circumstan- learned places, considering how much know-

Here are some extracts from the description given by M. Ducouret, of the Ghilanes: The Ghilanes are a peculiar race of negro which have a strong resemblance to the monkey, much smaller than the usual race—they are rarely more than five feet high. They by the President of the United States, the ner as she had done, Dolgourouki, instead are uncommonly ill made; their bodies are following account of him by a correspondent of erecting gallows, would have taken to his slim; their hands and feet are longer and flatter than those of any other of the human species; their cheeks project, and their forehead is low and receding; their ears are long and deformed; their eyes are small black, piercing, and twinkle constantly their noses are large and flat; their mouth wide, and furnished with teeth very sharp, strong, and of dazzling whiteness; their lips are full and thick; their hair curled, but not very wooly, not thick, and it remains short. But what particularly distinguishes them is male, a tail of two or three inches long."

name of the personage the author encountered at Mecca:

strong. His skin was black bronzed, shin- He graduated with credit, and received a ing, soft to the touch like velvet. His feet commission in the army. were long and flat; his arms and legs apand his fidelity was above all praise."

SINGULAR SERIES OF CALAMITIES.

interior of Africa, and renowned among the paper, we find the following account of a neighboring tribes as caudated, or having sudden succession of calamities which have tails. The matter is so curious that I have of late befallen the Spanish possessions of the Provisional Government, at the head of

The Mernanos are a group of islands be-

originally of the kingdom of Gondar, or of a place called Agana, a most extraordinary ing to this country and the United States others, who say they inhabit Soudan in the epidemic made its appearance in February Government. South, whose zoological characteristics are last, to which the attention of the medical remarkable. They have a tail-like append- world should be directed. The epidemic M. Poussin in a doubtful position. Though bral column, and they are the last link in the so violent a degree as, to destroy the sense to the party which elevated Louis. human race. The slave merchants cannot of hearing, the ear emitting blood and matdispose of them without great difficulty; so ter, from which even those who recovered bad is their reputation. The traits which remained deaf. There was not one member distinguish them are hideous ugliness of face of a family who could attend on another. and figure, ungovernable tempers, and stolid Government had soups prepared for the dated Sacramento City, July 23d, gives us intellect. Some of this race are to be found, sick, and served by boys, who were exempt also, in the Phillippine Islands, but they from attack. The epidemic attacked ninetywere, doubtless, carried thither by the slave five out of every hundred of the population, merchants. However, this may be, when and a vast number died. Owing to a suda Levantine is looking out for slaves in the den change of wind, the epidemic ceased on delve there till eleven o'clock. The sun envoys walk into statesmen's cabinets. They often as six times a day) of the funeral serone who has a tail; he is told-"Of all slaves, recover; when, on the 25th, at 49 minutes past 2 P. M., a succession of earthquakes M. Ducouret, who was in Mecca in the took place, appaling to think upon. The above all you are steaming away your life tatoes in Covent Garden. Look! here comes year 1842, saw an individual of the species shocks, one hundred and twenty-eight in in a deep hole, just large enough for full the foreign express galloping in. They will we have just mentioned, and belonging, he number, lasted until the 11th of March. It swing in your horrid labor—and all breeze- be able to give news in Downing-st. to-morwas told, to the breed of Ghilanes in the was apprehended that the island would be less as the grave. The feeblest one in the row; funds will rise or fall, fortunes be South. Though it be not the first time that submerged—the inhabitants were hourly ex- company rocks the machine, the strongest made or lost; Lord B. will get up, and holdwe have heard the race of men spoken of, pecting death by a kind of subterranean boil- digs in the hole, and the other carries the ing the paper in his hand, and seeing the who are furnished with tails, nevertheless ing, which lasted nine days, and when their earth. At last you retire for the forenoon, noble Marquis in his place, will make a the fact is not sufficiently common to take feet were on the ground, caused a sensation to scorch over cooking the dinner, and loll great speech; and Mr. Doolan will be callaway its interest. We will, therefore, enter similar to that of a river flowing beneath. panting in the shade till 3 or 4 o'clock. If ed away from his supper at the back kitchsomewhat in detail upon this strange organ. They were in apprehension of being on the you have made anything in the morning, this en; for he is a foreign sub-editor, and sees ic manifestation. "I inhabited Mecca in crater of a volcano, and hourly expected to is the time to blow gold from the fine black the mail on the newspaper sheet before he pursued, notwithstanding the discouraging at the house of an Emir with whom I was in- We can imagine the terror of such scenes, timate, I spoke to him of the Ghilane race, encountered in less than a single month. and told him how much the Europeans doubt- Under these appalling circumstances, the ined of the existence of men with tails, that is habitants took refuge on board the whalers to say the vertebral column elongated exter. in port, where they were left awaiting the final nally. In order to convince me of the reali- event, and trusting to Providence to be en. dreamed of such withering fire as fills the ty of the species, the Emirordered before me abled to reach the shore. Both these events atmosphere every day at noon. Add to this one of his slaves called Bellat, who was are to be accounted for by natural causes, about thirty years old, who had a tail, and developed and operated upon suddenly by who belonged to this tribe. On surveying the Divine will, for some inscrutable purpose. this man I was thoroughly convinced. He It is these afflicting events which should intold me that in his country, far beyond the duce us to pause, to reflect, to consider how able to work in the sun, as they must if they Sennar, which he had crossed, they spoke a vain is the power of man, how feeble are all would work to any advantage; and many different language; this, for want of prac- our resolves, and how humble we should be who are able will not toil thus for all the tice, he had entirely forgotten; that of his before that mighty outstretched arm, which gold in California. compatriots, whom he estimated at 30,000 measures the heavens, and strikes unseen at or 40,000, some worhipped the sun, the moon, those who have braved the Divine will, and

