

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 6, 1851.

THE STATE OF OUR DENOMINATION.

If any people on earth ought to be all "holiness to the Lord," Seventh-day Baptists are that people. Planting themselves upon the divine law as the only standard of holiness, and protesting earnestly against the prevalent systems which expunge from that standard one of its most important precepts, they have declared their determination to "live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world." It is to be hoped that they have not made the declaration confiding in their own strength, but that they have respect to the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the only power which can enable them to carry out their determination. At all events, we know that in this respect their creed is not wanting in orthodoxy, to whatever extent they may have been deceived as to the actual exercises of their hearts.

We are constrained to acknowledge, however, that Seventh-day Baptists do not justify their profession. Whether they are any worse than other denominations, we do not know; but we are very certain that there is great room for improvement. Family religion might be more thoroughly cultivated than it is. There is a deplorable neglect of this duty, if we are not greatly mistaken. In fact, we dare not give publicity to the things which we know in regard to this matter, lest our people should stand disgraced before the world. The time may come, however, when we shall have to speak out plainly upon this and other forms of wickedness, which are impeding our progress, and rendering it impossible for us to exert a converting influence upon mankind. To say that our families are as well trained as those of any other persuasion, is to say nothing to the purpose. They ought to be far better trained; and the family should resemble, as nearly as possible, a church of Jesus Christ, of which the father is the pastor and spiritual guide.

The Sabbath might be better observed. It is deeply to be regretted, that there is not an entire agreement among us as to the proper time for commencing the observance of it. There are some—we are happy to say that they are but few in number—who do not begin to keep it till they rise from their beds on the morning of the seventh day. We wish they could see that God, by withholding the manna on Sixth-day night, (Exod. 16,) signified the going down of the sun on the sixth day as the beginning of the sacred rest. The great mass of our people, however, are orthodox on this point. Their creed is right enough; only of their practice do we complain. They allow the spirit of the world to lead them so much, that they are seldom ready to enter into rest, when sacred time commences. The same spirit induces them to start upon a journey, or to make ready for some secular business, before the sun has fairly sunk behind the hills. The Sabbath is clipped at both ends, and it would seem as if there was that same kind of impatience under its restraints, which induced the hypocrites of old time to ask, "When will the Sabbath be gone, that we may sell corn?" In addition to this, worldly conversation, idle visiting from house to house, the reading of common newspapers and light literature, together with the neglect of closet exercises, serve to deprive the soul of that benefit which the Sabbath would otherwise bring, and give our opponents an advantage which ought never to be allowed them. In vain do we assume the character of reformers, while such looseness prevails.

There might be more done to sustain the institutions of religion. The ministry might be better supported, and the temptation to seek other employments removed. We doubt whether there is a minister in our denomination who receives a living salary. He obtains his bread, in part, by his own exertions in those directions which call him off from his main and great work; or, perhaps, by draining the slender patrimony bequeathed to his wife for her support, and that of her children, in case she should be left a widow. In the mean time, the people are living in abundance, and laying up money. Missionary operations might be more vigorously sustained. Tracts might be more extensively circulated. The cause of education might be gone into more thoroughly. Instead of having only one mission in foreign lands, we might sustain half a dozen. Instead of a very few tracts, and those all of a strictly denominational character, we ought to put them in circulation by thousands and tens of thousands. We ought to be seeking out young men of promise, and educating them for the ministry. We want a "school of the prophets," and ought to have one. If we were a people of half the devotion that the cause demands, these things would be attended to, and we might confidently expect God to "establish the work of our hands upon us." But alas! the love of this world curses us, and renders us a feeble band.

To tell the truth, we regard our denomination as by no means in a prosperous condition. Our principles are agitating the public mind, and were we prepared to avail our selves of the agitation, and of the spirit of inquiry that is abroad, there is no telling what might be the result. But, as a denomination, we are not ready. But few of our churches can be said to be in a flourishing condition. Something like a dozen of them are now destitute of pastors, and we see not how they are to be supplied. Of those that

are supplied with regular preaching, but few enjoy faithful pastoral care, the ministers being compelled to give their time, in part, to other business. Many of our ministers, too, are in the decline of life. They will soon be gathered to their fathers, and what is to be lamented is, that there are so few of our young brethren preparing to stand in their places. How much of this state of things is to be traced to the criminal worldliness and prayerless lives of the members of our churches, it would be well to ponder with solemn searchings of heart. May the Lord speedily revive us.

TEMPERANCE AND THE SABBATH.

Our signature was recently solicited to a Petition asking the Mayor of New York to enforce the city ordinance against selling liquor on Sunday—or on the Sabbath as the petition expresses it. Friendly as were our feelings towards the Temperance Cause, and anxious as we were to promote a better observance of the Sabbath, still we did not feel at liberty to lend our aid to the movement. We found, on examination, that this petition, in common with nearly all others on the subject, so mixes up the sin of Sabbath-breaking with that of liquor-selling, that it is very difficult to say which is the most prominent, or at which the document is chiefly aimed—a circumstance which is likely to be, and certainly ought to be, fatal to its success. Supposing, however, that the petition were so framed as to make it clear that temperance was the object aimed at, then we should have to express our fear that the temperance cause can receive no permanent benefit from petitions which, by asking that the sale of liquor may be restrained by law on one day of the week, imply that its sale on the other six days is right and satisfactory. Or, supposing that the better observance of the Sabbath is what the petitioners desire, then we say, that the only hope of permanently promoting that object rests upon the coincidence of the law which it is proposed to enforce, with the law which God has given upon the subject; and as we are unable to see the coincidence of the city ordinance forbidding labor on the first day of the week, or Sunday, with God's ordinance forbidding labor on the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, we have no hope that the Sabbath cause would be permanently promoted by the action on the part of the Mayor which the petition asks. We are ready to go as far as any body reasonably can to promote a better observance of the Sabbath, and to oppose the sale of intoxicating liquor on all days of the week. But we can not, even by implication, sanction a breach of God's Sabbath Law, or a persistence for six days of the week in the iniquitous and destructive traffic in intoxicating drinks.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder.—In the last number of the Recorder, I suggested some thoughts on the subject of psychology, and its different developments. I did not adventure an opinion respecting its pretensions to a sure-sightedness, or supernatural or spiritual communications by what is termed the spiritual rappings, &c., or whether they were the production of a scientific course of experiments, resulting in the art of an optical illusion, or any other deception practiced on the senses. The investigation of these points I had not ventured; nor are they important to my purpose. I had even granted the question, and proceeded on the ground claimed by those who are most interested in the matter. I however placed the science, if such it be, in a category in which some will not willingly submit to have it placed. But, as I before stated, so now I reiterate, that it is the thing, and not the name, that is of consequence to us in this matter. If it was once denounced as an abomination with the Lord, which provoked his wrath against the heathen which inhabited the land of Canaan, and adjoining nations, it has doubtless in itself, or connected with it, some dangerous principles, which, however we may speculate upon, we are not bound to search out. In order to settle the question of its nature, God has positively denounced it, and that should be the end of controversy.

But though the question may be thus settled, it may be proper to suggest, that counterfeiting is always wrong, and in no particular more dangerous than in matters of religion. God knew as well, in the time of Moses, what could be produced by electricity, on animal magnetism, or, in other words, psychology, as at the present time; and if it was then dangerous to the salvation of the world, it must be at the present time. What appeared God-provoking then was, that when God made a communication by the mouth of his prophets, and sanctioned it by wonders, wicked men would immediately resort to the sorcerers, or soothsayers [truth-tellers], or those who consult familiar spirits, to produce the like or similar results, or to counteract its force. So in Egypt, when Moses made a demonstration, Pharaoh immediately had recourse to the sorcerers and magicians. When God had refused to answer Saul by his prophets, or in the usual way, he had recourse to familiar spirits, to ascertain, if possible, what God had refused to communicate. The difficulty of establishing revealed religion where the enemies of God had a counterfeit so well calculated to bewilder the minds of the inquirers as the present system of psychology, would be apparent to every mind. God gives a doctrine of duty by the mouth of his prophets, but necromancy is immediately

resorted to, and though it will not give an inspired word, will assume to give one, and contrary sense from a natural import, and the object is accomplished. This practice is not new, but is given, which no one would see in understanding from the Bible itself. It is possible, however, that there are some of the features of this profession, which, as Christians, bound to consider wrong to encourage it, and insulting to our Maker, who has vouchsafed his will to us concerning it.

