

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 3, 1851.

JENNY LIND AND THE SUNDAY.

The fact that Jenny Lind declined to leave New Orleans on Sunday, notwithstanding it was the only arrangement by which she could meet a previous engagement to sing at Natchez on Monday evening, is heralded by some of the presses of the country as one of the many excellent traits which adorn her character...

On the whole, we are rather gratified that Jenny acted as she did in the case; not that we have the least sympathy with that theology which teaches the sanctity of the first day of the week, but because she evinced some regard to religious principle in keeping holy the only day which she knows anything about as the Sabbath of the Lord.

As to any pecuniary sacrifice incurred by her refusal to sail on Sunday, the idea is simply ridiculous. Jenny is far from being non compos mentis, if a title of the reports concerning her can be credited. She was too sagacious not to see, that her deference to the common prejudice in regard to Sunday would increase her popularity with the religious portion of community; and she knew well enough, that such a world-wide reputation as she possesses would secure her a full audience, at any time, and in any place, though there might have been half a dozen disappointments before.

The great good which the Crescent hopes will result from this example of Miss Lind, will, in all probability, never be realized. Her example had been given in favor of our own peculiar views. We have very little faith in the influence of great names to carry forward the cause of God. Were the Swedish Nightingale to become, from this time forward, a true Bible Sabbath keeper, we doubt very much whether there would be, in consequence of it, half a dozen converts to our faith.

We should not be surprised, however, if the example of Miss Lind should do something towards rendering the more strict observance of Sunday fashionable. She has done considerable in setting the fashions of the country. We have Jenny Lind head-dresses, and Jenny Lind shawls, and Jenny Lind gloves, and the ladies, we believe, have a mode of doing up their hair a la Jenny Lind. Indeed, there has been quite a mania for this sort of procedure. It will have its day, and then change, as other fashions have done. So of Jenny Lind Sunday observance. It may prove quite fashionable in certain quarters for a time, but, being founded on no religious principle, it is but a Jenny Lind observance after all.

nation, led the way in them. But the people were a set of hypocrites in the sight of God notwithstanding. We would take the liberty of suggesting to our friends of the popular faith, that if they would produce one solitary passage from the word of God which teaches, either expressly or by implication, that the first day of the week is the Sabbath, they would do more towards promoting its strict observance, than they can by securing the example of ten thousand Jenny Lind in its favor.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 32.

GLASGOW, March 14th, 1851.

It is expected that some resistance will be made at Oxford University to the Government Commission of Inquiry, as there can be little doubt that there is need of improvement, and as little doubt that those who may be profiting by abuses will be unwilling that such abuses should be exposed. A Fellowship, in any one of the Colleges, not only gives to the holder a share in its government, but entitles him also to a share of its revenue—whether that Fellowship belonged to the original foundation, or was afterward engrafted, by a future benefactor, upon a College already established.

In the year 1110, four ecclesiastics were sent to Cambridge to examine the University. They commenced in a barn—which was, however, soon found to be too small for the number of the students seeking to profit thereby. The history of this University can be traced downward from that period till the present time, when it has numerous Colleges—there being here no distinction between the Colleges and Halls, as at Oxford. The revenue of the University is under £5,000 a year; the fees add about £2,000 more. But some of its Colleges have large revenues—that of King's College about £30,000 a year. The aggregate value of the Fellowships is reckoned at about £90,000 a year. The revenue derived from ordinary students, for tuition, rent, and other payments, is computed to be at least £47,000 a year. The church patronage of all the Colleges of Cambridge, exceeds 300 advowsons.

The English Universities are of a less popular character than they were before the Reformation. The Universities themselves are public lay corporations; the Colleges incorporated with them are charitable foundations, the creation of pious and benevolent persons. These Colleges owe only a nominal allegiance to the University; but admission to University rights and privileges is confined to such as have been previously members of one of the Colleges or Halls. It is this which has prevented the subscription to the Articles and Doctrines of the Church of England from being repealed. As dissent has extended in England, this has occasioned great dissatisfaction, which will probably increase until such restrictions are wholly withdrawn.

