

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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DR. BOUND'S SABBATH.

Our readers may not be aware, that the celebrated Dr. Bound, who wrote the first treatise in favor of the first day of the week, commonly termed the "Christian Sabbath," which was printed in 1595, was honored as the discoverer of a new doctrine of the Sabbath. The Sabbath thus brought to light, (or rather darkness,) was called, in distinction from the Sabbath known to the world before, "Dr. Bound's Sabbath," and his followers were called "New Sabbatharians." But Dr. Bound was not ambitious of honor, and the term *Christian Sabbath* was adopted to give it greater popularity. We will give a few extracts from the work of Dr. Bound, which will show the views of the inventor himself; and by comparing them with the doctrines of the present day, it will be seen what improvements have been made since he wrote. In support of the fourth commandment, he says:—

"The first commandment hath one reason joined to it, the third one, the second two, the fourth three; and thus bindeth us up with a three-fold cord that can hardly be broken; for he setteth down three reasons, not only to commend unto us the excellency, and to shew the necessity of keeping of it, but also to give us to understand, how rebellious and corrupt our nature is here especially. As it is, indeed; for many are not persuaded, that there should be any day at all kept; others do not agree upon the day, which it should be; some preferre other daies before it, or make them equal with it; they that are otherwise minded, yet are not established in the precise resting and straight ceasing from so many things as God requireth; much lesse doe men agree upon the publike and private manner of sanctifying and keeping it holie. Therefore the Lord doth not only command it, but also first sheweth us the equitie of it, in that he hath given us six daies to be occupied in for our selves; and therefore it is good reason that we should rest upon the seventh, to attend upon his business, as it were. Secondly, we should doe it so much the rather, because he hath gone before us in his own example, who therefore rested upon the seventh day, when he had created the whole world in six daies, that we thereby might the rather be assured unto that order, which he was purposed to establish, namely, that we should rest upon the 7. day from our owne works, as God did from his, and so be like unto our Creator. Thirdly, and most especially, that we should doe thus, because God hath bestowed an especial blessing upon this day distinct from the rest, even the blessing of sanctification; and therefore it is not lawful for us to use it to any other end, but to this holie and sanctified end, for which God in the beginning created it."

"First of all, therefore, it appeareth in the storie of Genesis, that it was from the beginning, and that the seventh day was sanctified at the first, so soon as it was made; in so much that Adam and his posteritie, if they had continued in their first righteous estate, should have kept that day holie above the rest, seeing the Lord sanctified it for their sakes; and though it be so indeede that they should have been occupied in some honest calling and work upon the six daies (according as it is said to Adam, that the Lord put the man into the garden of Eden, that he might dress it and keep it) yet notwithstanding, upon the seventh day they should have ceased from all worldly labour, and given themselves to the meditation of God's glorious works, and have been occupied in some more unmediate parts of his service, according to the former commandment. And that we might understand indeede, that the law of sanctifying the Sabbath is so ancient, the Prophet Moses in Genesis doth purpose use the same words which the Lord God himselfe doth in pronouncing it, (as it is set downe in Exodus,) namely, that he blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, and that in it God rested from all his worke which he made; to teach us assuredly, that this commandment of the Sabbath was no more then first given when it was pronounced from heaven by the Lord, than any other the morall precepts, nay that it hath so much antiquitie as the seventh day hath, being for so soon as the day was, so soon as it was sanctified, that we might know, that as it came in with the first man, so it must continue to the ending of the same; and as the first seventh day was sanctified, so must the last be; and as God bestowed this blessing upon it in the most perfect estate of man, so must it be reserved with it, till he be restored to his perfection againe."

"And that this Sabbath day, which hath that commendation of antiquitie and consent which we have heard, ought to stande still in his proper force, and that it appertaineth to Christians now, most evidently appeareth by that authoritie and credite which it receiveth from the Gospell and New Testament also, in which it is so highly commended unto us, (that I might not in this place speak of the manifold testimonies that it hath in the Old.) And by name we may see how our Saviour Christ and all his Apostles establisheth it by their practise, for they, upon the Sabbath ordinarily enter into the Synagogues of the Jewes, and preach unto the people, doing such things upon those daies, as appertaineth to sanctifying of them, according to the commandment of the Lord."

"First of all, they ignorantly say, (as all objections doe arise from the ignorance of the truth,) that the Sabbath is a Jewish thing, belonging only to that people, and so not appertaining unto us. Against which all that we have already spoken and heard,

doth most evidently and openly, and (as it were) with a loud voyce speak: For it hath been substantially proved, that this Commandment did no more begin with the people of the Jewes, than any other; nay, that it was 2,000 yeeres and more before ever they were a people, and it hath continued now 1,500 yeeres and more in the Church, since the Jewes were no people; and when all Jewish things have been abrogated, only this hath continued still in the Church, in his owne proper force, that it might appeare, that it was of a nature farre differing from them, having neither beginning nor ending together with them.

"And this is that which a learned man master Wolphius saith, (when having before spoken of other festiual daies of the Jewes now abrogated) he addeth: *Sabbatum autem dierum ordinarium et perpetuum, &c.* But the ordinary and perpetuall Sabbath of daies, that is the seventh day, (by this name hee opposing it to the Sabbath of weekes and yeeres) is not to be reckoned among the figures and ceremonies of the Jewes, both because it was ordained in Paradise before the fall of man for the worship of God, and also it is commanded in the Decalogue, which containeth in it nothing ceremoniall, nothing typical, nothing to be abrogated; for in that I hold the position of the Schooleman to be true: *The precepts of the Decalogue are (indispensibilia) not to be dispensed withall.* And therefore the urging of this commandment upon the Church of God at this day so straightly, is not to bring them into the intolerable bondage of the Jewes, from which they are delivered by Christ; nor to lay upon them any yoke which neither they nor their fathers were able to beare; but to challenge them with that ancient obedience, which God alwaies required at their hands, and from which they were never free. Nay to shake off our obedience to that, whereunto the Church hath alwaies yielded under this pretence in so waigite a matter, is to abuse our libertie, to turne it into licentiousnes, and to set open a window unto all kinde of prophanesnes."

"And thus wee may conclude the truth of this doctrine that wee have in hand, notwithstanding any thing that hath been spoken against it, namely, that as there hath been a Sabbath day from the beginning, so there is great reason that it should continue to the ending, and though it had never so many adversaries that have bent their force against it, yet they are not able to overthrow it, as being that which is strengthened by God's Commandment, and (as it were) fortified by his owne hand; yet I am not ignorant, that it hath many and mightie enemies, and those that have a great deale more to say against it than I have uttered; nay, I do not thinke, that there is any one point of our Religion, that is so in controversie among the learned of all sortes, as this of the Sabbath, wherein many friends doe disagree."

"Herein the Lord hath bene mercifull unto his Church, and scourged the infirmities of man in this behalfe, and decided the endless contention that might have bene about this matter, in that he hath told us that it is the seventh day, which he hath sanctified for that purpose. For it is in expresse words said in Genesis, that God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; and in Exodus, The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; and afterwards the same words be repeated by Moses in Deuteronomie. Therefore it must needs be upon that day and upon none other, for the Lord himselfe sanctified that day, and appointed it for that purpose, and none but it. And therefore it is truly said of that greates clerke Saint Augustine, *De solo Sabbatho dictum est, &c.* This is said onely of the Sabbath, GOD sanctified the seventh day. In so much that a man being in conscience persuaded that he should keepe holy unto the Lord some one day or other, should ignorantly chuse out some other day, neglecting the seventh, to sanctifie it by resting from his labours, and wholly applying himselfe to God's service, he could not look for that blessing from GOD, which no doubt the Church of God doth find at his hands upon that day by virtue of his especial promise, for he blessed that day and sanctified it. And as Peter Martyr allegeth it out of those who observe and sanctifie the same Sabbath that God hath appointed; and wee doe not reade that he bestowed that blessing upon any other day, which we know he did upon the seventh."

"Now seeing it appertaineth onely unto God to bless us, it cannot belong to any but him to appoint the meanes whereby he will convey this blessing unto us, and hee hath not onely sanctified the meane, but hath especially blessed the seventh day for those purposes, and dealing with it, we deale with that which hath an especial blessing upon it for our sakes. For this cause we use in the sacraments the water, the bread, and the wine rather then any other thing in the world; and we look assuredly to receive that blessing from these creatures which we cannot from any other, because GOD hath sanctified them for this purpose, and hath put that rich blessing upon them for our good, which no other creature hath under the sunne. In so much that if any one would minister or receive the Sacraments in any other elements than these, he should not finde that blessing of the forgiveness of sinnes, and newnes of life, which the Lorde doth by these meanes convey unto his Church. For as no man in the worlde can of himselfe make this promise unto men, that they shall be washed and cleansed from their sinnes by the blood of Christ, and that by his body and blood they shall be nourished in soule and in body unto everlasting life; so none in the worlde can appoint out the meanes whereby God will convey these inestimable treasures unto us, put us into the possession of them and make us assured of them; which when himselfe hath done,

wee cheerfully looke for that good from them, because hee is faithfull and true, that hath said, hee hath thus blessed them for us. In regard of which, as the Jewes did faithfully keepe that seventh day to the end, which they knew by the word, which onely God blessed and sanctified for their use, so it was unlawful for them to change it for any other, because they had not that warrant that they should be specially blessed unto them, as they had for this, which being very day, upon which the Lorde himselfe rested from all his worke which hee made, he did therefore bless the seventh day and sanctified it, because that in it hee had rested from all his worke that God had created and made, to that end, that they observing that day rather than any other, might therein be made like to their Creator, and might shewe by their practise, that they worshipped him, whom they knew, even him, that as he had made an especial covenant with them to save them, so he was able to doe it, for it was even hee, who when he had made the whole worlde in sixe daies, rested upon the seventh, and therefore sanctified it, and none but that, that this worke of his might be had in an everlasting remembrance. And when all the Gentiles round about said, that they worshipped every one of them the true God, (and yet they did not thus know him by his word, and by his works, and therefore made him but an Idoll) they by their practise in observing that seventh day did shewe, that they did know him aright, and so made him knowne unto others; the glorie of which worke had bene obscured and darkened, if they had changed the number of that day, which the Lord in wisdome left to his Church to be observed in the policie and discipline of it, when hee might have appointed some other, that so the benefit of our creation might alwaies with praise be remembered in the Church, according as it is said in the words of the commandment, In sixe daies, the Lord made the heaven and the earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it, which in the verse going before hee calleth the seventh day. Thus we learne that God did not onely bless it, but bless it for this cause, and so wee see, that the Sabbath must needs be still upon the seventh day as it alwaies hath bene."

The preceding quotations show how the seventh day was identified, in the mind of Dr. Bound, with the SABBATH DAY. That he herein stood upon the basis of truth, will be apparent to every Sabbath-keeper. His reasoning is consistent with sound Sabbatharian views. But what shall we say of his consistency with himself? Mark the man who was first in his own cause, and let his neighbors search him out. Observe, reader, how this great man lowers the standard of God's truth, and crouches to human practice and Popish innovation—how meanly he passes over to the enemy's camp, and abandons his own principles for the practice of his opponents.