I readily admit, that we may be deceived in this matter, and perhaps become somewhat involved in it without understanding its character, its "bewitching," "charming," "enchanting" tendency. Good men may as easily become duped as any others, unless they adhere to God's word. Paul says to his Galatian brethren, "Who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ has been evidently set forth crucified among you?" Paul had experience in this evil when he was withstood by Elymas the sorcerer, "seeking to turn away the deputy from the faith." Philip also had experience in this profession—(Acts, chap. 8: 6, 7, 9).—"But there was a certain man called Simon, which beforetime in the city had used sorceries, and had bewitched the people, . . . giving out that himself was some great one, to whom they gave heed, from the greatest to the least, saying, This man is the great power of God." This man became proselyted to the gospel, and was baptized, and continued with Philip, wondering and beholding the miracles which he did. He evidently had deceived himself, and also Philip. So subtle and harmless were the arts he had used, that he must have supposed the miracles of the apostles only a sphere in the science which he had not attained. His deception was only revealed to Peter in his offering money to be put in possession of the higher knowledge of the profession. The danger of deception may therefore be greater than we have supposed.

The question will then arise, in case that psychology or mesmerism is correctly placed in the same family with those ancient professions, if it is possible that these communications are from spirits, as they represent themselves to the inquirer to be, as St. Peter, St. Paul, or St. Luke, or Samuel the prophet, whether they do not lie? This must be decided by the conclusions which follow. God had prohibited all these ancient arts as abominations. Did St. Paul, St. Peter, or the other saints, know what God had done? Did Samuel know that God had prohibited it to Israel, and required them to put out of the land all who practiced it, as abominable to him? And did Samuel, with this knowledge, consent to appear, and assist this vagrant woman in disobeying the command of God? Common sense would say that nothing could be more unlikely to transpire. Dwelling in paradise, in the presence of God and holy beings, that he could be seduced to join in rebellion, so evident and unnecessary, is indeed impossible. In his life he had, from a sense of propriety, declined being consulted by the fallen monarch; could he be prevailed on, from his glorified state, to aid in consummating an act forbidden of God, and rebellion to the laws of his country, in which he had acted as a prophet and magistrate? I believe the answer which must necessarily follow this inquiry will settle the point, that neither does Paul or Peter, or any primitive or more recently departed saint, ever be truly represented in these communications; and though truthful they may be, and by no other means can we detect the fraud, this must most conclusively settle the point that they are lying spirits, though they may be in the mouth of God's prophets. J. M.

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.

Ex-Governor Wm. Slade, on behalf of the Board of National Popular Education, has issued a circular, inviting teachers who are disposed to place themselves under the patronage of that Society, to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 28th of March. The eight classes already sent out numbered 199 female teachers. Applicants should communicate at once, by letter, to Miss Linda T. Guilford, of Hudson, Ohio, who will superintend the month's course of preparation, aided by the principal literary gentlemen of Cleveland.

Each application should state the age, residence, and religious denomination of the applicant; the branches in which she is able to instruct, and the extent of her experience as a teacher; and should be accompanied by testimonials from some reliable source, in regard to her education, capacity to teach, natural peculiarities, and moral and religious character. Among the desired qualifications, sound discretion and decided piety are deemed indispensable.

The course of instruction will be gratuitous, and the Board will pay the expenses of the teachers from Cleveland to the places of their destination. This expense will be refunded should they become able. They are expected to continue teaching two years, should health permit.

It is expected that gratuitous boarding can be obtained for the teachers in Cleveland; but if not, they will not have to pay over \$2 per week. Certificates will be furnished those teachers who come from the East, by which they may pass over the Railroad from Albany to Buffalo, and on the Lake from Buffalo to Cleveland, at half the usual rates of fare. They will stop at Bennett's Temperance House, in Buffalo, and at the Dunham House, in Cleveland, where they will find some one to take charge of them. WM. SLADE, Cor. Sec. and Gen. Agt. Board of N. P. E. Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1851.

Parliament, Ontario, to be addressed to him at Boston before the 1st of April, 1851. The following are the questions:—

- I. In how many States does Capital Punishment exist by law, and to what crimes is it attached?
II. Has Capital Punishment always formed a part of the Criminal Code of such States; if not, when was it introduced?
III. The number of persons in each of such States who have been executed during each of the three last years, and for what crimes?
IV. The number of capital sentences which have been commuted during the same period, and the nature and duration of the commuted sentence?
V. The MANNER in which capital sentences are carried into effect; the TIME allowed between sentence and execution; the TREATMENT of the criminal during this interval as to intercourse with friends, &c. Whether the execution is public, or in whose presence it is carried into effect, and under what regulations?
VI. In which of the States does Capital Punishment not exist by law? Has it ever existed in such States, and if so, when was it abolished?
VII. What in such States are the punishments for those crimes for which Capital Punishment is elsewhere inflicted, especially murder?
VIII. What is the comparative effect, so far as it can be ascertained, of these respective punishments on the highest class of offences?
IX. In the States in which there is no Capital Punishment, are the punishments for the highest class of crimes elsewhere capitally punished, fully carried out, or are commutations frequent?

DEDICATION.—The Meeting-House recently built by the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church and Society in Verona, N. Y., was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on the fifth day of the week, February 6th. The services were attended by a large assembly. The 6th chapter of 2d Chronicles was read by Eld. C. Chester, of Verona. The opening prayer was offered by Eld. J. R. Irish, of DeRuyter. An appropriate discourse was delivered by Eld. Irish, from Malachi 3: 10—"Bring all the tithes into the storehouse," &c. The closing prayer was offered by Eld. Chester. Benediction by Eld. Irish. Meetings were continued several evenings, and a number of the members of the Church were revived, backsliders confessed their wanderings, and some sinners were awakened. Pray for us, that the work of the Lord may increase. A. G. BURNICK.

FREE SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.—The Assembly of New York had the several School Bills under discussion most of last week. The proposition for an unconditional repeal of the existing school law was negated by a strong vote. It is the opinion of those on the ground, and well qualified to judge of the matter, that a clear and decided majority of the country members are in favor of a State tax of at least \$800,000, for the support of the schools, which, in conjunction with the public money, will render them virtually free for an average period of seven or eight months during each year. There is now reason to believe that the present Legislature will not adjourn without definitely establishing the noble principle of UNIVERSAL EDUCATION through schools FREE TO ALL.

NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A State Temperance Convention was held at Albany, N. Y., last week. Owing to the very short and imperfect notice, but a small number of delegates attended. An excellent spirit prevailed, however, many interesting speeches were made, and a series of good resolutions adopted. Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in the Assembly Chamber; addresses by Rev. Dr. Wisner of Ithaca, Rev. H. W. Smuller of Kingston, Mr. John Sheny of Sag Harbor, Gen. Riley of Rochester, Dr. Collet of Yorktown, and some others. The following day the Convention continued the discussion of resolutions, and the form of a bill to be urged upon the Legislature through their Committee. The form of law adopted is essentially the same as reported by the Legislative Committee last winter. The principal alteration is, that they ask the Legislature to enact the law themselves, without submitting it to the people for their approval.

TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut State Temperance Convention, recently held, adopted a strong series of resolutions against liquor dealing, and for rigid license laws. A Committee of Nine was chosen from the three different parties to nominate a State ticket for the support of temperance men, who are to assemble at Hartford in March.

THE HUDSON RIVER is again open, and night steamers are plying regularly between New York and Albany. The Hudson River Railroad Company has also a steamer running from Poughkeepsie to Albany, in connection with the trains from New York. By this arrangement, passengers can leave New York daily at 4 P. M., and arrive at Albany at 12 at night; and, leaving Albany at 10 A. M., can arrive in New York at 9 P. M.

INSTALLING AN ARCHBISHOP.—The installation of Bishop Blanc as Archbishop of New Orleans, took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in that city, on the 16th Feb. About 4,000 persons attended. The New Orleans Crescent says:—"Bishop Chauce of Natchez, Bishop Portier of Mobile, Bishop Odin of Galveston, Father Mathew, Father Mullen, and forty priests, were present. After the celebration of High Mass, Bishop Portier, who officiated in full pontificals, invested Bishop Blanc with the "Pallium." Bishop Chauce then delivered a highly interesting discourse, in which he gave a history of the "Pallium." He stated that it was a sign of communion between the Archbishop and the Holy See of Rome. He then briefly reviewed the state of the Catholic religion throughout the world, and stated that in all countries it was in a flourishing condition. In France, the Catholics enjoy more liberty than under the monarch, being allowed every privilege in regard to schools, &c. In Spain, the difficulties which existed some time since, had all been amicably adjusted. In England, the very throne of Protestantism, there was not a village in which a spire bearing the emblem of Catholicism could not be seen; and in the United States, where twenty-five years ago there were only two bishops, there were now nearly thirty."