Lord Melgund has postponed his motion on the Scottish Education Bill, in the House of Commons, till the 9th of next month; and Lord John Russell's Jewish Disabilities Bill, which he was to have introduced last night, has been postponed indefinitely, by the House having been counted out—there not having been 40 members present at 4 o'clock. There has been cast 41,000 lbs. new type for printing the London Exhibition Catalogue—being a weight sufficient to set up 48 Times newspapers. The painting of the building is nearly finished, and the goods nearly all forward designed for exhibition.

NOTES OF A VOYAGE FROM CALIFORNIA—No. 4.

From a Journal of Dr. J. D. B. STILLMAN of New York.

Leaving Chianadega—A Native Saddle—The Guide-Chichigalpa—Leon—Civil War—The Inn—Imposition by Americans—Lake Managua—Beautiful Scenery—Arrival at Metearis.

The sun was just rising over the Viejo Volcano, when our party, now amounting to sixteen, were in the saddle, ready to start. But, instead of the good dragon saddle that I had used the day before, I was mounted on one of native construction, of raw hide, stretched on a frame, made long for the purpose of carrying double, and admirably fitted to gall the poor animals between which it was interposed. There was about as much resemblance between this and the old one as there is between the "saw-horse" used by carpenters and a boy's hobby-horse.

We had traveled six leagues when we arrived at Chichigalpa, resembling the last town in size and general appearance, but more neat, and the Cactus fences more general and regular. We did not stop here, but rode on to Josolega, two leagues farther, where we took dinner; and about three P. M. the spires and turrets of numerous churches appeared over the crest of an opposite hill. The guide pointed to it, and said "Leon." The road here led down a considerable ravine, with a noisy stream flowing through it.

Leon looks like a very old town, and was built of substantial masonry. The houses are mostly one story, but neat after the Spanish style, and some of the public buildings are superior to any we saw in the country. Under the Spanish rule, this city was populous and wealthy, but now it is ruinous and desolate. The ravages of civil war meet your eye at every step, as fresh as though they were the work of yesterday, and there seems to be no disposition to repair the waste. The Cathedral is still a magnificent structure on the great Plaza, but even this is speckled with gun shots, and the plastered walls in the interior of the tower, opposite the windows, are badly defaced from the same cause.

caners, who were seldom foiled, by the city of Leon, prove the people to be not wanting in courage; but their geographical position has made them more and more obscure, and other States were more accessible to commerce; and though they possessed a country unsurpassed for climate, beauty, and fertility, there was no market for their productions, while it required but little to supply their wants. The energies of the people were thus paralyzed.

The inn at which we had stopped contained a long range of rooms used for sleeping apartments, with massive wall and brick floors, with only one window in each, revealing the smoky walls and rafters, hung with tapestry woven by spiders, and breaking away under the accumulation of dust. The only furniture in these rooms consisted of narrow bedsteads, covered with raw hide, and on these, without even the luxury of a pillow, you were expected to make peace with Morpheus. A portico extended around the court, where the table was spread. In the evening a train of caritas arrived, which filled our inn to overflowing, and attracted a curious crowd of natives to the door. While seated on the steps, a group of boys gathered about me, asking questions, in a very friendly way, about our schools and boys, and attempted to show off their acquirements by repeating a variety of English phrases, and the conjugation of Latin verbs.

We left Leon about eight o'clock the next morning. The road this day was more hilly, and for a considerable distance from the city the country bore evidence of having been formerly under cultivation, but now is covered with a thick growth of weeds. A ride of a mile brought us again into the forest, and we traveled in the shade almost the whole distance to the town of Puebla Nuava, eight leagues from Leon. This is a small and indifferent place. We found a very meager dinner, and continued our journey to Nagarote, four leagues farther, where we stopped for the night at the house of an American. Here we met with the shabbiest treatment we had yet experienced.