"But now concerning this very special seventh day, that now we keepe in the time of the Gospell, that is well knowne, that it is not the same it was from the beginning which God himselfe did sanctifie, and whereof hee speaketh in this Commandment, for it was the day going before ours, which in latine retaineth his ancient name, and is called the Sabbath, which we also grant, but so that we confesse, it must alwaies remaine, never to be changed any more, and that all men must keepe holy this seventh day, and none other, which was unto them not the seventh, but the first day of the weeke, and so it is so called many times in the new Testament, and so it still standeth in force, that we are bound unto the seventh day, though not unto that very seventh."

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It appears that Dr. Bound, who was the father of the new Sabbath doctrine, was not sagacious enough to see the force of the distinction made by some of his successors of the Puritan school between the Sabbath of the fourth commandment and the seventh day. His dissecting knife was not keen enough to separate the joints of God's law, and show to the world what had not been before discovered, viz. that in the beginning God sanctified the Sabbath, but not the seventh day, thus leaving, covertly and unknown to the writers of the old Testament, an opportunity to introduce another day afterwards, without any express law for the purpose. Solomon, the wisest of men, was not able to see the nature of the law of God; but wise men of the seventeenth century learned, that the fourth commandment was so framed as to allow of men's keeping one day in seven from the beginning; and had the Jewes found it out also, they might have observed the day of the Sun with the heathen, and at the same time been void of transgression of the law of the Sabbath. The custom of dissecting God's law is of modern date.

COMMENTARY ON THE NINTH COMMANDMENT.—At the examination of the children of the Windsor Infant School, a little boy was asked to explain his idea of "bearing false witness against your neighbor." After hesitating, he said it was "telling lies," on which the worthy examiner said, "That is not exactly an answer. What do you say?" addressing a little girl who stood next, when she immediately replied, "It was when nobody doth nothing, and somebody went and told of it." "Quite right," said the examiner, amidst irrepressible roars of laughter, in which he could not help joining, the gravity of the whole proceeding being completely upset.

THE SEA-SHORE.

BY C. P. CRANCH.

The wild waves madly dash and roar,
In thunder-throbs, upon the beach;
Their broad white hands upon the shore
Forever they outreach.

Up through the cavernous rocks amain,
With short, hoarse groll, they plunge and leap,
Like an armed host, again and again,
Battering some castellated steep.

Great pulses of the ocean heart,
Beating from out immensity,
What mystic news would ye impart
From the Great Spirit of the sea?

Ever, in still increasing force,
Barnest as cries of love or hate,
Your large and eloquent discourse
Is mighty as the march of Fate.

I sit alone on the glowing sand,
Filled with the music of your speech,
And only half may understand
The wondrous lore that ye would teach.

The sea-weed and the shells are wise,
And versed in your broad Samskrit tongue;
The rocks need not our ears and eyes
To comprehend the under-song.

The ocean and the shore are one—
The rocks and trees that hang above,
The birds and insects in the sun
Are linked in one strong tie of love.

Would that I might with freedom be
A seer into your hidden truth,
Joining your firm fraternity,
To drink with you perpetual youth!

SOREBRO, May, 1848.

FAMILY PORTRAITURE.

Lugh Richmond's "Domestic Portraiture" presents some beautiful and instructive pictures, a specimen of which will be found in the following narrative, connected with the last days of his second son, Wilberforce, who died before he arrived at the age of manhood.

Why Friends can be left without Regret.
Wilberforce sat silent for some time, then looked up, and said, "Come and sit close to me. Let me lean on you." Then putting his arms round me, he exclaimed, "God bless you, my dear." He was agitated, and ceased speaking. Presently he said: "I must leave you—we shall walk no further through this world together—but I hope we shall meet in heaven. Let us talk of heaven. Do not weep for me, dear P—, do not weep, for I am very happy; but think of me, and let the thought make you press forward. I never knew happiness till I knew Christ as a Saviour." He then exhorted and encouraged me to study the Bible with perseverance. "Read the Bible—read the Bible. Let no religious book take its place; through all my perplexities and distresses, I never read any other book, and I never felt the want of any other. It has been my hourly study, and all my knowledge of the doctrines and all my acquaintance with the experience and realities of religion, have been derived from the Bible only. I think religious people do not read the Bible enough. Books about religion may be useful, but they will not do instead of the simple truth of the Bible." He then spoke of his regret at parting with us. "Nothing convinces me more of the reality of the change within me, than the feelings with which I can contemplate a separation from my family. I now feel so weaned from the earth, my affections so much in heaven, that I can leave you all without a regret. Yet I do not love you less, but God more."

Fear of Death taken away.
I had marked the depression of his spirit when the symptoms of his disease appeared more unfavorable, and I asked him if he had any fear of death now. He answered me with great firmness, "No, no, no. I have unshaken confidence in Jesus as a Saviour. He has taken away the sting of death, and for his sake the Father will receive me as his child." I replied, You had, dear Willy, great doubts of your salvation, and many fears of death during some periods of your illness." "Oh! yes, indeed I had! I have been on the verge of despair, and have known my agonies. My pain of body was at times very great, but nothing in comparison with the agonies of my spirit. I struggled on in darkness and in silence. It was known only to myself and God, but I was supported and carried through all, and now I would encourage you, my dearest sister, by telling you what succeeded in my case. I will tell you just what I did. After a season of much doubt and terror, during which I felt as if all was delusion, and I should be cast into hell, I determined to go at once boldly to God, in the name of Christ, and plead the promise which were then before me in the Bible. I fell down upon my knees—I groaned—I wept—I prayed most fervently—I said, Here I am, Lord, a most perishing sinner—my sins are heavy and alarming—I cannot bear them myself—I feel my body decaying—I must soon die, and I dare not appear before Thee, the pure God, as I now am. I read of a Saviour thou hast provided for sinners, and I come to him to be saved from eternal death. I come to the cross of Christ—I cling to it as my only hope. If thou, O Christ, wilt not save me—Jesus! have mercy on me! I persevered thus again and again—I kept on praying in this way—I took nothing with me but a broken heart, and I said, 'Lord! I will not go except thou bless me!' I knew I prayed sincerely, and I was heard and answered. I found that promise true, 'Whosoever cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out.' God was good to me. My soul required severe discipline, but he comforted me in his own time. I found Christ able and willing to do all I required—I was enabled to receive him as my complete salvation, and I sometimes had such peace in believing on him—such hours of unspeakable happiness, that the remembrance of it makes up for all this suffering. I never again lost my hope with Christ, though for the moment my disease overpowered me and clouded the past. Now I tell you all

this for your encouragement and direction. Seek as I did, and you will find the same pardon for sin, the same peace in death."

Dying Advice to a gay Sister.
He was earnest beyond his strength in conversing with her. He put very plain and close questions, saying, "I must be answered; I must speak plainly; I am afraid, my beloved sister, you do not think enough about religion. I do not see decided proofs of real conversion in you. I have not a sure hope, that if you die as you now are, I shall meet you in heaven. Oh! H—, it is my last request—with my dying breath I am entreating you to seek the salvation of your soul. Suppose you were in my place—in this chair instead of me—waiting for death day by day—could you meet it? I do, my dear sister! I do think of death while you are in health. If I had not sought Christ before I was brought so low, I should have no strength or sense to seek him now. I went to Jesus as a poor weak sinner, and found sweet rest, and I am happy now amidst all this suffering." He spoke in a very affectionate manner of the subject nearest her heart. "Your merry peal will soon succeed my death-knell. Take care that the good deed is not choked by the pleasures of life! Seek first the kingdom of God. Remember H—, you have to die. Oh! I cannot leave you in peace, unless I have a good hope that I shall meet you in heaven. If I thought there was one amongst you—oh! I cannot bear that thought!" He continued, "H—, there is nothing so opposed to religion, to the mind of Christ, as levity and trifling. It will keep you back more than anything. Take my solemn warning—I speak from my own experience—you will never be a consistent Christian, and you will never grow in grace, if you indulge in habitual trifling conversation. It is not like the mind of Christ. Your temper is playful and volatile, and Satan may use it as a snare to injure your soul. Piety and levity cannot long dwell in the same heart. One will destroy the other."

Parting Words with his little Sister.
He spoke very touchingly to his youngest sister, who was then a little child. "Would you like to meet poor Willy in heaven, dear C—? Then you must love God. Pray to God to make you love him, and to make you a child. Will you promise me one thing, my dear C—, that you will never go out of your room in the morning till you have read a few verses in the Bible and prayed to God? If you do not pray to God you will not meet poor Willy in heaven. I will give you a verse to think of when I am dead, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Say that verse to yourself every night when you lie down."

FROM GREENLAND'S IGY MOUNTAINS.
A very pleasant prayer-meeting was held in the upper saloon of the steamer Hudson on Tuesday evening, by the passengers who had availed themselves of Mr. Merwin's arrangement to attend the meetings of the American Board at Pittsfield. Rev. Dr. De Witt presided, and the exercises were closed with the Missionary Hymn. "As the company again divided into groups," says the Independent, "various topics connected with missions were discussed in conversational circles. A gentleman gave a description of the original manuscript of the Missionary Hymn, which he had seen, in Bishop Heber's hand-writing, in the possession of Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool. The story of its origin is, that just before his embarkation for India, Bishop Heber was engaged to preach a missionary sermon, when the minister of the place told him that the choir had no suitable hymn to sing, and begged the Bishop to write one for them. He sat down at once, and wrote this glorious hymn, of which the first draft was so perfect that there is only one alteration of a word. The line that is now reads—

"The heathen in his blindness," first stood—

"The pagan in his blindness."

How many thousand missionary meetings have been enlivened, and elevated, and excited to new zeal and hope, by singing this hymn."

AFFECTING.—The Rev. C. Cushing, of Boston, has furnished the Evening Traveler with the following sad account of a sudden death, speedy burial, and solemn funeral, at which he officiated:—"A Protestant woman of good religious character, from the North of Ireland, who had been two years a widow, residing in Wall street in this city, was on the 11th ult. attacked with cholera at 3 o'clock, A. M., died at half-past 8, and was buried by the city officers at 5 on the afternoon of the same day. She left no relatives but two little girls, one aged 14 and the other 8 years. In the absence from the city of Rev. Mr. Winkley, whose meeting she attended, I was called to attend the funeral. I found the two children sitting by the side of the coffin, and as no other individual was present, the desolate room was as silent as the tomb. I offered a short prayer, and at the close of each sentence the children repeated that prayer, word for word. They had been accustomed in that manner to repeat their mother's prayers. They then waited for the privilege of riding on the hearse to accompany the remains of their mother to the place of burial. Awed by the solemnities of the scene, I could not but feel that the prayer offered under such circumstances, and repeated by those orphan children, would be answered graciously."