REVIVALS IN NEW JERSEY.—A correspondent of the Independent furnishes the following welcome and gratifying intelligence:—"The Lord is graciously reviving his work in some parts of New Jersey, particularly the eastern and southern. I communicate a few instances among the churches of that branch of Zion to which I belong (Baptist.) At Mount Bethel, Somerset county, early in the winter, the evidences of God's special presence began to be manifested. Evening meetings were largely attended, and soon the sighs of the troubled sinner, and the songs of the newly ransomed, were heard on every hand: The work extended among those of all ages and conditions. More than a hundred have been baptized, and still the interest seems scarcely abated. The church at Middlestown, Monmouth county, has not less signally been blessed with the Divine presence. The power of the Spirit has been such as to sweep all before it; and in a village near the sanctuary, I am told that there is but one solitary person left without hope. One hundred and thirty-five have been baptized, and the number of inquirers is not less. It is believed that over two hundred have been converted since the commencement of the revival. At Freshold, seventeen have just been received by baptism, and at Middletown Point, twenty during the winter. In both churches at Trenton considerable excitement prevails, as also at Salem and Keypport, and many other places in the lower counties. Of late the importance of increased activity among Christians appears to be increasingly realized in all the region round about; and it is earnestly hoped that a general refreshing among the people of God, of every name, is about to be enjoyed in our little, but important State."

KIDNAPPING AND FUGITIVE SLAVE CATCHING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an attempt has been made to repeal certain parts of the anti-kidnapping law of 1847, and a bill for that purpose passed through the Senate in Committee. Meanwhile, the people are speaking out in a different language, and in favor of protecting the fugitive. The citizens of Indiana Co. held a meeting in Greene township lately, Daniel Williams in the chair, and resolved not to obey the Fugitive Slave Law, but rather to suffer its penalties than to assist in delivering up fugitives; also, that the law is unconstitutional and tramples upon human rights; that no man should be supported for Congress who would not pledge himself to go for its repeal; that it is our duty to peril life, liberty, and property in behalf of the fugitive slave to as great an extent as we would peril them in behalf of ourselves; that no slave can possibly be indebted to any human being for anything unless he first receive an equivalent; that every enactment made by the General Government respecting property in man should be repealed; that the American Colonization Society was designed and has been used to promote the interests of slavery; and that the efforts made in Congress to construct a line of steamers to carry out the Colonization scheme are wicked and deceptive.

THE SHIP HOQUA is advertised to sail for Shanghai direct in the course of a couple of weeks—a favorable opportunity to send letters and parcels.

THE CLAIRVOYANTS AND THE ATLANTIC.

The paragraph we copied last week from the paper did not give the only account which clairvoyance has furnished of the wreck of the Atlantic. The following, which we copy from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was furnished by a clairvoyant, and may be interesting to those who had friends on board.

Four days out from Liverpool the Atlantic encountered a storm which drove her away to the north; on the fifth day she lost her foremast, the gale at the same time shivering all her upper rigging, causing great consternation and confusion on board; on the night of the fifth day she struck upon rocks, and sprang a leak; the hands were soon employed in stuffing the holes with tarred rope and making other repairs. She lay upon the rocks 12 hours, surrounded by ice. By this time many on board had perished with cold and fatigue, and some were carried overboard by the sea. The land was faintly visible from the ship by the aid of the telescope. In the mean time an effort was made to launch two of the small boats, both of which immediately swamped and were lost. Finally, on the 12th, finding the boat about to break and go down, a last effort was made to launch two more small boats, which was successful, and all who remained alive got into them; the mate and eight other persons in the first, and the captain and eleven persons in the last, the captain being the last one to leave the vessel. Shortly after this she broke and went down, all but her bow, which is still visible. The captain and all in the boat containing the 12 persons perished, their limbs freezing fast in the ice—water having got into the boat. All in the other boat perished but two, the mate and one other man. They reached the land safe, except one being badly frozen. The mate escaped tolerably safe, but the other is not likely to survive. There are a few small huts near where they landed. They are inhabited by Spaniards, and there is a small Spanish town a few miles distant, which has a few small sailing craft in its harbor."

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE CASE.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Boston, Feb. 27, says that on the previous day Geo. Lunt, U. S. District Attorney, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Coburn, upon a writ brought by Alex. P. Burton, of Salem, the colored man arrested in that city a few days since and brought to Boston upon the charge of being an aider and abettor in the rescue of Shadrach, charging that Lunt maliciously, and without any just and probable cause, under oath, made a complaint in writing before Benj. F. Hallett, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, against the said plaintiff. Damages are set at \$10,000, and Mr. Lunt was required to give bail in that sum, which he did. The case will come before the Court Common Pleas in Salem on the third Monday of March inst. A writ of attachment has also been served by Deputy Sheriff Coburn upon the goods and estate of Geo. F. Curtiss, U. S. Commissioner, and Patrick Riley, Deputy U. S. Marshal, for \$10,000 damage. This suit was brought on behalf of Shadrach, the alleged fugitive, alias Frederick Minkins, laborer. The writ charges that defendants did arrest and cause to be arrested, and did then beat and ill treat the said plaintiff. The defendants are held for trial in \$10,000 each, to appear at the April term of the Court of Common Pleas. Several other Government and State officers will be arrested shortly. The grounds upon which these suits are brought are, that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and that the officer prosecuted acted without authority.

A writ was issued for the arrest of Capehart, Attorney of Debre, the alleged owner of Shadrach, but he has thus far escaped the officers. Men are employed to find him, and are to be rewarded if they succeed.

AN AGED COUPLE.—Mrs. Nancy Gordon died at Rockaway, N. J., on the 19th of February, aged 90. Had she lived till March 17, she would have seen the seventy-first anniversary of her marriage. During the whole time she and her husband, who still survives her at the age of 92, have lived within eight of Rockaway Church. This aged pair have had nine children, of whom five survive; forty-nine grand children, of whom thirty-three survive; one hundred and three great-grand-children, of whom seventy-four survive; and two great-great-grand-children, both still living, making in number their descendants, living and dead, one hundred and sixty three, of whom one hundred and fourteen still survive.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is a very good number of that always readable and instructive monthly, as will be seen from the following

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General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress Last Week.

SECOND DAY, Feb. 24.

In the SENATE, a large number of petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law were presented. A bill was reported allowing a change in the value of the silver dollar and its fractional coins. The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed. The Cheap Postage Bill was taken up, and Mr. Rusk's amendment was adopted in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed. The most material differences between Rusk's Bill and the House Bill are: Rusk's Bill provides three cents when pre-paid, five cents when not pre-paid, on letters less than half an ounce; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double these rates. Instead of a uniform rate of one cent on newspapers, it provides a tariff postage from five cents to twenty-five cents per quarter for weekly papers, according to distances; semi-weeklies to pay double, tri-weeklies triple, and dailies five times these rates. The remainder of the day was spent in talking about the President's Fugitive Slave Message.

The House spent the whole day on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, about two thirds of which was disposed of. When the clause making appropriations for the Philadelphia Mint came up, an amendment was proposed, but pronounced out of order, that if the Corporation of New York shall, on or before the 1st of June, '52, provide buildings suitable for a Mint, and give the same to the United States free of charge, so long as it shall be used for a Mint, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, to cause to be removed to said building the office and machinery, and other appurtenances of the Mint at Philadelphia, and all laws for the Government of the Mint at Philadelphia shall be applicable to the Mint at New York.

THIRD DAY, Feb. 25.

The SENATE, after the reading of petitions, passed four private bills. The Bill to found a Military Asylum for the wounded and disabled soldiers of the United States, was taken up, and after being read and slightly amended, was ordered to be engrossed. The House River and Harbor Bill was reported without amendment. The California Duties Bill was passed, giving the new State \$200,000 out of the duties collected while she was a Territory.

In the HOUSE, there was a long talk about Dry Docks, ending in nothing. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and several attempts at tariff amendment made and defeated as out of order. A good deal of unnecessary and personal talk was expended on the bill appropriating three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the payment of the last installment to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

FOURTH DAY, Feb. 26.

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward presented petitions from citizens of New York, who, considering the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, ask its repeal, or that they be relieved from all obligation to comply with its provisions; tabled. The House Joint Resolution extending pensions to all widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, whether widows at the time the pension laws were passed or not, was debated and passed. The Cheap Postage bill, as amended, passed by a vote of 39 to 15. The bill to found a Military Asylum for disabled soldiers, was passed. That granting the right of way for a telegraph to the Pacific was engrossed. The bill limiting the liabilities of ship owners was passed, as was the Joint Resolution to send a national vessel to bring Kossuth to this country.

In the HOUSE, a debate took place between Messrs. Allen and Ashmun, the former repeating his assertion, that the present Secretary of State, before taking office, asked and received a donation of fifty thousand dollars from certain bankers and commercial gentlemen in New York and Boston. To this Mr. Ashmun opposed a sharp and positive rejoinder, denying and denouncing the charge as shameful, and Mr. Allen as utterly outrageous and inconsistent in bringing it forward. Mr. Allen, however, persisted in the accusation. After this was over, the Mexican Indemnity Bill was passed, and the Army Appropriation bill taken up, but no vote was had on the bill.