through the forest down a gradual descent about three miles, when a broad sheet of water opened before us, known as Lake Managua, or the Lake of Leon. The road lay along its shores for several miles, so close that the dash of its waves wet our horses' feet. I was so captivated by the wild beauty of the scene, that I reined up my horse, and allowed the cavalcade to pass on. A rocky cliff, fifty feet high, lay parallel to the shore, and in the deep shade of trees. Troops of red monkeys were swaying themselves from tree to tree, catching at a distant limb, now with the hand or foot, and now with the tail. Parrots flew from all parts, as though they meditated an attack upon our rear guard, though they kept at a respectful distance, and only made a great outcry. Along the shore were great numbers of water fowl, from the white pelican to the snipe, both waders and divers, so unaccustomed to attacks from men that one would nearly ride over them before they would fly. I dismounted to look for shells, but there seemed to be but few. At length the road led up the hillside, and so charming was the scenery that I could have lingered along it for weeks with pleasure. Suddenly, while still enjoying the deep shade of forest trees, we found ourselves in the midst of the town of Metearis, but not so suddenly that our arrival was not prepared for by the natives; for, as soon as we had dismounted, we were surrounded by vendors of fruit, chicha, and whatever they thought they could sell to travelers. Here was a little naked lad, with a large calabash full of oranges, holding them up; he says, "Comprá todos por media?"—buy all for sixpence? And here a little girl, half naked, with a calabash full of cigars, and a look of good-natured innocence, mingled with a smack of coquetry; she says, "Comprá?" Her lip pouts, and she looks disappointed, when you say, "no caro," and she withdraws reluctantly, as if she expected you to change your mind soon.

THE SHANGHAI CHAPEL.

The Agent appointed by the Missionary Board to collect funds for building a missionary chapel in Shanghai, is happy in being able to submit the subjoined report of his collections, from which it will be seen, that there has been obtained for this purpose the sum of three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Shanghai Chapel. Includes names like George Gavitt, Nathan H. Langworthy, Asher M. Babcock, Welcome Stillman, Jonathan Maxson, H. S. Berry, William D. Wells, Silas Greenman, Charles Maxson, Pawcat's S.D.B. Fem. Ben. Soc., Benjamin W. Bentley, Jonathan Maxson, Jr., A. B. Burdick, S. P. Stillman, Daniel Lewis, Arnold Hiscox, Geo. C. Stillman, Thos. W. and Jos. Potter, Paul Babcock, Benjamin Bentley, Josiah W. Langworthy, Joseph Langworthy, David Rogers, David P. Rogers, William Maxson, Oliver Maxson, Eld. L. T. Rogers, Ladies S. D. B. Sewing Soc., George Greenman, Clark Greenman, Thomas S. Greenman, Randolph Dunham, A. D. Titsworth, John D. Titsworth, Rudolph M. Titsworth, William Dunn, David Dunn, Asa Dunn, Caleb Sheppard, D. A. F. Randolph, Ellis A. Davis, John T. Davis, Isaac D. Titsworth, William M. Rogers, Benedict W. Rogers, Thos. B. Stillman, Susanna Stillman, Clark Rogers, Geo. B. Utter, Thos. B. Brown, A lady of New York, N.V. Hull, by ladies of the Ch., Elisha Potter, Martha S. Green, George Maxson, George Sherman, B. W. Millard, J. Sherman, Ezra Potter, Ira Candall, J. and G. W. Allen, Amos Burdick, Luke Maxson, Silas Stillman, S. N. Stillman, Luke Green, Rowse Stillman, David Rose, Wm. H. Green, B. F. Potter, A. M. Whitford, Edward W. Whitford, Charles Potter, Alex. Campbell, Nathan Saunders, Ladies of Adams Church, Silas Maxson, Benjamin Maxson, Martin Wilcox, Ephraim Maxson, Ezra Coon, John S. Coon, 3d Brookfield Church, Matthew Wells, Jr., James Muncey, Truman Saunders, Daniel Babcock, Geo. P. Maxson, Hayfield Church.