CONTRIVING TO DO GOOD.—When Jonathan Edwards was a young man, he formed a series of resolutions, embodying the principles upon which he intended to act and govern his future conduct and course of life. One of these resolutions was, to be continually endeavoring to find out some new contrivance to promote the glory of God, and the great ends of his own existence and that of his fellow men. Should not such a determination as this exist in the heart of every Christian, and particularly every minister of the gospel? If the men of the world exercise their powers of invention in devising new and efficient methods of advancing their temporal interests, should not those who belong to the kingdom of heaven do the same thing in reference to the spiritual welfare of mankind? For what purpose are the faculties of skill and contrivance given us, but to use them to the best advantage in doing the work of the Lord, "whose we are, and whom we serve?"

IDLENESS.—Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of mankind proceed from idleness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, the habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and shame, and men fail in their schemes, not so much for want of strength as from ill direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continual falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar, and leaves no trace behind.

Half the noblest passages in poetry are truisms, but these truisms are the great truths of humanity; and he is the true poet who draws them from their fountains in elemental purity and gives us to drink.

A weak mind sinks under prosperity, as well as under adversity. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at the full, and when there is no moon.

A mountain is made of atoms, and friendship of little matters, and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

The only way to be permanently safe is to be habitually honest.

CONTAGION OF A MOTHER'S FEAR.

First impressions made on the fears of a child are as apt to be enduring as first impressions of any other kind. Hence the mischief of frightful nursery tales. Wirt, in his recollections of his first ten years, thus describes the lasting effect of his childish sympathy with his mother's fear:—

"On the evening that I am speaking of, there was one of the most violent thunderstorms I have ever witnessed. My aunt got down her Bible and began to read aloud. As the storm increased, she read louder and louder. My mother was exceedingly frightened. She was one of the most tender and affectionate of beings, but she had the timidity of her sex in an extreme degree—and, indeed, this storm was enough to appal the stoutest heart. One flash of lightning struck a tree in the yard and ripped off a large

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 25, 1849.

DEFLECTION OF MINISTERS.

So far as our knowledge extends, the denomination to which we belong has been troubled with very few ministers who have proved a scandal to the cause.

But who knows how soon we may be called to mourn over some such calamity. "Look diligently," says the Apostle, "lest any root of bitterness springing up, trouble you, and thereby many be defiled; lest there be any fornicator, or profane person."

As with a single church, so with a denomination at large. And after a long season of coldness;—aye, worse than coldness; absolute refusal to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty—we, yes we, may well fear that the bitter root will fall upon us, as upon Meroz.

We sometimes feel awfully solemn in view of this subject. We feel solemn in view of our own individual weakness. We feel solemn in view of the disaster which ministerial defection must, in all cases, bring upon the cause of religion.

There is, however, a solemn responsibility devolving upon those who can pray, that they remember in their supplications those who sustain the office of ministers.

that God would make them a godly race of men? If they neglect to pray for this object, the inference is very natural, that their hearts are not much set upon it.

THE FREE READING-ROOM.

We have received a letter from Dr. Wm. M. Falmes- tock, of Burlington, N. J., expressing his hearty concurrence in the plan of a Sabbatarian Free Reading-Room in New York, and his desire to "encourage the project, not with words, but with substantial aid."

Isolated as I am, in my position, from fraternal companionship with like spirits, my mind naturally runs into brooding over the desolation of Zion, and into lamentations on the declension of integrity to the plain teachings of the Bible among the professed disciples of the Lord Jesus.

But I must curb my rising emotions, and simply remark, that I rejoice to find, from recent indications, that our people, Sabbath-keepers, generally, manifest a commendable "mind to work."

Christian effort and Christian duties are not restricted to any field of labor, nor to any special action, but they are co-extensive with the wants of love, benevolence, and truth, or rather existing error; and we are not released from any efforts, within our power, to promote the glory of the Master.

and perhaps there is no one, or all together, which may, in some particular instances, operate so beneficially as the one now suggested.

Now, if our people, Sabbath-keepers, have a "mind to work," and will join hands to supply the materials to build the walls, and bring up the timber to beautify the gates thereof, we shall soon have an instrumentality in the field, more operative among the class we wish to reach, than any thing we have yet instituted.

AN APPEAL

To the churches and brethren composing the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association.

DEAR BRETHREN,—At your last session, considerable anxiety was expressed for the welfare of our Missionary Operations in general, and a special interest was manifested in behalf of the operations conducted within our own bounds.

CLARENCE and vicinity was first considered, and the Association having expressed an opinion concerning this field, the Board thought proper to second the view of the Association, and have been waiting with solicitude in hope that the Church and friends in Clarence would find it in their power to make the effort suggested.

BRO. JAMES BAILEY was appointed to labor under the patronage of the Board in the same field occupied by him last year.

BRO. JOHN L. HANSON was appointed to labor as a colporteur as opportunity should present. It appears from Bro. Hanson's Report, that most of his time was spent with the 2d and 3d Genesee Churches, in endeavoring to preach to them Christ's Gospel, and in visiting from house to house, encouraging them in the divine life.

BRO. HIRAM P. BURDICK was appointed to his former field of labor in Potter County, Pennsylvania. His report is truly refreshing to the Board, and we doubt not will be equally so to the churches.

And now, dear brethren, what shall be done? Here is a most interesting field of labor, one already "white for the harvest."

Sinners are asking, like Saul of Tarsus, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and, like the penitent thousands upon the day of Pentecost, "Men and brethren, what must we do?"

SECRET SOCIETIES—QUESTION ANSWERED. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—Permit me to answer the questions propounded by your correspondent.

Sir, in answer to your question, permit me, in the first place, to refer you to the fifth resolution passed by the body of which you was a member, in which you will find the following declaration: "That this Conference is conscientiously of the opinion, that Secret Societies are necessarily—in their organization fundamentally, and in their influence practically—adverse to Christianity."

Now, sir, among the "Secret Societies" there is a Society known as the "Order of the Sons of Temperance," which, in its "preamble to the Constitution for Subordinate Divisions," uses the following language: "We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a Society to shield us from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men, do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws."

Now, sir, having answered your questions, permit me to express some surprise, that a "Member of the (43d) Conference" should need any information in regard to a Society on which that enlightened body sat in judgment, and passed condemnation.

BIBLES TOO CHEAP.

A sharp controversy, and one which promises to result in some good, has arisen between the British and Foreign Bible Society and the book-binders who do its work.

"The Bible Society did not hesitate to send ship load after ship load of Bibles to Cuba and other places, to educate the blacks, but they had little thought of the white slaves at home—of the females who were spending their lives and wasting their energies, in folding wet sheets of paper for the miserably pittance they had heard of, in many of whom the nature of the employment had engendered the seeds of disease."

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.—Some of the best men in England are opposed to the Established Church in Ireland, and are laboring for its overthrow.

"We wage no war with Protestants and Protestantism; we merely combat against injustice and oppression. We war against a bad principle, an unfair system, a venerable fraud, a musty tyranny. We do not ask the Protestant to build our church, unless he wish it. Now, we require the same freedom for the Catholic that we would willingly concede to the Protestant."

J. M. BARRETT AT LIBERTY.—Much interest has been felt in the fate of J. M. Barrett, who was imprisoned at Spartansburg, South Carolina, on suspicion of having aided to circulate what are called "incendiary publications."

THE ENGLISH WESLEYANS.—The Independent says that Dr. Jackson, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, has issued a defense of the proceedings which led to the expulsion of four preachers.

DR. ACHILLI.—The Christian Times, Sept. 21, says that M. de Tocqueville has redeemed his pledge, in demanding the release of Dr. Achilli, a Protestant, imprisoned in the Inquisition; but the Roman authorities reply that his imprisonment is on grounds "other than religious."

BAPTIST EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.—An Educational Convention of the Baptist Denomination of the State of New York was recently held at Albany, to consider the difficulties growing out of the proposition to remove Madison University from Hamilton to Rochester.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION.—The Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York met at Albany on the 10th inst. From the Annual Report of the Board, presented on the occasion, it appears that thirty-five churches in the State of New York, and two in Wisconsin, have been aided by the Convention during the year.

A SLAVE PRINTER.—Rev. J. B. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, publishes the following paragraph in several of the New York papers.

"Mr. Editor.—Will you invite your readers to a consideration of the case of a slave at the South named Dickinson? He has paid from his own earnings \$700 toward his own liberty, and yet owes \$300 more. He is a printer by profession; has a family—a wife and two children—who are slaves, but will be manumitted to go with him. He desires earnestly to go to Liberia in the packet which sails Dec. 1st from Baltimore. A little timely aid may thus secure the boon of freedom to four persons, and place a family on the coast of Africa of exactly the kind most needed. We shall be glad to be made the almoner for this slave printer."

THE DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.—By the last steamer from Europe, intelligence was received, that the French Government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Poussin, and that M. Bois Le Compt, at present French Minister at Turin, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The postage reform is spreading throughout Europe. In Austria an extensive improvement has been adopted by the Council of Ministers, and sanctioned by the Emperor.

MISSIONARIES FOR BURMAH.—The Boston Transcript says that a company of missionaries for Burma, under the patronage of the American Baptist Missionary Union, will sail from that port, in the ship Arab, for Calcutta.

ACCIDENT LAST SABBATH.—About two o'clock on Sabbath afternoon last, while the steamer West-Point was on her trial trip down the New York Bay, and nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, the engineer, Mr. Ira King, in endeavoring to look into some portion of the engine, made some misstep, and was struck on the head by the key of the in-board crank, with such force as to cause instant death.

LIBERAL BENEFACTORS.—Members of a generous Christian family, says the American Messenger, have recently remitted \$350, for the salary of two colporteurs, &c.; and other members of the same family have made donations, in the course of the year, to the amount of about \$700, making more than \$1,000 from one circle.

A LIBERAL BACHELOR.—A Mr. Campbell, of Pittsfield, lately presented a \$600 pulpit to the Baptist society of that place. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Miner, when informed of the generosity of Mr. Campbell, who is a bachelor, promised that he would gratuitously marry him, should his services be called for.

A RIVAL JUGGERNAUT.—The India Times, of July 9, says that Baboo Siboo Kristo Bonejra, son of Radamadhuh Bonejra, is going to start an opposition Juggernaut at Serampore. The building of the car itself will, it is expected, cost about 4,000 rupees, the temple about 4,000 rupees, the images of Juggernaut and Bolaram, together with their jewelry and ornaments, as also the feast for many miles round, will cost him 11,000 more, exclusive of the endowment of the temple and other necessary expenses, which will, in all likelihood, bring the total expenditure to 50,000 rupees.

MISSIONARY TO EUROPE.—Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, under the patronage of the Methodist Missionary Society, sailed from New York last week, in the Hermann. Mr. Jacoby is to reside at Bremen. He is a native of Germany, and has been in clerical service for the past eleven years among the German population of our Western States.

THE POWER OF GOLD.—Until recently no Jew was allowed to live, or even to sleep, in the Protestant university town of Erlangen, in Germany. Now, however, if a Jew be worth 20,000 florins, and will buy a house in which to dwell, Erlangen tolerates his presence!

THE CHURCH IN CHINA.—The Bishop of Victoria has, through his agents, Messrs. Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, arranged for the passage of himself and suite to his Diocese in China, in the ship Sir George Pollock, and will leave England about the end of the present month.