IMPORTANCE OF FLANNEL.

The following extract from Robertson on Diet and Regimen, should not be lightly overlooked. "Sir George Ballingall, in his lectures on

military surgery, adduces the testimony of Sir James Macrigor to the statement that, in the Peninsula, the best-clothed regiments were generally the most healthy; adding, that when in India, he witnessed a remarkfail to return upon him; and his master, checking the progress of the most aggravattherefore, by a precaution, never failed when ed form of dysentery, in the second battalion sides of the rack were several rows of galthis fit was on him, to provide him with an of the Royals. Captain Murray told Dr. lows some miles in length, and instruments to increase the quantity of his plants. The consumed ravenously before everybody prefrom former experience, with a sense of the The punishments were in accordance with did not amount to any thing. Combe, that he was so strongly impressed, of torture ready for the unfortunate victims. tea seed was planted at a wrong season, and sent. This eager desire for raw flesh showed efficacy of the protection afforded by a conthe degree of culpability and station in soci-Being asked why he did not try to correct when, on his arrival in England, in Decemness: I have often tried to overcome this appetite, which I received from my father ship was ordered to sail immediately for the ship was ordered alive.

The leaders had the most guilty were executed; after being knows that in the conversion of cider to vine who was ordered alive.

The leaders had the most guilty were executed; after being knows that in the conversion of cider to vine who was ordered alive.