FIFTH DAY, Feb. 27.

In the SENATE, the bill making Bounty Land Warrants assignable, was ordered to be engrossed. Then the bill cutting off Constructive Mileage was refused a hearing. After this the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was discussed, but no vote taken.

The HOUSE, after three hours discussion, passed the bill for the relief of Thomas Ritchie, who claims to have lost money by printing for Congress. The Senate bill appropriating ten millions of acres of public lands for the relief and support of the Indigent Insane, was discussed a couple of hours, but no vote taken. The Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up, but the House adjourned after a few remarks by Messrs. Meade and Stanton in favor of increasing the mail steamers.

SIXTH DAY, Feb. 28.

In the SENATE, several petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, were presented and laid on the table. The bill for the protection of patentees against importations from Canada was ordered to be engrossed. The Naval Pension Bill, with amendments, and the bill limiting the liabilities of ship owners, were passed. A joint resolution from the Committee on Military Affairs, directing a sword to be presented to the nearest male relative of Maj. Ringgold, was ordered to be engrossed. The Post Route Bill and the Bill on the Mexican Indemnity, from the House, were referred. The bill for the aid of Louisiana in reclaiming her overflowed lands, gave rise to a debate on the Public Lands, in which Mr. Seward defended the principle of Land Limitation, and that every man who had no land should receive it from the Government. A long discussion ensued on the bill for making grants of Public Lands in California to actual settlers.

In the HOUSE, the Army Appropriation Bill was discussed at length in the morning of the 24th. A motion was made to amend the rules in order to introduce a bill in the Senate in respect to a vessel for Kossuth, which was not taken up.

In the SENATE, a motion was made to amend the rules in order to introduce a bill in the House in respect to a vessel for Kossuth, which was not taken up. The bill, extending the existing laws regulating the compensation of Congress, by declaring that hereafter a Senator shall receive what is called constructive mileage, was passed. The remainder of the day, and till 10 minutes past 12 o'clock of the night, was spent in talking about the Army Bill, the assignment of Land Warrants, and the River and Harbor Bill. Several amendments to the latter bill were agreed to, but no vote taken on the main question.

In the HOUSE, the Patent Office Report was received, and ordered printed. The Navy Bill was passed after considerable amendments. The numerous steamship projects were killed, except the one for a semi-monthly mail, instead of a monthly, between Panama and San Francisco. The Postage Bill was received from the Senate, with amendments. The Committee on Post Offices proposed modifications to them not affecting the rates, making some additions to the printed matter clause, and providing for the coinage of three cent pieces. The amendments were concurred in. The House adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock A.M., Sunday.

European News.

One week later news from Europe has been received by the steamship Europa.

The attention of the English public is chiefly occupied in the exciting debate going on in Parliament relative to the Papal aggression question. Four nights continuous debate resulted in gaining for Lord John Russell permission to introduce his bill of pains and penalties, by a majority of 332.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to deliver his budget on the 17th. The trade and revenue, it is said, are even more satisfactory than heretofore reported, and it is expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed.

Attention is being daily more and more attracted to the Western Coast of Ireland as a place for a trans-atlantic packet station. The Government are strongly solicited upon the point. Other Irish news is not worth reporting.

A maniac, named Gaul, was brought up at the London Police Office on Friday, charged with threatening to assassinate Lord John Russell.

It is confidently stated, that the Dutchess of Kent, the Queen mother, and the Dutchess of Sutherland, the Queen's lady in waiting, the richest heiress in England, are on the eve of becoming members of the Catholic Church.

The dotation has been lost in the French Assembly by a majority of 102. The breach between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly appears to be every day becoming wider. It is now proposed to organize a national subscription to relieve the President from his embarrassments.

Distressing Accident and Exposure.

From the Miner's (Dubaque) Express.

On Thursday, December 17, 1850, Samuel Brown, a young man, aged 22, left the village of Quasqueton, Buchanan County, Iowa, on horseback, to transact some business at a grove some twelve miles distant—between the Wapsipicon and Cedar rivers. On his return, when about four miles from Quasqueton, while riding over a strip of ice, the horse fell, precipitating Brown on his right side, his foot remaining tight in the stirrup, which was a small one. The horse regained his feet before Mr. Brown recovered himself, and ran off at full speed. To preserve his head from injury, he clasped both his hands about his right thigh, thus part sustaining his body, whilst his left leg swung immediately behind the horse's heels. Incredible as it may seem, in this horrible position he was dragged three miles. The horse, in the mean time, by repeated kicks, had fractured both bones of his leg, about four inches above the ankle, and bruised the leg, from the knee down, into a perfect jelly. At the end of three miles, the horse becoming fatigued, abated his speed, and by severe efforts, the young man succeeded in extricating his foot from the boot, the latter remaining in the stirrup. He was dropped upon the open prairie, three miles from any house, and a mile and a half from a road, and in such a fractured, bruised and sprained state, that he was entirely unable either to walk or crawl.

In this situation, lying flat upon his back, he remained from Tuesday afternoon, December 17, till Saturday afternoon, December 21, the ground being hard and frozen, and the weather the coldest we have had this Winter, with snow upon the ground, which was increased to five or six inches in depth by the storm on Wednesday, December 18. He took off his overcoat and wrapped it round his broken leg to prevent its freezing, but without success, his left leg being frozen above the knee when he was found, as also his right foot, hands and ears. During the four days and nights, he neither ate nor drank anything except snow, nor closed his eyes in sleep. The small prairie wolves hovered around him at night, but without molesting him, though they approached within a few yards. During the day, he could see teams and men passing on the public road, a mile and a half distant. He exerted himself to the utmost of his strength, to make himself heard by these teamsters, but without bringing any of them to his assistance. It was in this way he was heard on Saturday, by those who were hunting for him, at the distance of two miles, and by this means he was found. His efforts at hallooing had set his lungs to bleeding, and when found he had crimsoned the snow for several feet around him, with blood. He was brought back to Quasqueton, and two weeks after the accident, (but not until mortification had taken place), his friends succeeded, after unsuccessful efforts, in getting a surgeon to amputate the limb. He was still living, at last accounts, but with little hope of recovery.

relation to the low fares which have been adopted by the Railroads between Albany and Buffalo, the Albany Argus says:— "We are credibly informed that the directors do not intend to stop here, but if it is found that under the present rates there would be a sufficient increase of travel to warrant it, a still farther reduction will be made."

At St. Paul, Minnesota, but a few days since, a man named John Smith, was seen during the coming season a large hotel, in the style of the best eastern hotels—120 feet by 90, and four stories high; a Catholic Cathedral, and an Episcopal Seminary building; and a large brick storehouse by Mr. Fuller, near the upper landing; a Court House, and numerous private dwellings and business houses.

The Albany and Northern Railroad Company has been organized. The object of the corporation is to construct a railroad from Albany through West Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Schaghticoke, to Eagle Bridge in Washington County, there to connect with the Washington and Rutland Railroad, thus forming a continuous line of railway from Albany to Montreal and Ogdensburg.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has presented Father Mathew with \$500, accompanied by an eloquent letter, in which the services of the worthy Apostle of Temperance are warmly appreciated. This generous gift will relieve Father Mathew from the immediate pressure of embarrassing circumstances. Both the donor and Father Mathew are now at New Orleans.

On Sunday, Feb. 23d, a ferry-boat, at St. Louis, burst her larboard boiler, wrecking the fore part of her cabin. Mangled bodies and dead horses were strewn around. Fifteen persons were killed, and as many have been severely scalded or are missing.

"The Paine Farm," formerly given by the State of New York to Thomas Paine, for his services in the Revolution, has been purchased by an incorporated Company, to be used for various benevolent, patriotic, and social purposes, among others, for an Industrial School and Orphan Asylum.

The following advertisement lately appeared in a Montreal paper: The person who, by a pardonable absence of mind, took a new light-colored silk velvet trimmed Macintosh from the second flat of the Ottawa Hotel, is informed that by calling at the same place he can have a very good cape, which belongs to the coat, and is now of no use to the owner.

Five banks were incorporated in Rhode Island at the late session of the Legislature—the Bank of South County, capital, \$100,000; Bank of Commerce in Providence, \$200,000; Bank of America, \$100,000; Railroad Bank, \$50,000, and Citizen's Bank of Woonsocket, \$100,000.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the lioness of Raymond & Co.'s menagerie on the 16th of January gave birth to three whelps. This royal progeny has been taken from her majesty and given in charge to a bull dog slut, who acts as wet nurse, and is to have charge of their education.

A boy three years of age, a son of Mr. Inman, of Uxbridge, Mass., shot himself recently with a pistol. His mother let him have it to play with, and raised the hammer for him, when he pulled the trigger, the charge entering his stomach, causing almost instant death while in his mother's lap. She did not know it was loaded.