FUNERAL OF MAJ. NOAH.—The mortal remains of Mordecai Manasseh Noah were on Monday of last week removed from his dwelling to the Hebrew burial-ground, attended by the Hebrew Benevolent Society in full regalia, and a large concourse of sympathizing friends. Entering the burial-ground in procession, the concourse nearly filled it. The coffin was set down; the assemblage induced to recede a few feet from each side of the hearse, when a sub-procession of some fifteen or twenty Hebrews, (mainly elderly men), headed by Rev. Mr. Lyon, followed by Rev. Mr. Raphael, and perhaps one other priest, was formed, which marched seven times slowly and measuredly around the body, chanting (in Hebrew) a hymn of invocation to the Almighty for mercy and bliss to the departed soul. At last the liquid notes of the children of Abraham, imploring in the language of the ancient Patriarchs the mercy of God for their departed brother in blood and faith, were heard no more; the chanters dissolved their procession, and mingled with the crowd around them; and now Rev. Dr. Raphael stepped forth and delivered a chaste, eloquent, and felicitous eulogy on him whose dust they were about to consign to earth, tracing the whole course of his history, dwelling happily on the rare kindness of his nature, as evinced in a life-long career of charity, but especially while he was Sheriff of the City, when, on the breaking out of the yellow fever, in 1832, he liberated all the prisoners for debt then in custody, and thus assumed their debts, many of which he was compelled to pay. Dr. Raphael affirmed that Maj. Noah lived and died a steadfast adherent to the Hebrew faith.

BOOKS FOR THE NORWEGIANS.—An old copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress," in Norwegian, has been procured by Rev. Paul Anderson of Chicago. He has compared it with the original, with a view to ascertain the faithfulness of the translation, and is about to furnish it to the American Tract Society for publication, it having been long out of print. He has also a copy of "Dodridge's Rise and Progress," which is to undergo the same process. Two of Baxter's works have already found their way into Norwegian among the Tract Society's publications. Thus the Norwegian people will soon be furnished with literature of the greatest value and in the surest and cheapest manner. There are now two colporteurs among them in Wisconsin; and one Bible agent in Illinois, and five or six young men are in course of study, with a view to the ministry with these people.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, contains numerous interesting and encouraging statements respecting the institutions under its patronage. Appropriations for the ensuing year have been made to Marietta; Wabash, Illinois; Knox, Beloit, and Wittenburg Colleges. The application from Maryville College was referred to the Consulting Committee of the Board, and that from the "German Evangelical Synod of the West" was referred to a Special Committee. The receipts for the past year were \$17,623 31.

JUDGE MCLEAN ON UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS.

Hon. Judge McLean, of Ohio, in a letter, which has been recently published, makes the following important remark with regard to unconstitutional laws, which is particularly applicable to the Fugitive Slave Law:—"An unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State, or the people of a State, and may be resisted by an individual or a community. No one, I believe, will controvert this."

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

We learn that Bro. Gurdon Evans has resigned the Principalship of DeRuyter Institute, and that the place has been filled by the appointment of Bro. James R. Irish. DeRuyter is now, we are told, better accommodated with mail facilities than most country villages, being the terminus of five mail routes, three daily and two tri-weekly. Of the daily mail routes, one runs to Chittenango, another to Syracuse, and the third to Binghamton.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

Harper's Magazine for April has as great a variety of readable matter as can well be put into 144 pages. In illustrations it is unusually rich. There is a portrait of Washington Irving, and View of his Residence; ditto of William Cullen Bryant; a View of the Great Exhibition Building; four illustrations of the Arctic Regions; three Leaves from Punch, with seven illustrations; and four illustrations of the Fashions.

THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE.

published by Samuel Huggins, 139 Nassau-st., has reached its 19th number, leaving 5 numbers to complete the series. The illustrations, with the notes by Rev. Ingram Cobbins, will render this a very desirable copy of the Sacred Text.

THE LITERARY ECHO.

The Literary Echo is the title of a seven-by-nine weekly which G. H. Babcock proposes to publish at Westbury, N. Y. In the present number, now before us, the editor says that he "commences the paper on somewhat of a small scale, but in hopes of being able to enlarge it before the end of the year." May his highest hopes be realized.

Total \$3,629

Miscellaneous.

"Lo! the Poor Indian." The history of the red man on this continent (says the Christian Watchman and Reformer) is full of the most touching incidents.

We hardly know how to characterize the emotions that have come over us in reading the speeches of certain Texan chiefs at a late "talk" near the San Saba river.