The leaders had the most guilty were executed; after being appetite, which I received from my father ship was ordered to sail immediately for the was off, and afterward impaled on long spikes, which I received from my father ship was ordered to sail immediately for the West Indies, he ordered the purser to draw and left to their horrible fate. Their groans two flannel shirts and pairs of drawers for were heard for miles, and their bodies feasteach man, and instituted a regular daily inthe eyes of the panic-stricken population.
These In the second row of callows they were only from a barrel placed up stairs, through an only the one by the tongue and the other by of my nature, I am sure I could not resist precautions were attended with the happiest quartered, and their sufferings were at least the desire that possesses me of devouring results. He proceeded to his station with shorter. In the third row the parties were a crew of 150 men; visited almost every simply beheaded. In the fourth row they into a cask in the cellar." island in the West Indies, and many of the were merely hanged. In the fifth they ran ports of the Gulf of Mexico; and notwith- the gauntlet and the knout. All the ecclesistanding the sudden transition from extreme estics were burned. There were separate climates, returned to England without the gallows for women, married and maiden. trouble to horses at this season. This evil loss of a single man, or having any sick on Even children of thirteen years were subject- may be prevented by rubbing upon the inboard on his arrival.' It would be going too ed to great cruelty. Married couples were side of their ears a little grease or oil, which far to ascribe this excellent state of health occasionally hanged on the same gallows, as should be repeated occasionally. Every

> A great man once said that it was no wonder that Oxford and Cambridge were such

has recently become a man of considerable notoriety in consequence of his rejection

HISTORY OF M. POUSSIN.

Paris, about the time of or soon after the many crows and ravens, which devoured the Revolution of 1792. In the year 1810 Na. corpses. From that time that suburbis callpoleon was one day looking at the pictures ed the suburb of hell. in the Gallery of the Louvre, and, being struck with a battle-piece, he expressed his admiration of it, and asked the Minister of War, who was with him, the name of the ar-

the prolongation of the vertebral column. had lately died, leaving a widow and promising family in great poverty and distress. Napoleon requested the Minister to remind Finally, here is the portrait of Bellal, the him of the fact at a suitable time. Subsequently, at the suggestion of the Minister, sin. But God sent an arrow to his heart. Napoleon took some notice of the family, As the minister proceeded, an expression of and placed Guillaume Tell Poussin—the pre- thoughtfulness stole over his face, then he "He was thin and dry, but nervous and sent Minister-at the Polytechnic School.

After the battle of Waterloo and the final peared feeble, but well supplied with mus- downfall of the Emperor, Poussin came to cles. His ribs could easily be counted. His this country, poor, but not dispirited, and face was repulsively ugly. His mouth was ready, with French facility, to turn his hands enormous, his lips thick, his teeth strong, to any means of an honest living. He was sharp, and very white; his hase broad and employed by M. Latrobe, the architect, and flat; his ears long and deformed; his fore- also by Mr. Lane, as an assistant, at a small head low and very receding; his hair not salary—some \$500 a-year. Subsequently, very woolly nor thick, but nevertheless Gen. Bernard came to this country and accurly. He had no beard, and his body was cepted the appointment of Chief of the Uninot hairy. He was very active and hardy. ted States corps of Engineers, and com-His hight was about five feet. His tail was menced the grand system of fortifications more than three inches long, and almost as which was at that day deemed necessary for flexible as that of a monkey. His disposition, national defence. He took M. Poussin into setting aside his tastes and habits, was good, his family, and he was commissioned as an officer of Engineers, with the rank and pay of Captain.

Gen. Bernard, upon the accession of Louis Phillippe, was invited to return to France, Among the selections of an exchange and Capt. Poussin accompanied him. After holding some emoluments under the Government of Louis Phillippe, M. Poussin united with the opposition to him. Under which was Lamartine, he was appointed Minister to this country, after the appoint longing to Spain, eastward of the Manillas, son of Count de Stael Tracy—who had been There exists a race of men who, accord. and are visited by many of our whaling ships favorably known in this country. In both ing to the report of certain travelers, are in the Pacific. At the capital of the islands, cases the selection was intended to be pleas-

LIFE AT THE MINES.

A letter to the Journal of Commerce, a little insight into the comforts of mining:-

pours down most scorchingly—the high per- are ubiquitous. Yonder journal has an vice, and the impressiveness of the sad specpendicular rocks on each side reflect the agent at this minute giving bribes at Mad-tacle of which they were habitually the specheat, and make it doubly overpowering- rid, and another inspecting the price of po- tators.