We learn from the Coudersport (Potter Co., Pa.) Union, that John Jordan, Esq., "one of the first settlers on the far-famed Sinnemahong," killed an elk a week or two ago, weighing some six hundred pounds, and about seven years old; his horns were four feet two inches long, and five prongs on each horn.

Mr. S. A. Clemens, the inventor of the new cotton-press which received the award of the gold medal, at the late Mechanic's Fair, in Boston, has invented a machine for dressing flax, which will dress, from the rude material, one ton of flax per day, leaving it clean and ready for market.

The Postmaster General has addressed a letter to the British Government, expressing appreciation for their liberality in sending over the Atlantic the mails. He politely adds, that in the event of a similar accident happening to an English ship he should deem it a duty to pursue a like liberal course.

A pork packing firm in St. Louis are filling up an order for a New Orleans house, of 12,000 lbs. of lard, to be shipped to Calcutta, in tin cans of 25 lbs. each. They are to be delivered packed at 8 cents per pound.

The Steuben Advocate of the 19th ult. states, that ground on the Buffalo and Conhocton Valley Railroad, was broke on that day at Bath, and that in a few days operations on the whole line from Bath to Painted Post will be commenced.

Information from Council Grove states that the Pawnees had attacked the Government station and killed several persons. A company of dragoons have been dispatched from Fort Leavenworth to assist in repelling them.

Senator Berrien, in presenting a memorial to Congress, stated that no autumn nor yellow fever had occurred in Savannah for the last twenty years, owing to the system of dry-culture and draining which had come into general use.

Galigiani, of Feb. 4th, announces the death at Paris, after a long illness, of Rev. John Ogilby, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in this country.

A society has been established in Ohio, called the "American Wine Growers' Association of Cincinnati," to promote the cultivation of the grape.

James R. Graham was recently arrested at Baton, Ohio, on a charge of murdering Wm. A. Low, eleven years ago, in the town of Lexington, Ill.

The Galena Advertiser says that Edward Brath, formerly a partner in that concern, is now printing a paper in Persia!

Among the persons arrested and held to bail in Boston, on the charge of aiding in the fugitive slave rescue, is a colored man named Lewis Hayden, who escaped from Kentucky by the aid of Fairbank and Delta Webster. His friends afterward raised \$700, the price asked for him, and he is now free. He presided at one of the first colored meetings after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law.

It is said that he is the colored man who tapped Shadrach on the shoulder in the court room, and said, "We will stand by you to the death." Also, that he harbored him in his house, and procured the cab in which he was finally driven away.

During the last week, three vessels arrived at New York from China, making remarkably short passages. The Natchez, Capt. Durrye, from Hong-Kong, in 102 days; the Zone, Capt. Baxter, from Shanghai, in 105 days; and the Nestorian, Capt. Bliss, from Shanghai, in 104 days. The latter vessel brought 1,400 tons of teas, besides other valuables. She made the run from the line inside of eighteen days. The average length of a voyage from China but a few years since, was from five to six months.

A letter from the Chief of Police at Bahia, Brazil, to the U. S. Consul at that place, says that "all commanders, masters, and mates, who may bring to this port liberated slaves, not Brazilian born, subject themselves to a penalty of 100 milrees for every person so brought, and also to the expenses of their reexportation, as directed by the 8th article of said law, and which I intend for the future to have rigorously enforced."

The Utica Daily Gazette says: The tools by which the Onsego County Bank was entered have been found about two miles from Cooperstown, on the turnpike. They were thrown into the lots on both sides of the road. They consisted of three jimmies, a set of bits varying from three inches down, pick-lock, a claw crowbar, a powder flask, with powder, and a dark lantern.

Jacob Slingerland, of Royalton, Vt., has been held to bail at Montpelier in \$3,000, for procuring pensions by false and forged certificates. It has been ascertained that he has procured more than \$30,000 from the department at Washington by fraud. He is an old attorney, who had been in the pension business in New York before removing to Vermont.

John T. Dodge, of Wenhams, Mass., who accompanied his father to Bunker Hill, and was within the American lines during the battle, died Feb. 25, at the age of eighty-seven years. Throughout the Revolution he was an attendant upon his father, Richard Dodge, who was an officer in the American army.

The Treasury statement, as published at Washington last Sabbath morning, shows a net amount of public moneys in the Treasury subject to a draft to be \$14,222,261 25, of which \$2,615,000 is in the Sub-Treasury, New York, and \$6,700,000 in the Mint at Philadelphia.

The steamer C. Vanderbilt, Capt. Stone, has resumed her place on the Stonington line. During the time she has been withdrawn, she has been thoroughly repaired, and is, in all respects, in the best order for the summer travel.

Mr. Hildreth, one of the conductors of the Boston Commonwealth, has commenced an action against the Courier, claiming \$5,000 damages for injury done his professional character in the report of Eliza Wright's examination before the United States Commissioner.

A dispatch dated Boston, Saturday, March 1, says Robt. Morris, Jr., a colored lawyer, and J. H. Coburn, clothes dealer, were arrested this morning on a charge of aiding in the late rescue, and were held for examination. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., became bail for Mr. Morris.

The Mechanics' Institute in New York has appointed Hon. Zadock Pratt, John H. Bowne, and Horace Greeley, delegates from the Institute to the Great Exhibition, to be held in London.

The telegraph announces the election of Gen. Charles James, of Providence, R. I., to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years.

A dividend of 15 per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Canal Bank of Albany on the 10th of March.

Major M. M. Noah, it is said, has been suffering for the week past, from a stroke of paralysis.

New York Markets—March 8, 1851.

Asker—Pots \$5 50 a 5 55; Pearls 5 62. Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 50 a 4 62 for common State, 4 68 a 4 94 for Michigan and Indiana, 5 00 for Genesee. Rye Flour 3 87. Corn Meal 3 00 a 3 04 for Ohio, 1 14 for Genesee. Rye 76c. Barley is scarce and wanted at 1 15 a 1 25. Oats 47c a 49c for Jersey, 50 a 53c for Northern. Oorn, 64 a 65c for Jersey white and yellow.

Provisions—Pork, prime 9 50 a 11 00, m's 13 00. Beef 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 8 75 a 10 75 for mess; Lard 5c. Butter, 10 a 11c for Ohio, 12 a 16c for State; 18 a 21c for choice dairies. Cheese 6 a 7c.

Seeds—Clover 8 a 9c. Timothy 17 50 a 19 50 per tierce. Flaxseed 1 70 a 1 75. Extra country Pulled 45c. Wool—Fleeces 41 a 51c. Extra country Pulled 45c.

LETTERS.

H. W. Stillman, Geo. Maxson, N. V. Hall, H. D. O. Green, H. P. Burdick, H. Lauphar, D. Maxson, J. W. Langworthy, E. D. Spicer, J. Bright, D. F. Bandolph, W. B. Maxson, Joshua Maxson, Wm. Stillman.

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— \$430 to Vol. 7 No. 52. H. J. Williams, New London, 4 50 " 7 " 52. D. V. Vincent, Almond, 4 50 " 7 " 52. E. S. Weaver, Unadilla Forks, 4 00 " 7 " 52. Paul Clarke, Scott, 2 00 " 7 " 52. Betsey Coon, Petersburg, 1 50 " 7 " 52. Elias Sammers, Westbury, R. I. 1 00 " 7 " 52. John Randall, 1 00 " 7 " 47. G. R. Lauphar, Brand Iron Works, 2 00 " 8 " 38. Elias T. Burdick, 5 00 " 8 " 38. G. W. Marvatt, Ceres, Pa. 2 00 " 5 " 52.

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Sabbath-School Visitor:— \$5 00. D. F. Randolph, Scott, 5 00. James Sumnerbell, Petersburg, 2 50. Joshua Maxson, West Edmeston, 1 00. BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Agents Wanted.

FOR THE "BEST JUVENILE MAGAZINE IN AMERICA." WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET, elegantly illustrated, and filled with the choicest gems for the young, has recently entered upon a new volume. It is more attractive and popular than any other little world within itself, to use the language of a metropolitan newspaper; and the price is only \$1 a year.

Now is the time for Agents. The publisher wishes to employ fifty or more gentlemen, in different parts of the Union—North, South, East, and West—to act as Agents for the work. Their business will be to travel and to obtain subscribers. There is no periodical of whatever character, which commands so ready and so general a favor as Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet. It is a universal favorite. Those who devote their time wholly or mainly to the interests of this publication, will receive a compensation which cannot fail to be satisfactory. Persons desiring an agency will please address the publisher (post-paid) with responsible testimonials as to character and ability. No time should be lost, as now is the best time to subscribe. Every particular respecting the agency will be immediately forwarded on application. Specimens of the work sent gratis. D. A. WOODWORTH, 118 Nassau-st., N. Y.