"All my red brethren here are the same—they have heard you talk with a big heart. My belly is full of love for you—my red brethren are the same.

"The Great Father has told me to be good. I was at the great talk long ago on the Brazos, and I call the Great Father, the Sun, and my Mother, the Moon, to witness that since that time I have been friendly toward the white man.

Chi-ki-to, chief of the Lipans, spoke:—"The Great Father has told me to be good. I was at the great talk long ago on the Brazos, and I call the Great Father, the Sun, and my Mother, the Moon, to witness that since that time I have been friendly toward the white man.

"All my red brethren are the same, and it makes us all feel glad that you have expressed to us the great white path of peace. I am resolved to walk in it.

"Not the Lord himself!" she answered, in a deep, firm voice, and with one of her clear, brilliant glances.

The Law Magazine relates an anecdote of Sergeant Davy, a distinguished English lawyer at the time of Lord Mansfield, that being once called to account by his brethren on the western circuit, for disgracing the profession, by accepting silver of a client, he replied: "I took silver, because I could not get gold; but I took every sixpence the fellow had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

Extensive Cavern in Manchester, Vt. From the Union Whig of March 19. A large and singularly beautiful cave was discovered in Manchester, Vt., on the 7th instant, by a party of young men engaged in a hunting excursion, and one of whom is the writer of this communication.

On examining the passage into which one of their number had been so unceremoniously invited, the party found that it led, by a gradual descent of about 30 feet, into a spacious apartment, measuring 36 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 13 feet in height, and having a bottom as level, and almost as smooth, as a floor.

The following anecdote is related by Mr. Walker in his amusing and instructive publication, "The Original," as affording a fine instance of the value of good breeding or politeness, even in circumstances where it could not be expected to produce any personal advantage.

An Englishman making the grand tour, towards the middle of the last century, when travelers were more objects of attention, than at present, on arriving at Turin, sauntered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from the parade, and taking a position to see it pass, a young captain, evidently desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water courses, with which the city intersected, missed his footing, and in trying to save himself, lost his hat.

The first had one child, a daughter. A great sum was expended on her education. She died from the effects of strong drink. The second had an only son. He was educated with great care, but was killed by wine.

The Devil and the Priest. All the population of Bruun, in the Austrian States, were recently thrown into commotion by the appearance of the Devil, in propria persona, surrounded by gendarmes with drawn swords. His Satanic Majesty was, as he is always represented, perfectly black, with two enormous horns, goat's ears, a body covered with hair, horse's legs, and cloven feet; but he seemed decidedly out of spirits, and it appeared that he was undergoing the indignity of being conveyed to durance vile.

Yesterday we visited the Prison and the Infirmary, both of which deserve a better notice than I can give them here. At the former place we were mostly interested by Captains Sayres and Drayton, of the "Pearl."

It was beautiful to witness Jagello's sympathy with those unfortunate men. She, simple girl, could see no difference between helping American slaves to obtain their freedom, and inciting Hungarian peasants to revolt against Austrian tyranny—or rescuing Polish exiles condemned to Siberia. Ah, when will she learn the grand American creed, that God is a partial Father, who made of one blood all the nations of the earth—save Ethiopians, whom He created to unbosom himself of a great curse, and to wreak an eternal hate!

A young doctor of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, says the Courrier des Etats Unis, has made a discovery, which he deems of importance to communicate to our readers. Neuralgic affections are, of all others, the most impervious to the art of medicine.

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The number of Colleges in the United States is 121; and the number of students is about 11,000. In our 43 Theological Seminaries, 22 Law Schools, and 45 Medical Schools, we have about 6,000 more young men. In Great Britain there are 60 Colleges and 384 professors. Oxford and Cambridge have 41 Colleges, and nearly 13,000 students, and in the other Colleges one-third more—in all making 17,000 training in these schools.

The exploration of the cavern has been pursued no further. The whole, as far as our examination extended, and with the exception of the water just mentioned, is perfectly dry.

The following startling statements relate to eight different families in a single town. The parents were moderate drinkers! Can heads of families read these facts without concern?