Such intense heat is beyond all power of dawn was beginning to peep. description. I have ranged through every variety of climate—have been becalmed a week under the line-but never felt or the fact that digging for gold is most severe, weakening labor, and you will not wonder that half of all the emigrants leave the mines within the first week. Most men are not

The general health of the mines is now excellent. Overwork and exposure to the sun are the only causes of sickness. The river water is melted snow from the mounsupplied by springs poisoned by beds of copeases incident to a feverish climate. Still, them down upon their pile of pelf."

RUSSIAN VENGBANCE.

of three months, 13,000 human beings were ciful to his beast," and prevent this injury. executed in the presence of Dolgourouki. Stenko Rosin's nephew and particular friend was quartered. Among the female prisoners was a handsome nun, who over her fe- in 46; Paris, 1 in 32; Berlin, 1 in 34; Vienna,

terrible losses on the Russians. When sum-As M. Paussin the ex-French Minister, moned before Dolgourouki, she displayed a firmness and presence of mind difficult to describe, and said, if every one under her to be added to the song, " of in the stilly night of the Baltimore Sun, may be read with in heels. As for a nun in Russia to run away from a monastery is a capital offence, she lay down quietly on the funeral pile, and He is the son of an eminent artist, who was burned to ashes. The dangling dead was distinguished as a historical painter in bodies of so many thousand veterans brought

The Cossacks of the Ukraine

"CARRY ME OUT. FOR GOD IS HERE."

A minister of the Gospel was once preachng upon the character of God, showing his holiness and purity. Before him sat a man who long had resisted all the appeals of God's love, and the threatenings of his wrath, turned pale, and at last, unable longer to control his emotions, he exclaimed, "Carry me out, for God is here!"

Did you ever, when thinking of God, wish that you could escape from him? When you remember that he is a holy God, and cannot look upon sin but with abhorrence, do you not desire to flee from his presence? The wish is vain; whither will you fly? In heaven, where you profess to desire to dwell forever, God is present. But if you cannot bear to think of him here, how can you de- day, says the Boston Traveler of the 22d, light in his presence there? Would you three Greeks were placed on trial for stealnot be ready to cry, "Carry me out, for God ing a horse in Medway. From the inability is here?" On earth, God's power and good- of the prisoners to speak Eaglish, Dr. Howe, thorough instruction in Arithmetic, and the higher ness create all the beauties that we see, and of this city was called upon to act as interthe planets are upheld in their courses by preter. One of the number on conviction, his hand. Even in hell, God's presence is addressed the court in extenuation of their

and believe—believe that God is willing to they were recommended to go to California. forgive you, even you, for the sake of Christ. To obtain means to do so, they stole the Give yourself to him, love him, serve him, horse, upon which the charge was brought. and thoughts of God will be delightful; you The address being interpreted, threw the will know him as your Father and your whole court into tears. friend, your Almighty All, your everlasting portion, and you will look forward to heaven, as having its greatest attraction in the manifested presence of "God and the Lamb." [Am. Missionary.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—They were ing were in a blaze of gas. "Look at that, temporal dominions." Pen," Warington said; "there she is-

BOTANY OF PLATTE RIVER VALLEY. - Dr Ormsby, in a letter to his daughter, in which he sent several species of new and rare flowers, says: "The whole valley of the flowers, but very few of which had ever before been seen by the emigrants. Several species of the Cactus are found in great abundance. One in particular is truly beautiful, growing in the shape of a pear, surmounted with a beautiful large purple flower. The whole plain furnishes a most ample field for the speculation of botanists."