LUCIFER A CANDIDATE FOR BAPTISM.—Romish priests as well as the laity baptize almost everything. A bishop in France, however, was recently brought to a stand. On the opening of a certain railway, he baptized the iron horses; but was suddenly petrified almost, when he saw one of the monsters, coming up snorting to the front bearing the name of Lucifer! He flatly refused baptism to the engine with that horrid name.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.—By the last steamer from Europe, intelligence was received, that the French Government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Poussin, and that M. Bois Le Compt, at present French Minister at Turin, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

General Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York on Saturday last, with Liverpool dates to Oct. 6th, London 5th, Paris 4th, Rome and Vienna 1st.

By far the most important political news by this arrival is the possible and even probable rupture of Russia and Austria with Turkey. It forms the chief topic of discussion in the English and French journals, as well as among all classes, and in its paramount importance, the Roman difficulty as well as all other matters of national importance, appears to have been wholly lost sight of. The most recent accounts from Constantinople state that the Emperor of Russia has made a formal demand, through a special envoy to the Porte, for the surrender of Kossuth, Bem, and other patriots who played a prominent part in the late Hungarian struggle, who have sought refuge at Widda, on the Danube, in the territories of the Sultan. The Turkish Government, with a manliness which cannot be too highly commended, refused to be bullied into a compromise of its independence, and Prince Radzivil, after having ineffectively endeavored to urge the Sultan into a compliance with his demands, has taken an abrupt departure from Constantinople, and Count Tifoff, the Russian Minister, has closed all diplomatic relations with the Porte. England and France, through their respective representatives, have prevailed with the Sultan in keeping him firm to his first resolution. Already in England and France cabinet councils have been held to consider these grave circumstances. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result. Should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of these devoted men, a European war is thought to be inevitable.

The Journal des Debats of Thursday, Oct. 4, says: "We are glad to learn that England and France are most cordially united in their determination to support their Ambassadors in the advice given by them to the Porte respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, and a note has been drawn up by these two powers of a most energetic character, which, it is thought, will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Russia and Austria, to whom it is to be presented."

There is no reason to doubt that the best accord prevails between the English and French Cabinets, and it is said that a powerful French and English squadron will be ordered into the Mediterranean forthwith, to be ready for any emergency, pending the issue of this absorbing question.

Austrian politics are of subordinate interest. It is positively asserted, with every probability of the truth of the report, that the fortress of Comorn has surrendered, and thereby an effusion of blood has been avoided. It was reported at Vienna on the 30th ult. that Gergely, the ex-Dictator of Hungary, had been shot by Count Edmund Zicky, whose brother was executed by Gergely's decree at Cressel.

The suspension of intercourse between France and America caused much sensation in Paris when first announced, but a rumor having gained general belief that England had offered her mediation, that feeling considerably subsided. As soon as the dispute is terminated, M. Marrast or M. Thiers is expected to be sent to Washington in the place of M. Poussin.

The Irish journals are filled with accounts of most anguishing conflicts between the tenantry and the landlords for the possession of the Corn, and the long cherished feeling of hatred between the occupiers of the soil and the owners have now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results. Already numerous lives have been lost.

The European Times contains reports of the unfavorable appearance of the potatoes in Ireland. A sudden and very rapid decay, similar to that which occurred in previous years, has taken place in the potatoes of the late plantings. The early sorts have escaped.

Cholera is rapidly disappearing from all parts of England as well as all parts of Europe where it has raged so long and fearfully. The total deaths in England from cholera since the 17th of June last, are stated at upward of 13,000.

News has been received from Sir John Franklin's Expedition. A communication from the Lords of Admiralty, under date of Oct. 4, states that hopes are entertained that the news brought by Capt. Parker, of the True Love, arrived at Hull from Davis Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ship having been seen by the natives as late as March last, is not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received that Sir John's Ross ships are in the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both Expeditions are safe.

LUXURIES IN CALIFORNIA.—Although many of our friends writing from the gold regions complain sadly of a want of the comforts of life, it would seem that they are not entirely destitute of the luxuries, as well as of those embellishments which adorn the parlors of their residences at home. Letters and various other documents have been received from Mr. George E. Tyler, late of Boston, now of the house of Osborn & Bramen, among which were catalogues of the cargo of the ship Rhone, lately arrived from China, embracing some 800 packages, a great proportion of which were fancy articles of Chinese lacquered work, &c., some of very beautiful style and pattern. Mr. Tyler writes that he had held already three days' sale of the cargo; the first amounting to \$40,000, the second to \$56,000, and the third to \$65,000, and there was yet enough left for another day's sale. The prices for which some of the articles were sold, were as follows: Mattresses which cost 75 cents, sold for \$11 a \$12; lacquered and gilt work tables, \$42 a \$52; do. card tables, \$31; satin damask bed-covers \$60 a \$70; do. embroidered do. (cost \$75) \$132, \$141 and \$161; satin embroidered aprons, \$5, 25 each; and other articles in the same proportion. The same catalogue gives the sale of some building lots on Montgomery and California sts., which cost their owner \$1,000; they sold for \$29, 100.

FROM HAYTI.—The Boston Traveler of Oct. 16, says: The Schooner Willis Putnam, Capt. Cook, from Aux Cayes, Sept 21, arrived at this port, this morning, with a cargo of logwood. Capt. Cook reports that the Island remained quiet so far, under the Imperial sway, though there were those who privately prognosticated that its illustrious originator would be a head shorter ere six months were out. Capt. Cook states that when he visited the Island twelve years ago the condition of the poor blacks, though their situation was far from comfortable, was enviable to their present state; and that during that period, their deterioration in civilization has been deplorable. There are comparatively but few that seriously apply themselves to work for a subsistence, the great majority preferring to beg or steal to keep body and soul together. Several of the inhabitants had obtained patents of nobility from the new Emperor. Some of the happy recipients were rumored to be guilty of a whole pair of pantaloons or any appearance of shirts to their backs. When Capt. Cook arrived there was said to be no bread was also very scarce. The new crop of coffee came in slowly, and was exceedingly hard to get. This scarcity, coupled with the operations of the monopoly law, is very destructive to American interests upon the Island.

THE RUSH FOR CALIFORNIA.—The N. Y. Tribune of Oct. 18, says:—Yesterday being the day for the sale of tickets for passage in the two new steamers, to be started from Panama for San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the place of sale, at Howland & Aspinwall's, was the scene of a strife for precedence, unequalled even in the wondrous history of the Golden Crusade. As early as 4 o'clock in the morning some twenty persons were sitting on the steps in most neighborly proximity to the door, ready like hounds on the leash, for the race up stairs. Before the doors opened, hundreds had collected, and in a minute after the turn of the key every place where a man could hold on, even by the eyelids, was occupied. So great was the pressure, that the balustrades and windows were broken, and each individual, on issuing from the office, gave woeful evidence of the density of the crowd in the shape of caved-in hats and torn and disordered clothing. One of the very earliest of those on the steps in the morning and almost the first man inside, did not get out until noon! Some 500 tickets for the two December steamers were run off as fast as the money could be paid over; but the crowd still clamored for more, and about 100 tickets for the steamer of the first of January were sold by way of dessert to the feast. The prices were, \$300 for the Cabin, and \$150 for the Steerage."

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JOHN A. SUTTER.—This vessel, commanded by Capt. Samuel R. Eddy, from Warren, R. I., run ashore on a small rock islet near Tamar Harbor, in the Straits of Magellan, at 8 o'clock at night, on the 26th of June, in a thick snow storm, with the wind blowing a gale from eastward. The schooner immediately bilged and filled with water, and fell off shore, and the officers and crew with much difficulty succeeded in getting from the wreck on to the rock, and saved two barrels of bread, a very little clothing, the square sail, and a boat. The crew remained in this condition on the rock all night, during a continued snow-storm and hard gale, the sea breaking nearly over the rock much of the time, some of the men having their feet and hands frozen. At daylight next morning the wind abated; the crew got on board the wreck, and by cutting through the cabin deck, succeeded in recovering some more of their personal effects and provisions. At 9 A. M. the brig Acadian, of Boston, being in sight, sent a boat off to her for assistance; she immediately came to Tamar Harbor, which is near to the place of the wreck; all hands then got on board of her, and arrived in Callao on the 19th day of August.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco, in the Baltimore Patriot, says: Crimes are punished with dreadful penalties, hanging, shooting, and whipping, cutting off the ears, &c. I am told that a man was the other day convicted of stealing a large quantity of gold, (\$8,000) found upon him. He was sentenced to have his head shaved, both ears cut off close to his head, to receive 100 lashes on the bare back, and to leave the place within 16 hours, and California (never to return) within 16 days, with the addition that he be hanged by the neck until he is dead, in case he fails to comply with either of the last two clauses, within the time specified, or in the event of his return. And it is said the sentence, so far as to the shaving, cropping and whipping, has been actually carried into effect.

A SAD AFFAIR.—On Third-day of last week the Coroner of New York held an inquest at 14 Ridge-st. on the body of Margaret Brady, aged 33 years, wife of John Brady, Policeman of the Thirteenth Ward, who came to her death by disease of the heart, brought on by sudden excitement. It appears that her husband was on duty the night previous, and about 3 o'clock while on the corner of one of the streets on his post, three men came up to him and violently assaulted him, beating him severely with a slung shot, injuring him badly. On going home, his wife saw him, and at the sight of his blood and injuries, she fainted, and from the excitement created expired before any medical aid could be obtained. The Jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

EARTHQUAKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in several of the towns in the middle of Middlesex County, on Monday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock. Two very loud and heavy explosions were heard, and the earth and buildings continued to tremble during the moments which elapsed. At Acton, Concord, and other towns, the people ran out of the houses and stores, supposing some terrible explosion of the powder-mill in Sudbury had occurred. At Concord, Acton, Carlisle, Bedford, Lexington, Lincoln, Stow, and probably many other towns, the shocks were distinctly realized, and it was generally supposed to have been the blowing up of some powder-mill. By some persons the shaking was said to resemble that produced by the rolling of something heavy in a room overhead. A similar shaking of the earth was felt in the same locality about a year ago, early in the morning. [Bunker Hill Aurora.

SUFFERINGS OF WHALEMEN.—The whaling bark Jeannot, of Fair Haven, Mass., met with a whale to the south-west of Circus Island, when the men lowered their boats, and succeeded in capturing him, and brought him alongside the ship. Capt. Hosmer still remaining off in his boat. About sunset, she struck another, and while taking him to the ship the boat was capsized, and two men drowned. The balance, four in number, including Capt. Hosmer, lay all night on the bottom of the boat. At daylight next morning, the bark was seen laying distant, heading towards them, and taking in the captured whale—when, contrary to all rules and customs of whaling ships, the mate, instead of cutting drift from the whale, and having men at the mast-head to look out for the missing boat, continued most of the day in securing the whale he had taken, when he wore ship and stood off from the boat.