In Preparation—Valuable New Works.

NATIONAL SERIES OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL ARTS.—GOULD & LINCOLN have in course of preparation a series of Historical Art, the most interesting and important events which have occurred in the United States since the first settlement of the country. They will embrace the trials and adventures of the early colonists, both of the North and the South, their conflicts with the natives, the gradual development of their institutions, sketches of their prominent men in both the Church and the State, incidents in the Revolution, with various other subjects of interest of more recent date. It is intended to be a NATIONAL SERIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY, adapted to the popular mind, and especially to the young, and containing the larger portion of the best Autographs of our country, to be complete in itself, yet when all are published, to form a regular consecutive series, consisting of twelve or more volumes, 12mo., of about 300 pages each.

Cyclopedia of Anecdotes of Literature and the Fine Arts. ALSO, CYCLOPEDIA OF SCIENTIFIC ANECDOTES. The First, containing a copious and well selected collection of Anecdotes on the various forms of Literature, in the Art of Architecture, Engravings, Music, Poetry, Painting, and Sculpture, and of the most celebrated Literary Characters and Artists of different countries and ages.

The Second, containing a similar selection respecting the various Sciences and Mechanical Arts, of their most distinguished varieties. The two together, forming the larger portion of the best Autographs in Ancient and Modern collections, as well as in various Histories, Biographies, and Files of Periodical Literature. The whole classified under appropriate subjects, alphabetically arranged, and each supplied with a very full and particular account of the names, names, by KAZIITT ARVINE, A. M., author of "Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes," the whole to be comprised in sixteen Numbers, at 25 cents per Number, making two large 8vo volumes of about 700 pages each, illustrated with numerous engravings. The first number will be issued about the first of April, to be continued semi-monthly until completed.

Daguerrean Gallery.

GURNEY'S Daguerrean Gallery, No. 189 Broadway, has been known for years as one of the first establishments of the kind in the United States, and the oldest in the city of New York. He has recently greatly enlarged his Gallery by the addition of more than one hundred and fifty Daguerrean photographs, rendering it one of the most extensive establishments in this country. Mr. G. attends personally to his sitters, and from his great experience in the art he is enabled, at all times, to give perfect satisfaction. The large-sized pictures recently taken by his new process are universally acknowledged superior to any heretofore taken in this country. A large collection can be seen at all hours of the day. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine them.

New York and Boston Steamboats.

REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage! The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE BENTLEY, Capt. J. W. B. Bowne, will leave New York for Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted), from pier 2 North River, first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. The C. Vanderbilt will leave New York on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Commodore will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition.

In compliance with requests from various quarters, the publisher of the New Hymn Book—Christian Psalmody—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper and with smaller margins, by which the bulk and weight of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering them much more convenient for carrying than the former edition. The price is also reduced 12 cents per copy. Those wishing books, of either edition, can now be supplied. Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1.00, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 62 cents to \$1.00. The books are already addressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Methodist Quarterly Review.

THE Review contains 160 pages Octavo, printed on a fine paper. At the subscription price of two dollars a year, in advance, it is the cheapest Quarterly Journal now issued. The publishers seek it at the low price, in expectation of greatly enlarging its list of subscribers, which, though by no means what it ought to be, is yet, as it is believed, twice as large as that of any similar Journal. While the theology of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the subject of the Review, its tone is large and liberal, and its range of topics, not only in Biblical, but in General Literature, is extensive, as its Table of Contents will show. Its contributors are among the ablest writers in this country, of various religious denominations. From its wide circulation, it is considered one of the most desirable of literary advertisements. All investments, and books for notice, should be sent to the Editor, Rev. J. M. Olinick, D. D., 200 Malberry-st., New York.

Miscellaneous.

Affecting Story of a Shipwreck.

Early on Saturday morning, Jan. 11, the brig New Commercial, of Whitby, 250 tons burden, Sanderson, master, bound from Liverpool to the Spanish main, in a thick fog and strong gale from SSW, struck upon a ledge of rocks between the Great and Little Brisson—two high rocks rising between sixty and seventy feet above high water mark, about one mile off the bluff headland of Cape Cornwall, and four miles northwards from the Land's End. The sea running very high, the vessel immediately went to pieces, and the crew, nine men, with one woman, the wife of the master, got on the ledge. They were discovered from the shore as soon as day broke, but no assistance could then be possibly rendered them.

In this perilous condition the poor creatures remained until about 9 o'clock, when they were all washed off together by one tremendous wave, and hurled into the boiling deep. Seven out of the ten sank at once into a watery grave.

Of the remaining three—one, a mulatto, contrived to get on a portion of the floating wreck, and after having been beaten about for some hours in imminent peril of being every instant swallowed up by the breakers, managed, with remarkable coolness, and presence of mind, by means of a plank which he used as a paddle, and a piece of canvas which served him for a sail, with the assistance of the strong tides, to keep clear of the broken waters.

While this poor fellow was thus struggling for life, amid the anxious expectations of the people who witnessed his attempt from the shore, whose lofty cliffs were now crowded by 2,000 spectators, five fishermen, belonging to Sennen, a small fishing cove close to the Land's End, determined, with that bold and resolute spirit for which these men are distinguished, to launch their boat through the breakers, in which they happily succeeded, and eventually, after encountering great risk, they rescued the poor mulatto from his perilous situation.

The other two, the master and his wife, when they were carried off the ledge, were washed upon the Little Brisson Rock, which rises in a peaked head, and is the resort of numerous sea-fowl. The master first gained a footing upon the rock, and upon looking around him, saw his wife struggling in the waves, but sufficiently near to enable him to stretch out his hand and pull her in. While the Sennen fishermen were occupied in rescuing the mulatto, Her Majesty's revenue cutter Sylvia, commanded by Mr. Forward, was seen gallantly working round the Land's End, having been ordered to the spot by Captain Davies, R. N., the late, and still acting inspecting commander of the coast guard of this district. Capt. Davies himself, and several of the officers, took up their stations upon the lofty promontory of Cape Cornwall, overlooking the Brissons. On reaching the point, Mr. Forward launched his boat, and attempted, with a crew of four men, to get near the rock, but the attempt was fruitless, and it was only with great difficulty that he regained the cutter, to the great relief of Capt. Davies, and the numerous spectators on the cliffs, who rejoiced to perceive that, though success did not attend his daring exploit, still he himself and his gallant crew, at least, were safe. It was now growing late, and nothing more could be attempted in the way of rescue for the day, so Mr. Forward hoisted his colors and gave up the search, to encourage the poor sufferers, who were now to be left to spend the wretched night without food or shelter, exposed to the wind and rain, upon this desolate rock, amid the wide waste of waters, and to assure them that they had still a friend who would stand by and not forsake them.

On Sunday morning the wind happily drove a little to the south-east, which caused the sea to abate; all hands were immediately on the alert. At 1 o'clock four boats were seen approaching from the Sennen Cove—three manned by fishermen, and one by the coast guard; at the same time Capt. Davies arrived, having embarked in a preventive boat at a small cove named Pendeon, about three miles north-east of the spot, with four preventive men and one miner, taking rockets with him. The cutter's boat also was manned by Mr. Forward—so that six boats were quickly on the spot. By this time the scene had become one of the most exciting description, and the crowds of people on the cliffs could not have numbered less than 5,000 or 6,000; and as each boat arrived at the spot, the cheers of this vast multitude, awakening all the echoes of this cavernous coast, added not a little to the excitement.

The sea ran so high that no boat could venture within 100 yards of the rock. The rockets which Captain Davies had taken with him in the preventive boat had never been tried here before, even from the shore, and we believe never elsewhere from a boat. After making his arrangements, he with his own hand discharged the rocket. He was enveloped for an instant in a sheet of flame, from the back fire. Happily, however, he sustained no injury, but unfortunately the line which reached the rock fell upon a sharp ledge, which cut the rope so that the end of it slipped off into the sea.

It is impossible to describe the disappointment experienced by the people upon the cliffs and in the boats, at this unfavorable result of such a daring experiment. After a short delay, however, another rocket was prepared, which Captain Davies again himself discharged, and this time the cord fell on the rock close by the man, to the great joy and delight of the assembled multitude. At this critical moment the sun shone forth with unusual brilliancy. The man on the rock was seen to fasten the line round the waist of his wife, and to encourage her to take the fearful leap, while she lingered to jump into the foaming waters. After some little time, however, his persuasions prevailed. They took an affecting leave of each other, and amid the breathing expectation of all, she made the awful plunge for life or death, from a height of about twelve feet. At this moment three immense waves broke in rapid succession, periling the safety of all. For a time, indeed, the boats were entirely hidden from the view of the spectators, and the loud cry broke forth from thousands of voices, "They are gone!" But soon the boats were seen above the swelling waves, and the lofty cliffs once more rang with approving cheers. The cord was drawn

with great judgment, and after about three minutes the poor woman was taken into one of the boats; but the blows from the waves were more than her exhausted frame could bear. No attention that could be shown her was spared. The men took off their own clothes to cover her, and used every effort to restore her. She breathed, but by the time the boat reached the cove life had fled. After the master had persuaded his wife to leave him, he fastened the cord round his own waist, and was drawn, greatly exhausted, into one of the other boats. [European Times.]