THE TEA PLANT.—The cultivation of the tains, and nothing can be more pleasant or Tea Plant, which was undertaken by Mr. healthful. The snow, however, is nearly all James Smith, near Greenfield, S. C. in 1848, melted, the river falls fast, and will soon be has so far proved highly successful. In the fall of 1848 about 500 plants were received per ore. The water must then he boiled from China, via London, and in December before it is drank; but yet it is impossible they were planted in his garden. A consideto avoid the danger of dysentery and all dis. rable quantity of tea seed was planted at the same time. Notwithstanding the severe winthis is the best season for digging, and men ter and spring, the plants, which were left will heap up their gold dust till Death strikes to take care of themelves, were unharmed, and are now in a flourishing condition. Several specimens of the green and black plant are in bud. The tea plant buds one year,

pile of fine sticks or shavings, below, through which the air could pass freely, then draining

well as whole families. During the space merciful man who has a horse, will be " mer-

ANNUAL MORTALITY OF CITIES. London, 1 in 45; S. Petersburgh, 1 in 20; Genoa, I The drawing made under these circumstan- learned places, considering how much know- manded a corps of 7,000 men; and gave more placed under the eye of the ledge was yearly carried thither, and how little was ever brought away of the Concord and Claremont and a man a man

From the Western Christian Advocate. A STANZA.

O. Jesus! thou who art The balm for every porrow Breathe now upon my heart A hope of heaven's blest morrow. Then in this mournful, mortal night, Ere death's cold sleep has bound me, Thy love shall bring celestral light, With friends restored around me. Thus, in this mournful night; Ere death's cold sleep has bound me, Fond hope shall bring the light Of heavenly bliss around me.

BEM.—The following anecdote is going its ounds in Vienna concerning Bem. For many years he has had foreboding of his to enter the advanced classes in College: death. He himself has for many years assigned the year 1850 as the term of his existence. During his stay in Paris he once istry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest The conversasion fell on foreboding, Science. omen, and the like. The ambassador laughed at them, but Bem declared he firmly believed in them and related how he had thrice seen, will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where stuwhen in his twentieth year, his own gravestone, with his name and the date of 1850 on

it. Bem received in Transylvania several dangerous wounds. The physician shook his head, but Bem answered it quite calmly by saying that he had another year to live. On the faith of this vision, Bem exposes himself in battle to the hottest fire, and declares ther information see Catalogue. that the ball which shall hit him mortally will not do so before the the year 1850.

A Court in Tears.—At Dedham, yesterfelt, and adds deeper anguish to that world offence, detailing the events of their lives, tion of a competent teacher. and the wrongs and sufferings they had en-What then will you do? Oh, fly to the dured in their own land. After endeavoring cross of Christ. Repent, forsake your sin, in vain to get employment in this country,

VARIETY

Daniel O'Connell was of opinion that Shakspeare was a Catholic, because, says he, he makes all of his monks and friars good Parents from abroad should furnish their children with passing through the Strand as they talked, men. But, said Mr. Lucas, the editor of very little pocket money, as many temptations may age, formed by the elongation of the verte- was introduced by catarrh and coughing, to had column and they are the last link in the so violent a degree as to destroy the new position. Though and one which was all inclination to give temporal authority and to order, without extra charge. coming out of the place or rushing into it in power to the Pope." That," replied Tuition, to be settled in advance, per term, from cabs; there were lamps burning in the edit- O'Connell, "is a perfectly Gatholic senti- \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras—For Drawing, \$1 00; Monoors' rooms, and above, where the composi- ment, and one in which I fully and cordially tors were at work, the windows of the build participate, so far as concerns the Pope's

> It is stated that three clergymen in sucthe great engine—she never sleeps. She cession, who were appointed chaplains to the has her ambassadors in every quarter of the Liverpool Cemetery, have become mentally "You rise at 4 o'clock, swallow a hasty world—her couriers upon every road. Her deranged. The circumstance is attributed bit or two, then leap into your 'hole,' and officers march along with armies, and her to their constant repetition (sometimes as

The Bishop of Oxford recently sent round his diocess a circular of inquiries, amongst which was the following ... "Does your officiating clergyman preach the gospel, and are his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" To this query the church-warden, near Wallingford, replied "He preaches the gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

sand in which the final washing leaves it. goes to his own." And so talking, the facts which were recently published. It is friends turned into their chambers, as the now 905 feet deep. The scientific men state some facts in the Charleston papers which

One of our exchanges says "It is estimated that the rats in the United States consume \$900,000 worth of grain in the year." Platte is rich in new and most interesting Curious as this statement is it would be process of ratiocination it was arrived at.