Capt. Hosmer and his men were forty-eight hours on the boat before they succeeded in bailing her out and righting her. They then made a sail of the ceiling boards, and stood to the northward in order to get into the rainy latitudes, having no water or provisions in the boat. They were twenty-one days without food, except a dolphin and a booby which they caught; and during the time one of the men died from exhaustion and another fell a victim by casting of lots to be eaten by those who were still left to suffer. At the expiration of twenty-one days they reached the Circus Island, and shortly after were taken off by a transient ship touching there for water, and landed at Paita; whence Capt. Hosmer and his remaining boat's crew embarked on board the ship George Howland bound for New Bedford.

PRICES OF TELEGRAPHING IN ENGLAND.—The London Times of Sept. 25 contains a statement of the places in England and Scotland at which the Electric Telegraph Company have stations—they are some 50 or 60 in number; also, the rates of telegraphing, which are: for every 20 words, 2 cents per mile for the first 50; 1 cent for the next 50, and for any distance beyond 100 miles, half a cent per mile. These enormous charges are the result of a close monopoly, which America is happily free from, through the competition of various inventors. At London prices this paragraph, sent on the wires from New-York to Albany, would cost upward of Nine Dollars.

CALIFORNIA HOUSES.—A gentleman, an inhabitant of Mazatlan, has had an iron house built for export to San Francisco. It is three stories high, and about 25 by 40 feet in dimension. It will go out complete in every respect excepting the setting up. This house is nearly ready, and so well pleased is the owner with its appearance, that he gave an order for thirty-three iron houses, of various dimensions, to be got ready as soon as possible. His present intention is to buy a vessel, load her with these houses, and take these smaller sizes directly up the Sacramento to the mining district.

A REPULSIVE SPECTACLE.—The Chicago Tribune, 25th ult., says:—During the greater part of yesterday a man, with a ball and chain attached to his leg, might have been seen leaning on a spade in the Public Square, surrounded by a curious crowd, with whom, when we were present, he was cracking jokes about the profit the city would realize from his day's work. We learn that he had been fined for drunkenness, and refusing to pay he was set to leveling the ground on the Square. He wouldn't work on compulsion, but contrived to spoil his spade by bending it.

ADVENTURES OF A SOLDIER.—Major Leith was the first to enter the breach in the walls of Mooltan. On that occasion he commanded a storming party. Immediately on entering the breach, his left hand was cut off by one of the enemy, and shortly afterwards a second blow from another cut the left arm half way between the wrist and the elbow. Both of these Sikhs were prostrated by the Major, and after successfully entering the breach, he received a shot in the left shoulder, which so disabled him that, on being carried to the rear, little hope was entertained of his recovery. They were all disappointed, and about a fortnight ago the brave Major arrived at his birth-place, Glenkindie, Scotland, in the enjoyment of perfect health, although the ball has not yet been extracted.

EDITORIAL CERTIFICATES.—If subscribers to journals, like church members, in "stopping their paper," were required to produce an editorial certificate before they could subscribe for another, there would be some curious developments—as, for example: We certify, that A. B. stopped his paper because the editor refused to allow him six columns for a personal vindication, which concerned no body but himself. We certify, that C. D. refuses the paper because the editor did not publish the obituary notice of a relative, which was never sent to him, but which he ought to have detected in some of his charge papers. We certify, that E. F. wishes to transfer his patronage to another paper, because, having taken our paper six years without paying a cent, he felt himself insulted by having a bill sent to him by way of reminder. We certify, that G. H., in his own opinion, is a poet of the first water; but the editor, unfortunately differing from him in opinion, is regarded by him as wholly unqualified for his office. We certify, that I. J. has stopped his paper, because the editor had the temerity to express an opinion on a certain matter without having previously ascertained the opinion of this particular subscriber. [New York Presbyterian.

Cist's Advertiser says that the Messrs Bogen, of Cincinnati, have cut 10,000 hogs into sausages, and that they weighed two millions of pounds. Those who are of a mathematical turn can tell us how long the whole string would be, allowing an ounce to the inch.

A Captain of a vessel loading coal, went into a merchant's counting room, and requested the loan of a rake. The merchant looking toward his clerks, replied—"I have a number of them, but none, I believe, wish to be hauled over the coals."

Half of a fact is a whole falsehood.

FATHER VENTURA.—This bold monk has submitted to the Pope's censures in regard to his Discourse on The Dead of Vienna, published in 1848. He says:—

"I regret and condemn all and every of the doctrines, maxims, expressions, and words that in that writing, or in any other of mine have been found, or may be found, in contradiction to the tenets of the Holy Apostolic, and Roman Church. Finally, I declare that I hope, with the aid of Divine grace, to die in that holy Church in which I was born and in which I have lived, ready for that object to endure everything and make every sacrifice. JOACCHINO VENTURA, "Of the Order of the Regular Theatin Clerks. "MONTPELLIER, Sept. 8."

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Henry Trowbridge, Esq., an eminent merchant of New Haven, lately deceased, has left the following legacies:—\$5000 to the American Board for Foreign Missions; 5000 to the Home Missionary Society; 2000 to the American Bible Society; \$2000 to the Seamen's Friend Society; 2000 to the poor of the first Congregational Society of New Haven; and some others, amounting in all to about \$25,000."

SUMMARY.

On the 28th of September, in lat 52, lon 31° 17', the bark Cotterell fell in with the brig Rio, Capt. Correal, from Newcastle, Ark 25, for New York, and took off the captain, officers and crew, and the captain's wife and child, 11 in all. The Rio on the 19th sprung a leak, and on the 20th shipped a sea, which swept the deck of everything. When she was abandoned, her masts were cut away, and she had seven feet of water in her hold. Her crew were mostly deranged, when taken on board the Georgia.

A letter dated New Orleans, Oct. 8, says: Last night was signalized by a most disastrous calamity. Five steamboats were completely destroyed by fire, viz: The Falcon, the Aaron Hart, the North America, the Illinois, and the Marshal Ney. The fire originated on the Falcon, at about 11 1/2 o'clock, and as the wind was blowing rather strong from the North the flames quickly spread to the boats lying alongside.

We learn from the New Albany (Indiana) Ledger, that Robinson, the fellow who has been swindling Postmasters in various parts of the country by passing himself off as a nephew of Maj. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General, and who was detected a short time since by the Postmaster at Evansville, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Chemung Railroad, to connect the Seneca Lake with the Erie Railroad, will be completed about the 1st of November, when, by the new steamboat Benj. Loder, just launched in Seneca Lake, New York will be in connection with Buffalo by a new, expeditious and cheap route. When the Hudson River is closed, this route will no doubt command all the travel between the two places.

Capt. Brown, of the Clarissa Bell, who cleared a few days since at the Boston Custom-House for Fayal, has made to the Azores, in one vessel, the Harbinger, twenty-four voyages as mate and fifty voyages as captain, beside two as captain in another vessel, making in all seventy-six voyages, without having in all any accident or disaster worth mentioning.

The Rochester American thinks this year's apple crop of Western New-York is almost an entire failure, both in respect to quantity and quality. Orchards that have borne year after year hundreds of bushels of fair, large and sound apples, will this year not produce 50 bushels; and the few there are, are small, wormy and unsound.

A Quebec paper states that fifty respectable workmen left Quebec a few days since for the Western States. The Canadian Independent suggests a public meeting to inquire into the cause of this emigration, and to recommend a remedy. If the people are all going to the United States, may not the country go too?

From accounts published by the City Register, it appears that the number of deaths from cholera in Boston, has been 611, viz: in June 8; July, 52; August, 418; September, 133; Total, 611. Of these 379 were Irish, and 69 of other foreign nations; total foreigners, 448, leaving 164 deaths among the native population.

Dr. Martin, of Hinsdale, N. H., has been fined \$75 on three indictments for selling liquor. The Doctor is President of the Hinsdale Sons of Temperance, and has been active in complaining of liquor sellers. He himself sold it as a medicine, but could not escape the law by which he condemned others.

By order of the Minister of Public Instruction, the names of the physicians and medical students in France who have fallen victims to their zeal in treating cholera patients, are to be inserted on a marble tablet in the Dupuytren Museum.

A Miss Delany, of Troy, was recently killed by leaping from a carriage while the horses were running. She was one of a party of four. The others remained in the carriage and escaped with a few bruises. Miss D. was much respected.

The Directors of the Public Schools in Pittsburgh have passed a resolution which provides for the establishment of a school for colored children in that city. The school tax derived from the colored inhabitants of the city is to be devoted to the object hereafter.

An anonymous letter was received by a mercantile house of Charleston on the 13th inst. post-marked 'New York, October 10, containing \$150, which the writer states is the amount, with interest, of an error in their account of 1837.

The consumption of Brandy has enormously increased during the present season, the extra quantity cleared in London from July 1 to September 20 being 165,986 gallons, yielding to Government \$24,489 more than during the corresponding period of last year.

A letter from Panama, dated Sept. 16, says: "I came here from Cruces in company with five persons, one of whom, Capt. Brayton, of Warren, R. I., has since died. He was much fatigued with the ride over; was 55 years old, and had not a constitution to bear the fatigues of such a ride. Seth Russell, of N. B., has been carried off by the cholera. As near as I can learn, 35 of the Crescent City's passengers of July died here and on the river. I saw many graves on the banks of the Chagres, each marked with a cross."

The other day, a scow canal-boat, the Tisdale of Whitehall, as she reached the current below the Cahoes Falls, was swept down the stream; the horses were drawn into the river and drowned, and the boat went over the dam, having two men aboard. Fortunately she struck the dam obliquely, and was arrested by the dam sticking bow downward at an angle of 45 degrees. The men were rescued without injury.

The Utica Herald says that as Richard Whitehead was setting out some plum-trees on his lot on Corn Hill, he struck upon a vein of buried watches, eight in number, seven of silver and one of gold. They were considerably injured by contact with the earth, and had the appearance of having been there some time. There is no clue as yet to where they came from or who they belong to. In the gold watch was written in pencil the name of "David Russell." The watches are all old-fashioned.

Hon. Leonard White died at Haverhill, Mass., on the 10th inst., at the age of 82. Mr. White was the classmate and friend of John Quincy Adams. He was for a great many years Town Clerk and Treasurer, and represented his town in the Legislature, and his district in Congress from 1811 to 1813. At this period the Merrimack Bank was incorporated, and he became its first Cashier, which office he held with unsullied reputation for a quarter of a century.

The grading of the Panama Railroad from Gorgona to Panama has been contracted for by Mr. Totten, of Philadelphia, brother of Gen. Totten of the Army. The price is in the neighborhood of \$400,000, being within the estimate.

A Convention has been called of the inhabitants of Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque Counties, (opposed to a change in the location of the Erie Railroad, to meet at Olean on the 24th inst.

Two Steamships left New York for Chagres last week. The Ohio had 405 passengers, and the Empire City 128, all bound for California.

Mr. Samuel Gurney, a well-known and eminent English banker, has written a letter to which he declares it as his opinion that both France and England are on the eve of bankruptcy.

Not a single case of cholera has occurred among the Jews of London. This is attributed to their conformity to many sanitary regulations of their own law.