Visit to Pitcairn's Island.

William B. Drew, of the ship Lebanon, writes from San Francisco to the Boston Journal as follows:—

On my passage from New-York to this place (Nov. 18, 1850) when two degrees west of the island of Massafuro, I was boarded by Captain Arthur, of ship Zenas Coffin, of Nantucket, whaler, who, a short time previous, had lauded and spent considerable time with the interesting people of Pitcairn's Island, and who said that he could scarcely find words to express to me the pleasure which he derived from his visit, the islanders were so entirely different from all others which he had visited in this ocean. They were fine looking, with Saxon features, well dressed, all spoke good English, were religious, orderly, virtuous, contented and happy, and kind and hospitable in the highest degree—furnishing him with water, sweet potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and every thing which the island afforded, putting them on board the ship themselves, and hardly permitting Capt. Arthur or his ship's company to do any thing; in short, showing him every attention which was possible, so eager were they to prolong his visit, and to make it pleasant and agreeable. The number of persons on the island was one hundred and sixty, a large proportion of children among them. They were gratified and delighted with his visit, and he left them with regret, and represents the island as almost a Paradise; he stated that vegetables and fruits of almost every description were abundant, but that live stock was scarce, and sheep calling there could not procure the latter.

When Capt. Beachy was there, in 1831, there were 65 persons on the island; the last account which I have seen from them gave the number 79; now it appears there are one hundred and sixty.

Capt. Arthur also stated that one of the principal men told him that for many years vermin of any description, as well weeds in the soil, were unknown, but that both had been introduced by ships calling at the island, the seeds of the latter probably being mixed with other seeds which have been given to them. Captain Arthur also states that the islanders had agreed to furnish an American ship which touched there with 1,000 bushels of sweet potatoes for California, in the Spring. So it appears that they must cultivate that article to a considerable extent.

A Genuine Bandit.

In a report lately prepared by the Chief of the Engineering Department in Corsica, some curious facts are detailed relative to the state of society in that part of the French Republic. About three leagues to the north-east of Calvi, and on the sea coast, is the fortified town called Ile-Rousse, with a population of about 1,000 inhabitants. The district for about 30 miles round is marshy, or covered in part with jungle, and difficult of access. For the last 18 months this district has been ruled despotically by a bandit, named Mazoni, and whose sway is submitted to by the natives. The vindictive character of the Corsicans, and their transmitting from father to son, for many generations, the memory of past wrongs and hatreds—the vendette—of families, are well known.

Driven to the career of an outlaw by some act of savage vengeance, Mazoni set up his flag in the center of the district; and even in the town of Ile-Rousse, no one dreams of disobeying or eluding his decrees. He is at the head of a band of 25 devoted followers, all outlaws like himself. He has organized a regular government, and levies a sort of black-mail on the surrounding districts, which no one refuses, and the regular payment of which enables him to live in much state, and gives him the means of protecting the lives and properties of his subjects from the encroachments of rival brigands. So actively has Mazoni exercised his authority that he is now in his 27th murder. None of the inhabitants will dare to accept employment from the Government agents without his written permission, and any one who does so is sure to suffer the penalty of his disobedience.

The last murder was committed with his own hand, though he was alone, and his victim was accompanied by five or six persons. In his communications with the agents of the Government, he affects a style of perfect equality; his dispatches are drawn up in due form, in regular diplomatic style, and he always signs, "Mazoni, Bandit." One of his latest communications to the principal engineer has been transmitted to the Government with his usual signature. This dispatch gives some information concerning a person in the employment of the engineers, who had entered on his engagement without his license. He informs the authorities that the person in question is a man of bad character, who had attempted to dishonor a family under his protection, and he advises his instant dismissal and removal from the district, "to spare him," he adds, "the inconvenience of punishing him with his own hand." As Mazoni appears to be extending the circuit of his domination, a detachment of troops has been ordered from the town to hunt him from his retreat, and so well are the measures taken to destroy the nuisance that we may, probably, soon hear of his capture. The details given in the dispatch just received by the Government, are very curious.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, nearly 2,000 pounds weight of castor oil, 200 gallons of spirits of wine at 17s. a gallon, 12 tons of linseed meal, 1,000 pounds weight of senna, and 27 cwt. of salts, are used every year. The grand total spent upon physic in a twelvemonth is £2,500. 5,000 yards of calico are wanted for rollers for bandaging; to say nothing of the stouter and stiffer fabric used for plasters. More than a hundred weight of safranilla is used every week. In a year 29,700 leeches were bought for the use of the establishment.

A Powerful Microscope.

B. Haert, Optical and Astronomical instrument maker in Cincinnati, (Ohio), has completed a compound microscope, which designs exhibiting, in person, at the World's Fair. The manufacturer claims that its magnifying power surpasses that of any instrument ever made in this or any other country; its highest capacity being to magnify any object to six thousand times, which makes a superficial surface of one six millionths. We examined some minute particles of dust, or secondary scales, from the wing of a butterfly. These have been seen with microscopes—the lines running parallel with the sides of the dust particles, both longitudinally, downwards, and transversely. This is all that has hitherto been observed. This microscope, however, shows that on these longitudinal lines of the dust of the butterfly, and between them, there are arranged a number of little scales, similar to the scales of a fish. Between each pair of lines are seen from five or six rows of these little scales. For instance, a dust particle from the back of the body of a sphinx, measuring the one fifth of an inch in length, and two hundredths in breadth, discovers one hundred and four longitudinal lines. The number of scales between each pair of lines in width, is six, making the number of scales six hundred and twenty-four over the whole width, and the number of scales longitudinally and downwards, twenty-two hundred; which makes the entire number of scales on the dust particle equal to fourteen thousand millions to one square inch.

Another very minute particle from the wing of a tenia, measuring only one five hundredths of an inch in length, and one thousandth of an inch in breadth, the number of scales is found to be eighty-four thousand, which will reach the number of forty-two thousand millions to the square inch.

A very interesting examination was also made of a minute particle of human blood, which exhibits the fact that the blood is composed of minute globules, which roll through the veins like shot or quicksilver. An examination of a drop of stagnant water disclosed numberless animalcules, which dart about with wonderful rapidity. An examination of the common flea shows a striking resemblance to the elephant in its conformation. Many other observations of an equally interesting character were made, which we have not the space to record. [Cincinnati Gazette.]

Driesbach and his Tiger on a Steamboat.

On Wednesday last, Herr Driesbach, the celebrated tamer of wild beasts, received at Zanesville a telegraphic dispatch to come to Cincinnati and bring with him his pet, the great Brazilian tiger, one of the most ferocious animals ever tamed. Herr accordingly took a double berth on the steamer "Julia Dean," putting down the names on the clerk's book, "Herr Driesbach" first berth, "Col. Alexander" (the name given the tiger) second berth. Herr remarked that the Colonel was a queer old fellow, accustomed to sleeping out, and had withal a peculiar fancy—he would sleep on nothing but straw. The chambermaid took away the bed, and replaced it with a full supply of that article. Business and preparation went on. Just before the last bell, Herr and the tiger made their appearance in the cabin opposite the state room door. The clerk, hearing an unusual stir in the cabin, spied the glaring eyes and savage body of his Royal Majesty. He recognized Herr Driesbach, but did not relish the appearance of Col. Alexander. Still, he did not feel like ordering the party ashore. He felt a repugnance to that undertaking, and concluded to allow things to take their wonted course. Herr unlocked his state-room door, and His Majesty, at a bound, was on his straw bed. After a little time spent in arranging the state-room, Herr satisfied the clerk and others that his pet was entirely under his command, and intimated to the bar keeper that a bottle of brandy would be relished by His Royal Highness, (or himself,) which was brought into the state-room by the trembling waiter, who had forgotten to bring with the liquor the requisite accompaniment—pure water. As a punishment, Herr told the tiger to take "the corner," which he did, and stepping quickly out, locked the astonished boatman in, while he went for the water. The man was so frightened that he spoke not, neither did he move, till Herr returned, and stated to him that he need have no fears, as the tiger would keep his place till he ordered him to rise. When night came, Driesbach locked his state-room, bid His Majesty good night, and went to bed in the upper berth, and the happy couple had a good and peaceful night's rest. On arriving at our wharf, Col. Alexander showed his approbation of the boat by giving two or three growls, interpreted as approbatory by Herr, and the party sought a hack, which, when found, happened to be driven by a son of the Emerald Isle.