A man named Jackson, of the Baltimore schooner Cecil, while searching for specie aboard the sunken frigate San Pedro off the Spanish coast, left the diving bell, and rose sixty feet through the water to the surface, but died soon after.

An old gentleman who has dabbled all his life in statistics, says he never beard of more than one woman who insured her life. He accounts for this by the singular fact of one of the questions on every insurance paper being, "What is your age?"

A fellow out West, having been challenged lately to mortal combat, selected as his weapons two huge plates of green cucumbers, cut in slices, with vinegar, and a full dozen of green apples to each plate, as a dessert. His opponent backed out.

"I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," saids very polite gentleman, "but I would merely remark, in the language of the poet, that to him truth is strange, stranger than fiction,"

In all waters there are fish which love to swim against the stream; and in every community persons are to found who delight in

nly the one by the tongue and the other by Verona—Christopher Chester. Verona—Christopher Chester. Watson—Win. Quibell.

CONNECTICUT.

Mystic Bridge—Geo. Greenman New London—P. L. Berry.

A place where no Yankee has ever been.

A place where no Yankee has ever been, and never will be."

Tiger, the dog that always went to fires, at Boston, is dead at the age of 15. The Milwaukie Sentinel states that Bishop

Henri has purchased eight lots in that city By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, for the site of a Catholic College

South says : " If God has no need of our learning, he hath still less of our ignorance. When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," said he, "that it is not the dwel-

Railroad on Friday last.

BeRuyter 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. December 5, of 15 March 20, 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 ap paratus, thus furnishing ample facilities for illustrating branches taught in the various departments. The Literary Department is as heretofore under the

supervision of Rev. JAMES B. 1RISH, A. M., Pre sident, assisted by other able instructors. In this De partment, especial attention is given to the lower English Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics The Department of Natural Science is conducted by Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philos

dined with the North American Ambassa- With it is connected the Department of Agricultural The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; embracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitations. During the Winter Term two hours each day

dents will be instructed in the constitution of soils and ashes of plants, with a minute examination of their constituent elements, 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 fur-Besides Globes, Maps, &c., for the illustration of

Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying power has 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 instruc

pure and practical Mathematics, with field exercises n Engineering and Surveying. Elocution, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen

eral Oratory, and Writing, receives the special atten The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in operation during the Fall Term, and last half 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 Sem inary, a lady every way competent for this responsible

No efforts will be spared to render the young ladies of this Seminary truly accomplished, as well in the so cial relations of life, as in the substantial branches of learning and the higher refinements of education. Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, Italian, German. Drawing, Painting, Music on the Piano, and Vocal Music.

Information.

Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including Stationery. 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$8 00; Use of Instrument, \$2 00; in Agricultural Chemistry, including Chemicals, Apparatus, fires, &c., (breakage extra,)

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango for this place at 4 o'clock P. M. For further information address the President, J. R. Irish, or Professor Gurdon Evans, DeRuyter, Madison

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The charter makes the Directors personally respons of it in dividends. The insured incur no responsibility beyond the payment of the premium; nor any liability contributions in case of mortality beyond the estimate. Losses are payable sixty days after proof of death, or on any life for a greater amount than five thousand dolhave revived their confidence in the eventual daath. Without participation, a very material reduction in the rates. The it sured may dispose of their policies 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 their families, or as security for moneys borrowed. The rates for insurance still more curious to know by what strange in any form are as low as those of any responsible Comedly as is consistent with safety to the insured and the stability of the Company. In point of security, liberequity of principles upon which the business is conlucted, 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 far been liberally extended.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary and Actuary.

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