Sixteen guillotines have been manufactured in Paris, during the last year, for different continental governments.

Pigs, knees, feet, and heads are now exported from New-York to Liverpool, in large quantities.

The Niles (Mich.) Intelligencer states that bears are quite common in the vicinity of that village. Several have been shot.

The Poles now in Paris are projecting the establishment of Polish Colonies in the United States.

Thanksgiving in Maine, Thursday, Nov. 29.

A Belgian house has sent out an entire cargo of iron and wooden hoops to California.

New York Markets.—Oct. 22. Ashes—Pearls \$6 1/2; Poir 7 00. Flour and Meal—Flour, various grades of State, ranges from 4 75 to 5 00; pure Genesee 5 18. Meal 3 18 to 3 19. Rye Flour 2 75 to 2 94. Corn—Canadian Wheat 1 03 to 1 05; Long Island 1 05. Grain 6 1/2 to 6 50. Rye 59 a 60c. Barley 56 a 58c. Provisions—Pork 8 50 to 10 50. Beef 11 to 12c. Butter 18 a 19c for Ohio; 10 a 16c for State. Cheese 6 a 6c. Tallow—Not much doing in prime. Western 7 1/2c.

MARRIED.

In Lincoln, July 7, by Eld. J. R. Irish, Mr. FRANCIS OREN to Miss MARY ANN STILLMAN, daughter of Jared Stillman, both of Lincoln. In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 3d, by Eld. N. V. Hall, Mr. SAMUEL WINTHROP to Miss MARIAN W. LANGWORTH, all of Alfred. In Stonington, Conn., on the 6th inst., by James Marshall Willey, Mr. CHARLES R. BURDICK, of Alfred, N. Y., to Miss NANCY TAYLOR, of Stonington, Conn. In Scott, N. Y., on the 5th inst., by Eld. V. Hall, Mr. ONIAS BARCOCK to Mrs. SUSAN BARBER, daughter of Dr. John Barber, all of Scott. In Catawago, N. J., on the 10th inst., by Eld. W. B. Elliott, Mr. EZEKIEL T. TAYLOR, of Woodbridge, to Miss ERLINE STEELE, of Piscataway.

DIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Oct. 4th, HENRY SHELTON, infant son of Luke and Irene Green, aged 13 months and 6 days.

LETTERS.

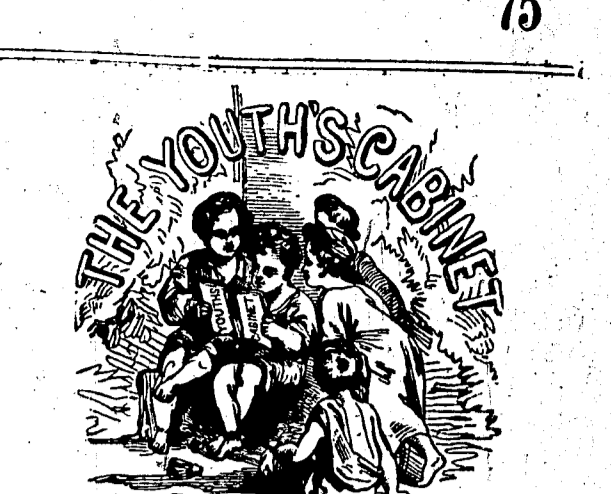
A. B. Burdick, W. C. Lauphear, C. Card, Wm. Maxson, H. H. Baker, O. Nichols, H. W. Stillman, B. A. Davis, B. C. Clark, A. R. W. Stillman.

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—A. Jester, Waterford, Ct. \$2 00 to vol. 7 No. 20. D. Rogers, " " 2 00 " " " " E. H. Brooks, " " 2 00 " " " " J. K. Rogers, " " 2 00 " " " " O. Maxson, " " 2 00 " " " " G. H. Denham, " " 2 00 " " " " D. H. Rogers, " " 2 00 " " " " M. Saunders, " " 1 00 " " " " E. G. Heebe, " " 1 00 " " " " E. Grandall, " " 1 00 " " " " G. E. Stillman, New London, Ct. 2 00 " " " " H. H. Gumb, Westley, R. I. 2 00 " " " " Chas. Saunders, Providence, R. I. 1 00 " " " " W. C. Lauphear, Shannock Mills, R. I. 1 00 " " " " Lewis Davis, Shiloh, N. J. 2 00 " " " " John Pope, New Market, N. J. 2 00 " " " " Geo. D. Smith, " " 2 00 " " " " O. W. F. Randolph, " " 2 00 " " " " Marg. Kington, Methuen, N. J. 2 00 " " " " The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Fund of said Society:—New London, Ct.: Shiloh, N. J.: Geo. C. Stillman, 5 00 John Bright, 5 00 Geo. C. Stillman, 5 00 Isaac West, 5 00

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Money for the Sabbath Recorder should be sent to Geo. B. Hunt, General Agent of the Society. Money subscribed towards the Publishing Fund may be sent either to Geo. B. Hunt, or directly to the Treasurer.



Traveling Agents Wanted.

FOR WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET, one of the best and most popular Magazines of its class in America. To gentlemen who possess the qualifications of a good agent, the publisher will offer terms which cannot fail to secure a handsome income. Applicants for the agency are required to produce responsible testimonials as to character and general efficiency, and to invest a sum of \$20 in bonds volume of the work, which sell readily at a large advance. The Cabinet is not sectarian in its character, and is equally popular among all denominations, and in every part of the Union. Price of the magazine \$1; of the bound volumes, each \$1 25. From 50 to 75 gentlemen, in addition to those now in the field, can be profitably employed in different sections of the United States. Now is the best time to obtain subscriptions for the new volume. The initial number, beautifully embellished, will sell to agents gratis, in advance of its publication. Full particulars respecting the agency will be given on inquiry. Apply immediately, (if by letter, post-paid.) to D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, 135 Nassau-st., New York.

Editors or Publishers of newspapers, receiving this advertisement, marked, and who will give it three or four conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to a yearly subscription commencing with the new volume—the papers containing the advertisement to be directed to the Manhattan Gazette.

New-York, Elizabethtown, Somerville, Easton.

THE extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White House (10 miles) is opened for travel, reducing the staging between Easton and the terminus of the Road to 25 miles. PASSENGER TRAINS UP—Leave New York by Pier No. 1 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave New York by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortland-st., at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Passengers to White House—Leave White House at 5 1/2 o'clock A. M. and 4 1/2 P. M.; North Branch at 4 1/2 o'clock A. M. and 1 1/2 P. M.; Somerville at 5 55 A. M. and 2 5 P. M.; Bound Brook at 6 5 A. M. and 2 4 P. M.; Plainfield at 6 55 A. M. and 2 40 P. M.; Westfield at 7 4 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7 4 A. M. and 3 P. M. The ticket is valid in either car attached will leave White House at 3 A. M., Somerville at 4 A. M., Plainfield at 4 A. M., Elizabethtown by steamboat, at 7 A. M. RETURNING—Will leave New York by steamboat, Pier No. 1 North River, at 1 P. M. Passengers for Easton, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Manassas, and for Washington, Clifton, Jacksonville, &c., N. J., will take the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York.

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:—No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 23 pp. No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Catechism to the Old and New Testament. 4 pp. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7—Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 3 pp. No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered, by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 3 pp. The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited:—A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, by George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pages. The Royal Law Contended for, by Edward Stenent. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance to GEORGE B. TAYLOR, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, July 14, 1849.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York:—Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected to wit:—A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick G. Jewett; A Secretary of State in the place of Christopher Morgan; A Controller, in the place of Washington Hunt; A State Treasurer, in the place of Alvah Hunt; An Attorney General, in the place of Ambrose L. Jordan; A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Chas. B. Stuart; A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Nelson J. Beach; and An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Isaac N. Comstock; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Samuel Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Senator for the Third Senate District, in the place of William Hall; 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 City and County:—A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Michael Ulahoff; A Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Aaron 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 Conner; and A Coroner, in the place of William A. Walters; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. [The Electors throughout the State are also to vote for or against the adoption of an act entitled "An act Establishing Free Schools throughout the State," passed 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.

...age reform is... In Austria... been adopted... sanctioned... introduced... penny, or... beyond that... this is the... exceeds... multiplied... the half... Convention has... and Belgium... letters be... reduced to a... The Boston... mission... patronage of... Union, will... Arab, for Cal... of Rev. H. M... with their wiv... recently appoint... Mrs. D. L... who visited... benefit of her... and two Karen... J. H. Vinton... Testament... About two... while the... trial trip... nearly oppo... Mr. Ira... some por... mistake, and... key of the in... to cause iq... out 45 years... land. members of

Miscellaneous.

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF NEW ENGLAND.

From a recent tour through the New England States, says a correspondent of the New York Herald, we found out the secret of Yankee prosperity. It is universal, incessant, persevering, calculating, well-directed labor. Work has done it all.

The following is an account of the annual consumption of cotton:—By the forty mills at Lowell, 65,000 bales. From the reports and estimates of other factories in the State at Newburyport, Salem, Fall River, Nantucket, Pawtucket, Fitchburg, Taunton, Lancaster, and a hundred other localities, 68,000 bales.

Total, 133,000 bales. as the consumption of the raw material of cotton annually, in Massachusetts. The Lowell mills are of the largest extent—those of the Merrimack Company employing 1600 females, 645 males, using up 79,000 pounds of raw cotton weekly, and turning out, dyed and printed, 300,000 yards of cotton goods.

Assuming that the cotton delivered at the mills costs on an average ten cents a pound, we have an expenditure for the raw material of \$5,000,000. Allowing the manufactured article of a pound of cotton to bring twenty cents, as delivered from the mills, we have doubled the value of raw material, by labor, or advanced its value to \$11,000,000.

The cotton goods manufactured in the Massachusetts mills are, sheetings, shirtings, calicoes, checks, drillings, gingham, counterpanes, cotton flannel, candlewick, thread, cotton carpeting, &c.

The gingham manufactory of Lancaster employs a capital of \$1,000,000, 20,000 spindles, and 550 looms, turning out 850,000 yards per annum.

The cotton duck factory at Rockport consumes 2000 bales of raw cotton, and turns out 1,253,000 yards of duck per annum.

The Suffolk company, at Lowell, turns out 5,720,000 yards of drillings per annum.

In Connecticut there are 137 cotton mills, consuming yearly 13,319,170 pounds of cotton, and manufacturing 33,431,985 yards of cloth, 1,872,863 pounds of yarn, 70,000 dozen spools of thread, 608,547 pounds batting, 30,000 dozen sheets pelisse wadding, 47,817 yards cotton flannel. The amount of capital invested is \$3,312,450. There are 2,312 male, and 3,050 females employed in this business.

In Vermont the capital employed in cotton business does not probably exceed \$150,000. Her manufactures are chiefly confined to woolen and mixed woolen goods, a large portion of the raw material being furnished by the farmers of the State.

Rhode Island is a heavy manufacturing State. She has within her limited territory 163 cotton mills, consuming annually equal to 56,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing equal to 70,000,000 yards of cloth.