At the first sight, the driver utterly refused to take the beast, but was perfectly willing that Driesbach should be accommodated. His fears were allayed, however, by the tiger jumping inside, and he drove to the Dennisson House; but Dennisson resolutely refused to allow His Royal Majesty to take rooms at his hotel, and Driesbach was obliged to take rooms for his friend at Wood's Museum, while he returned to Dennisson's, the nearest and best place he could find. We presume that such an instance of travel has never before been recorded. [Cin. Com.]

AN ALARM AT SEA.—The captain of one of our day-beast schooners found himself one day down-east in a fog off Isle of Shoals, near Portsmouth, N. H. The vessel lay with a slight motion, when the captain, with a quick ear, discovered by the cracking sound of cordage, that there was another vessel near him, which would probably get aground in short order. He had neither gun or trumpet, to give his neighbors warning of their close approach; the best thing he could think of was to set his men drumming on some empty casks; and it was to no purpose, as the sound increased, and the vessel was nearing him. As a last effort of ingenuity, he seized a handspike, and applying it to the ear of an old grunter that happened to be on board, gave it several turns, none of the easiest, which called forth a squeal almost as loud as the pig which our locomotive engine. This signal was effectual, and just before coming in sight of his neighbor craft bow on, he heard his neighbor exclaim to the man at the helm, "Starboard your helm, you are close upon a hog yard!"

COMPLAINT UNDER THE ANTI-FLOGGING ACT.—The Boston Traveller contains an account of the examination of Charles Lincoln, master of brig Nautilus, on charge of flogging John Ternan, one of the crew, on the passage from Palermo to Boston. This is the first case that has arisen under the act of Sept. 23, 1850, abolishing flogging in vessels of commerce. The charge against the captain was, that he administered, by the mate, twelve lashes to the complainant, and kept him five days in irons, because he refused to obey an order to go aloft. It was contended that this punishment was excessive and unjustifiable, and came within the statute. For defense, it was argued that the punishment was of the usual kind and not excessive, and further that the captain was ignorant at the time of the passage of the law forbidding flogging. It appeared that the plea of ignorance could not avail the captain, as he sailed from this country in November, two months after the law was passed. The commissioner held that the flogging was clearly illegal, and he must send the case up for trial. Captain Lincoln gave bail in \$50 to appear. For the keeping of the man in irons for five days, the Commissioner said the Captain, under the circumstances, was not amenable to the law.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.—In Oct. 1849, Lord B., belonging to one of the richest families of England, took a hackney coach at London for a place three miles distant on the Thames, which serves as a steamboat landing. Arrived there, he got out, telling the coachman to wait, and went on board a steamer for Cowes to see if his baggage had been brought on board according to orders. By accident he had mistaken the hour, and was no sooner on board than the boat put off, before he could return to pay the coachman. The latter, knowing his customer, determined to wait, hired the place where he had been left, put up a shelter for his horses and himself, and staid there several months. Lord B. came back last October, having forgotten the whole affair, but has just had to pay £700, at the end of a lawsuit, for the services of the coachman during the period.

MADAGASCAR BIRDS' EGGS.—Some time since the discovery of gigantic eggs in Madagascar was spoken of. Three of these eggs have arrived at Paris, one broken on the route, the others whole, and M. Geoffrey Saint Hilaire has laid them before the Academy of Sciences. They are of very different shapes, one being elliptical, the other having its two ends unlike each other. They are about thirteen inches in diameter the long way, and nine the short; in circumference about thirty inches one way and twenty-five the other. The shell is one-eighth of an inch thick, and contains about 7½ gallons, or as much as 135 hen's eggs, 15 condor's eggs, and 5 ostrich's eggs. Mr. St. Hilaire has decided, from the examination of some bones found with one of the eggs, that they were produced by a bird. It now remains to discover this biggest of the feathered race.

MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR OF AN OYSTER SHELL.—If examined by the microscope, the exterior of an oyster shell will be found a large continent, as it may be called, to millions of minute insects that wander in the largest liberty over its surface. Each of these insects is the owner of a house or cavern, which it forms by burrowing in the solid shell. Besides these minute members of the animal kingdom, the vegetable tribes are represented by a luxuriant growth of plants springing up over the entire shell. These are of every variety of form and color, and consist of trees, shrubs, and flowers of the most beautiful description. In order to examine them properly, the shell should be placed in a glass of clear salt water.

A TURKISH TRIUMPH.—A foreign paper says that on the 17th of December, Omar Pasha made his triumphant entry into Bosnia Serai. Mahmud, the rebellious Pasha of Szula, rode on a miserable saddle affixed to the back of a peasant's sorry jade. After him rode the other prisoners, the Mussulims, Cadi, &c., each horse being attached to the saddle of its predecessor. Four Nizams (Christians) dressed as jesters, with caps and bells, and performing all kinds of antics, led on the procession. After the first act was over, Mastapha Pasha Babic was led on foot through the streets, and it is said that the sad spectacle drew tears from the eyes of many of the Turks who stood around.

Two hundred and eighty-eight fires, exclusive of two hundred and two false alarms, have occurred in New York city during the past year. Property has been destroyed to the value of \$1,500,000.

M. Erat, the passenger who had his legs broke in November last, by a collision on the Maine Railroad, at the Medford Branch, has been paid \$5,000 damages by the corporation.

The Key of the Bastille, presented by Lafayette to Washington, yet hangs in the Hall at Mount Vernon. A new variety of French watches, that run fifteen days after being once wound up, are in the market. 75,000 bushels of potatoes have been sent to market from the Montpelier (Vt.) depot during the last three months. The report that the shakers of New Hampshire are about removing to Ohio, is denied by Shaker authority.

of the Propagation of the Gospel, Jan. 12, 1851. The first of 14 weeks, begins Wednesday, August 21st, and ends Wednesday, November 27th. The second, of 15 weeks, begins Monday, December 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th. The third, of 14 weeks, begins Tuesday, March 18th, and ends Tuesday, June 24th.

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Rev. Dr. Kitto, known as an accomplished biblical scholar, and as an author, has had a pension of £100 a year granted him by the British Government. A young lady named Adams dropped dead in the Sharpshurg, Pa., Methodist church, while attending divine worship, on a recent Sunday. Several of Secretary Webster's New York admirers are about to present him with a splendid carriage and horses, worth about \$2,500.

The quantities of Grain in store at Chicago, are estimated as follows: Wheat, 200,000 bush.; Corn, 90,000 bush.; Oats, 70,000 bush.; Flour, 25,000 bbls. There are only 23,536 free negroes in Ohio. Philadelphia alone has nearly double that number. The Iowa Legislature has passed bills organizing no less than fifty new counties, at its present session! There are now in arms in Europe 500,000 men more than in the hottest part of the career of Napoleon. Kimbrough, who lately robbed the Columbus (Ga.) Post Office of \$6,000, has been tried and found guilty. Cloth has been made at Manchester of three quarters flax and one quarter Cotton. The Manchester papers pronounce the experiment successful.

Sir Robert Peel has left an autobiography all ready for the press. Its publication will not take place for some years, owing to "motives of delicacy." Space in the Crystal Palace has been granted to the Bible Society to exhibit specimens of their Bibles in no less than 150 languages. More than 10,000 Russians of the first families have asked of the Emperor leave to go to London during the World's Fair. At Munich are nine young Egyptians; they are sent there to be educated, especially in the science of Medicine. Capital Punishment has been abolished in the Swiss Canton of Ticino, and perpetual imprisonment substituted. Frazer's Magazine communicates the surprising information that 20,000 Americans have secured berths to go to the World's Fair.

The autograph signature of Oliver Cromwell sold in London, a few days ago, for £2 Queen Elizabeth's signature brought £2 10s. Five hundred guineas have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of the World's Fair Catalogue. In 1850 Ohio raised thirty millions of bushels of wheat, being eighteen millions more than required to feed her own population. A complete catalogue of the Great Exhibition in London will reach twenty-two volumes. A pleasant pocket library for visitors.

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DoRuyter Institute. THE Academic Year of this Seminary, for 1850 and '51, will commence the third Wednesday in August, and continue forty-four weeks, including a short recess between the terms, and one of ten days for the winter holidays. The year is divided into three terms:— The first, of 14 weeks, begins Wednesday, August 21st, and ends Wednesday, November 27th. The second, of 15 weeks, begins Monday, December 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th. The third, of 14 weeks, begins Tuesday, March 18th, and ends Tuesday, June 24th.

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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. 28 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 Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 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. 8 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. Mosaic of the Term Sabbath. 3 pp. No. 13. The Bible Sabbath. 28 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 pp. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1688. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists in 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. UTTER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.