New Hampshire has of late years entered largely into the cotton business. She has \$12,000,000 of capital invested in the business, and consumes probably not far from 60,000 bales of cotton per annum.

In Maine, there are about a dozen factories, having an aggregate capital of about \$2,500,000. The annual consumption of cotton is about 1700 bales.

The aggregate consumption of cotton in New England, is estimated at about 237,800 bales annually. This is about one-third of the entire cotton crop of the South. We have reason to believe that the business is yet in its infancy. The time may yet come when nearly the entire cotton crop will be required by the manufacturers of the United States.

THE SIMOON OF THE DESERT.

Mr. Buckingham, in one of his letters, gives an interesting account of the simoon of the desert. He states that from the great insecurity of persons and property, there is little traveling except in caravans. These frequently comprise 40,000 camels, attended by thirty or forty persons. Flying horsemen, scouring in full speed the surrounding country, secure them from sudden attack, but the chief danger they have to encounter is the hot blast of the desert. Its approach is tokened by a lurid stream in the heavens, such as may sometimes be seen in American sun-sets. It is a sign well understood by the natives, and they prepare for it immediately. It comes like the heated air from a fiery furnace, suddenly open, producing fainting and lassitude; and, soon increasing in violence, it raises the soft sand clouds, penetrating the eyes, nose, and mouth, and insinuating itself beneath the garments. The camels are halted by the sound of a bugle, or some other well-known signal, and arranged in lines of a hundred or thousand, each with their backs turned to the quarter from whence the simoon is expected, and beneath the shelter thus afforded the men prostrate themselves upon the ground. The drifting sand, opposed in its course, rises in a little while to the camel's back, and begins to pour down on the other side. Now must they again bestir themselves, if they would not be buried where they lie. Although the atmosphere is thick with the yellow sand, producing darkness so total that one cannot see an extended hand—and darkness too

that can be felt—a new position is to be taken, a new line of camels formed, and the same operation goes through with. This is often necessary to be done many times, until, reduced to perfect helplessness by exhaustion, they sink and die, and are buried beneath the sand. The groans of the women, and the blended cries of men and beasts, help to make the scene awful beyond description. One of these simoons, to which Mr. Buckingham was exposed, lasted 18 hours; and of a caravan of 20,000 persons returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, to the shrine of Mahomet, which was overtaken by this destroying blast, only eighteen escaped alive to tell the tale.

THE MORMON CITY OF THE SALT LAKE.

I shall never forget the first sight of this valley. It shall ever remain on my mind as the most beautiful spectacle I ever beheld. The Great Salt Lake lies toward the north. The Utah Lake lies sixty miles to the south. The valley is watered by the Jordan, Weber, and Beaver rivers, with several creeks. The whole valley is surrounded by snow-capped mountains, forming a complete basin. The land is very rich, producing wheat and corn in abundance, but there is no wood for 15 miles. The whole valley is occupied by the Mormons, who build their houses entirely of sun-dried bricks. Their city occupies more ground than Pittsburg, but each man has a large piece of ground around his dwelling. The bridges are all good, the streets and roads wide, and the fences very regular. There are about 10,000 Mormons here. They say that they will welcome to their society any good citizen, no matter what his religion may be.

They are building a church of stone, which is already one story high, and will be a fine building. They assemble every Sunday morning under a large shed. The Society is governed by a President, the twelve, and the seventy. The President and the twelve occupy the pulpit, and do all the preaching. I went this morning, when the bell rang, to church, where I saw a large assemblage, some dressed quite fashionably, and all clean and neat. A brass band first played a lively tune, and then the clerk rose and read several notices.

One man had lost his pocket-book—another had had his garden destroyed by cattle breaking into it. He then read off the names of persons to whom letters in the post-office were addressed, and several other items of that kind. He then announced that on next Tuesday they would have an anniversary feast, as it was the day of the month on which they arrived at their present snug quarters. He stated that the city would be roused early in the morning by the firing of cannon and the music of the brass band. A procession would then be formed, which would march out of town, and at 2 o'clock dinner would be served. The emigrants were all invited to attend.

They are very strict in the administration of justice. One of their number stole a pair of boots from an emigrant. He was sentenced to pay four times their value, and fined \$50, and was compelled to work fifty days on the public roads. One of the men was sentenced to death for borrowing some property from a neighbor and selling it; but finally, owing to the intercession of his family, his sentence was commuted to banishment. When they first arrived they were very much troubled by some Indians, who killed their cattle and stole from them. They sent to reconstrate with them, and the Indians replied that their President was an old woman, and they would not mind him. They then sent out a company of soldiers, and killed a few of them, since which time they have not been again annoyed.

[Cor. Pittsburg Gazette.]

DEATH OF A RICH BANKER.

On Tuesday morning, Christopher Bullen, Esq., of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen & Co., died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently stated, left behind him cash to the amount of \$5,000,000 or £7,000,000. Although so very rich he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay, so much so that the parlors and drawing-rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows, and bats, the unglazed windows affording them free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged only in one taste—the purchase of pictures. His paintings are numerous, but he never hung them up, never exposed them, and they now remain as they did during his life-time piled up with their faces turned to the wall. For several years his health had been bad, and some time ago he paid a visit to Malta, Smyrna, &c., and returned greatly improved in constitution; but the expense distressed him, and it was only by a threat of legal proceedings that he was induced to pay the physician, who accompanied him, \$700. Some time ago, a merchant in difficulties was lamenting to him the state of his finances, when he observed, "You are happier, much happier, than I am. You have got no money, but you have got good health; I have plenty of money, but I have had health. I wish I could exchange with you."

IMPROVED MUSKET.

An improvement has been made in the musket in Prussia. The musket has no lock, and is loaded at the stock end of the barrel. The ball is long and cone-shaped, rounded at the big end. The barrel is slightly rifled, but the grooves are perfectly straight and not spiral as in the American gun. The ball is consequently thrown a much greater distance, none of the force of the powder being wasted in giving it a useless rotary motion. The common charge is one half of that used in the old percussion gun, and is said to carry the ball to its mark nine hundred yards. None of the powder is wasted, the fire being communicated from the side of the barrel, and not from the breach, effected by an ingenious contrivance. The part of the cartridge next the ball is filled with an explosive substance similar to that in a percussion cap. This is made to explode by the contact of a piece of steel about the length of an eightpenny nail, which passes from the outside of the barrel through the cartridge. The gun is called the "nail firer." It can be discharged by a common soldier eight times in a minute, and need not be taken from the shoulder to

be reloaded. The best soldier cannot discharge the percussion gun more than three or four times in a minute, and in battle an officer cannot count on more than one discharge in that time.

HARD FIGHT WITH A POLAR BEAR.

It has before been stated, that the crew of a British fishing vessel had killed on the Labrador coast an enormous White Polar Bear, which was conveyed to Halifax, and there stuffed. Yesterday, says the Boston Transcript, his bearship arrived in this city in the brig Boston, his captors designing to exhibit or sell the monster, as might best conduce to their profit. We learn from Mr. David Dixon, one of the chief actors in the battle with his Polar Majesty, the following particulars of the fight:—

The vessel to which the crew in question belonged, was the Lord Exmouth, of Halifax. The scene was the verge of Labrador, near Greenland. Two of the crew of the Lord Exmouth were cruising in a boat, when they discovered the bear upon an island. They immediately returned to the vessel, took in six others of the crew, and eight muskets, with which they returned to the vicinity of the island. Upon approaching within gun shot, the bear perceived and came towards them. The first discharge wounded him in several places, but did not in the least check his approach. Finally, however, after receiving quite a number of balls in his body, he turned and slowly retreated, making his attackers shudder by the fierceness of his howling.

It was then proposed by Dixon, that they should land upon the island, in order to consummate the victory. To this the majority of the crew demurred from fear. Three of the crew, however, including Dixon, landed, having armed themselves with two loaded guns apiece. The bear, as soon as he saw them upon land, turned about and began to approach, when six more balls were put into his body, without apparently checking his approach, before, however, he got near enough to harm them, Mr. Dixon succeeded in loading another gun. At this moment the bear presented his side, which he had not before done, and a bullet was lodged in his throat, which caused the animal to fall. It was more than half an hour, however, before they dared approach, as every minute the bear would, by a desperate effort, get upon his feet with the intention of reaching them. After it was deemed safe, they ventured near, and found him to be dead. He was with considerable labor taken to the vessel, and found to be sixteen feet long and to weigh 2200 pounds. Five hundred pounds of fat was taken from him in Halifax, and it was found that sixteen balls had lodged in his body. The contest lasted for an hour and a half, and the roars of the infuriated animal might have been heard for many miles.

A BURMAN BOY IN THE WATCH-HOUSE.

On Wednesday night, a lad aged about 14 years, who gave his name as George Francis, applied at the Centre Watch-House for shelter, under the following circumstances. He stated that he was born in Maulmain, Burmah, his father being an English soldier, and his mother a native of the country. About four years ago his mother died, and his father, on marrying again, gave him to an uncle in Java, with whom he resided until about eight months ago, when the uncle also died. He was then taken on board an American barque and brought to this port. After being kept on board for a week, he was told that he must take care of himself. While wandering about the streets he attracted the notice of a charitable person, who gave him shelter and partial employment until Wednesday, when he was again homeless. He walked the streets until the shades of night obliged him to seek the best shelter at hand—the Watch-House. He was taken to the Missionary Rooms, where his story was ascertained to be correct. He had attended Dr. Judson's school, and gave life sketches of the Doctor and his deceased lady. He is an intelligent, active boy, can talk in three languages, writes well, and gives interesting descriptions of the scenes and countries through which he has passed. Unless some charitable person cares for him, his refuge must be in the poor-house.

[Boston Traveler.]

RAISING THE WIND.

Human ingenuity is always pregnant with devices to raise the wind when too lazy to work. The rogue Autolycus in the "Winter's Tale," cried out lustily for help, and then picked the pocket of the clown, who, like the Samaritan, came to assist him. The latest phase of this skillful roguery is told by the Cincinnati Nonpareil, as having been played off there lately:—

A fellow goes on board of a steamer preparing to leave, when the passengers are on board, takes his seat amongst them, and is supposed to be a traveler himself. Soon he complains of the toothache. The pain gradually increases in intensity, the face of the suffering man is distorted with agony, the passengers sympathize with him, good-hearted lady passengers fumble their trunks for camphor, toothache drops, &c., which they offer, assuring the ailing man that they are specifics, and will cure him. They afford no relief whatever. From a dull pain it has grown acute and sharp, until the fellow fairly dances. Now is the time the confederate appears. A small mahogany box is opened, and a few drops of liquid upon a piece of cotton is inserted in the aching tooth. The pain ceases instantly, the healed man is profuse in his expressions of gratitude, and purchases two or three vials of the inestimable toothache drops. The other vaults his liquid and soon effects a sale of the contents of his box. The two confederates meet afterwards and divide the spoils.

PROVISION FOR A WIDOW.—It will be remembered that a short time since the train of cars on the Philadelphia road ran off the track near Princeton, N. J., killing three persons, among whom was Mr. William Conover, the head carpenter in the employ of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. From the Trenton State Gazette we learn that in consideration of the long and faithful services of Mr. Conover, the railway and canal companies, in a joint board of the directors, have settled an annuity of \$300 per annum upon his widow, besides releasing her house from a mortgage of \$1000.

OIL SPRINGS.—A correspondent of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, under date of Chickasaw Nation, Aug. 11, 1849, says:—

"Long before this, I contemplated visiting the Oil Springs, which I spoke of in my last, but rain and floods have prevented me, and I am unable to give you either a description of them or any analysis of their waters, except from hearsay. They are situated in this nation, about twenty-five miles in a North-west direction from Port Washita, and about three miles from it, on a stream of beautiful clear water, that has a fall, or successive falls, of near ninety feet. The oil exudes from the rock or cliff overhanging these falls in drops of the size of a goose-quill, having the taste, smell, and consistency of British oil. It has been told me that this oil and the water with which it mingles, has, by drinking and rubbing externally, effected some of the most astonishing cures of chronic rheumatism and mercurial affections that have ever been known. Persons have been carried there doubled up with disease or emaciated to skeletons, coming away, in a very short time, cured perfectly, with a new lease on dear life. In the vicinity of the Oil Spring resides a band of Caddoes and also a small band of Keichias. They are denominated wild or prairie Indians; neither tribe is over scrupulous about the appropriation of other people's property, particularly in horses; they are therefore troublesome neighbors, and not desirable acquaintances. Time, the great improver, will soon oblige these people to remove, and civilization will take up its abode at these waters, when their value will be duly appreciated by afflicted humanity."

A WOLF STORY.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Meredith Bridge, N. H., says:—

Fifty years ago these mountains were famous as the resort of bears and wolves, and the neighboring farmers were often troubled by the depredations of the latter ferocious animals. A man by the name of Folsom, who then lived at the foot of Mount Beluap, was aroused one night by what he supposed to be a fight between a neighbor's dog and his own; but on going out to part them he found himself face to face with a large wolf that, in attempting to carry off one of his pigs, had been attacked by the faithful watchdog. Folsom, physically speaking, was a very powerful man; but a fight with a 'ravenous wolf,' entirely weaponless as he was, with nothing but his bare hands, seemed rather a desperate chance, whatever might have been his muscular strength; but there was no backing out. Like Captain Elderberry at the sham fight, he must either 'conquer or die'—and although it was a desperate struggle, he did conquer. Grasping the wolf by the throat with his left hand, he held him as firmly as a vice, and it is said that he actually mauled him to death with his right fist, receiving for the exploit a bounty of thirty dollars from the town. The man, I am told, is still living at an advanced age, and known, from that time to this, by the cognomen of "Wolf Folsom."

IMPROVEMENT IN GUN CASTING.—A new method has been resorted to at the Cannon Foundry, near Pittsburg, for the production of guns. Instead of bringing them from the mold solid, and afterwards boring them, they are cast with the proper bore; the bore being carefully prepared so as to enclose a circle of cold water, which it receives and discharges in a continuous current, during the process of cooling, the object, probably, being to chill the inner surface more rapidly than the outer, and thereby give to it a greater density and strength. The plan is the suggestion of Lieut. Rodman, and two guns—one cast on the old and the other on the new plan—having been subjected to the usual test, the first exploded on the 84th, and the latter on the 256th round. This shows a great superiority over the common mode of making cannon, and if future experiments substantiate this successful one, Lieut. Rodman's invention will come into general use.

IRON STOREHOUSE FOR CALIFORNIA.—Messrs. Reany, Nease & Co., of Kensington, have been engaged in manufacturing an iron Warehouse for the Messrs. Aspinwall. The dimensions are 50 feet long, 40 wide, and two and a half stories, or 35 feet high at the apex of the roof. There are four doors, one on each side and end, and 36 windows. The iron plates to form the sides are pierced for the rivets, fitted and marked and numbered, so that, on arriving at the place of destination, the whole can be put up in a very short space of time. At each corner, there are cast iron columns, of the proper patterns, and studs of the same material are placed on either side of the windows and doors of both stories, to which the iron plates will be riveted. The roof will be formed of galvanized iron, the sheets of which will be fitted, so that there will be but little trouble in doing this portion of the work on arriving out. The whole weight of the edifice, as estimated, will not be more than 30,000 pounds.

DO NOT RELY ON APPEARANCES.—We were informed yesterday, says the N. O. Picayune, by a person who stated it as a fact, that on the landing of the steamship Falcon, an individual came on shore without hat, coat or boots. After looking around him for some time, with a free and easy, independent kind of an air, he called to a drayman and requested him to take charge of a pair of saddle-bags, which were on board the vessel, and convey them to Hewlett's. With some hesitation the drayman complied with his request, but on attempting to lift the saddle-bags, he found he was unable to do so without assistance. The fact was, that they contained \$40,000 in gold, which the costless, hatless and bootless man had brought with him from California.

CHOLERA.—Important Microscopical Investigation.—Dr. Brittan, lecturer on anatomy and physiology at the Bristol Medical School, in a series of investigations, undertaken in conjunction with Mr. J. G. Swayne, has observed the constant occurrence of certain peculiar bodies, hitherto undescribed, as characteristic constituents of cholera evacuations, and by a further series of experiments he has succeeded in demonstrating the important discovery of similar bodies in the atmosphere, &c., of districts infected with cholera.

Variety.

There is a man in Cincinnati, who is quite sane in every point but one; he fancies he can understand the hog language, and insists that he has even heard them concocting plans to take the city. He has repeatedly called at the Mayor's office and surprised him by the earnest and serious manner in which he made the communication, as he had known the singular being to have once been a worthy and respectable citizen. This man owned property near these hog-pens, and his business being of a public nature, it suffered in consequence of its vicinity to an offensive nuisance. Inquiry and subsequent facts prove that the annoyance so worked upon his weak mind as to entirely derange his reason.

It is a singular fact, says the Medical Times, that steel, dipped in the juice of the nettle, becomes flexible. Dr. Thornton, who has made the medicinal properties of wild plants his peculiar study, states that lint, dipped in nettle juice and put up the nostril, has been known to stay the bleeding of the nose when all other remedies failed, and adds, that 14 or 15 of the seeds, ground into powder, and taken daily, will cure the swelling of the neck, known by the name of goitre, without in any way injuring the general habit.

The London Patent Journal says, that M. Perinet, ex-Professor of the Hospital Militaire d'Instruction, has succeeded in preserving water in a sweet state, by placing a kilogramme and a half of black oxide of manganese in each cask of water containing 250 litres. He has kept this water for seven years in the same barrels, and exposed them to various temperatures; at the end of that time, he found it as limpid, free from smell, and of as good quality as at the beginning of the experiment. A 'kilogramme' is about 2 1/4 lbs.—a 'litre' 2 1/2 pints.

M. R. O. Gurley, of Redding, Conn., has invented a beautiful and very unique machine for sharpening and setting saws of every description. No file nor hammer is used in the operation, but by the simple working of a toggle joint lever, the saw is sharpened and set at the same time. This machine is simple, cheap, and can sharpen five saws faster than one can be sharpened by any saw at present in use for that purpose, and what is better, any person can, with a minute's instruction, sharpen the saw with the utmost correctness.

M. Yavin, who was appointed by the French Assembly to arrange the accounts of the ex-King, Louis Philippe, has terminated his labors. The landed property of the King is estimated at \$41,666,000, producing only \$63,300 per annum. His debts amount to about \$5,000,000. The King has desired that each of his creditors shall receive a sum on account, and further that several of his most extensive estates should be sold for the payment of his debts.

In the course of a speech made by Lord Palmerston, on the affairs of Hungary, he gave expression to the following truth, which, when universally understood and acted upon, will revolutionize the world:—"It may be asked, what are opinions against armies. Why, my answer is, that opinions are stronger than armies. If they are founded in truth and justice, they will in the end prevail against the bayonets of infantry and the fire of artillery."

The mines of California have baffled all science, and rendered the application of philosophy entirely nugatory. Geologists and practical scientific men in the mines, have invariably been beaten by unskilled men, soldiers and sailors, and the like. The simple secret is, that gold has been thrown promiscuously by volcanic power, and distributed along the margin of streams, and the river beds, by mountain torrents, and it is the hard-working and lucky man who may restore it.

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

The great enterprise of connecting Philadelphia with St. Louis by railroad, is progressing favorably. Another link of 27 miles, in Ohio, has been put under contract, making, with the 23 contracted for in July, 57 miles now under contract at that end. The contracts thus far have been made below the estimates of the Engineers. The distance by railroad from Pittsburgh to St. Louis will be 650 miles, or about one-half the distance by the rivers.

Radetzka, the Austrian conqueror of Italy, and the ablest of the Austrian generals, is eighty three years old. He is a Bohemian by birth, and of noble family, his title being Joseph Count Radetzky, of Radetz. He entered the Austrian army in 1784, and has followed the trade of war over 60 years. A man of extreme mental and physical vigor, it seems almost impossible that his convictions should so long remain in favor of despotism.

The Journal of Commerce is informed that a medical gentleman, of high standing in his profession, invariably prescribes ice, and ice only, for his patients, in dysentery, and in most cases with success. The ice is to be pounded small enough to swallow it, and the patient is to swallow a small quantity of it every three or four minutes, until the disease ceases.

A man who apparently had his leg crushed between two railroad cars, the other day, was seen to withdraw it, and hobbled off, with the use of a cane. After the expenditure of a vast amount of sympathy, by his fellow-passengers, it was ascertained that the unfortunate leg was a wooden one!

An English journal mentions that the family of Oliver Cromwell has just become extinct in the person of Mrs. Russell, daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the biographer of the Protector, from whom he descended in the direct line.

DeKuyter Institute.

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

- The First, commencing August 29, of 14 weeks.
The Second, " December 5, of 15 "
The Third, " 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 apparatus, 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. IRISH, A. M., President, assisted by other able instructors. In this Department, especial attention is given to the lower English Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics to enter the advanced classes in College.

The Department of Natural Science is conducted by Professor GURDON EVANS, in this, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chemistry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest. With it is connected the Department of Agricultural Science. The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; embracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitations. During the Winter Term two hours each week will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where students 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 further information see Catalogue. 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 instruction of OLIVER B. IRISH, Tutor. It embraces thorough instruction in Arithmetic, and the higher pure and practical Mathematics, with field exercises in Engineering and Surveying. Eloquence, embracing Reading, Declamation, General Oratory, and Writing, receives the special attention of a competent teacher.

The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in operation during the Fall Term, and last half of the Winter Term. Peculiar attention is to this solicited from all who intend to teach district schools. The Female Department is under the care of Miss SUSANNA M. COON, a graduate of Troy Female Seminary, a lady every way competent for this responsible station. No efforts will be spared to render the young ladies of this Seminary truly accomplished, as well in the social relations of life, as in the substantial branches of learning and the higher refinements of education. Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, Italian, German, Drawing, Painting, Music on the Piano, and Vocal Music.

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

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

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