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COLLEGE STATISTICS.—At a Concert of Prayer for Colleges, held in Boston on the last Thursday in February, the following interesting statistics were presented:—

VALUE OF NEW YORK PARKS.—The following table exhibits the value of the property belonging to the city, which is laid out as public parks:—

Table with 2 columns: Park Name and Value. Includes Bowling Green (\$135,000), Battery (3,000,000), Castle Garden (100,000), Park (2,500,000), Buildings in the Park (600,000), Duane Park (15,000), Park at Cross, Anthony and Little Water streets (15,000), Washington Square (816,000), Abington Square (12,000), Union Park (504,000), Tompkins Square (337,000), Stuyvesant Square (196,000), Madison Square (520,000), Triangular Park, Fifth ave., Broadway and Twenty-fifth street (10,000), Manhattan Square (89,000), Hamilton Square (97,000), Mount Morris Square (40,000). Total \$8,986,000.

SALES OF LONDON PUBLICATIONS.—It is stated that in London the sales of penny periodicals are as follows: The Family Herald, 175,000; London Journal, 170,000; Reynold's Miscellany and other works, 55,000; Lloyd's Miscellany and other works, 95,000; Willoughby's works, 5,000; Collins's do., 3,000; Berger's do., 3,000; Penny Illustrated News, 5,000; The Lamp, &c., 10,000.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This second structure which spans Niagara River has recently been opened to the public. The towers are built on each side, and it is 1,043 feet wide from tower to tower.

A NEW CRUSADE.—It is stated in a late number of the Allgemeine Zeitung, that the Austrian Ultramontaine party is preparing considerable difficulties for Prince Schwarzenburg, by its zeal for an object which the Christian world has abandoned—the recovery of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Mahometans.

CITY OF RIO.—A census of Rio de Janeiro City, Brazil, taken in the latter part of the year 1849, showed a total population there of 205,806 inhabitants. In the city and surrounding districts there were 266,446 inhabitants, of which number 154,093 were born in Brazil, and 112,373 born in foreign countries.

PRICE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—An interesting collection of autographs was sold at auction at London on the 2d instant. A letter of Beethoven's brought \$13; one of Edward Burke's the Catholic questions \$10.50; one of S. T. Coleridge's \$14; a collection of letters by Philip Doddridge, most of which have been published, \$65; 48 official letters of Marshal Ney, \$25; a letter of Pius IX., \$8; a signature of Archbishop Angus, who married the widow of James IV. of Scotland, \$5.60; a letter of the Regent Morton, \$8; a letter of Cardinal Beaton, \$8; the original Manifesto of the old Pretender James III. to the English people shortly before the attempt of the Prince Charles Edward, \$55; a private letter of the same personage, \$15.

There are about 88,000 white adults in Virginia who cannot read nor write.

THE THIRD EDITION OF "NEW YORK: Past, Present, and Future." BY E. PORTER BELDEN, M. A. Prepared from Official Sources. PUBLISHED BY FRANK, LEWIS & CO., and for sale by Bookellers throughout the United States, and in Canada. The Publishers have made arrangements by which they have bound and will continue to bind with the above.

THE AMERICAN ADVERTISEUR. A reference work for purchasers, containing the cards of merchants and manufacturers in every line of business. FRANK, LEWIS & CO., Publishers, 76 Nassau-st., N. Y.

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 ever. "It is a little world within itself," to use the language of a metropolitan newspaper; and the price is only \$1 a year.

IN PREPARATION.—Valuable New Works. NATIONAL SERIES OF AMERICAN HISTORIES.—GOULD & LINCOLN have in course of preparation a series of Histories of 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 at the North and the South, their peculiarities of character and manners, their intercourse and 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 youth of our country, illustrated with numerous fine engravings; each volume to be complete in itself; yet, when all are published, to form a regular consecutive series, consisting of twelve or more volumes, 13mo, of about 300 pages each.

On a comparison of plank roads with macadamized roads, it is estimated that the latter will cost \$3,500 per mile, and to keep them in repair seven years, \$1,040 more, total \$4,540. The first cost of a plank road is \$1,750, seven years' repairs \$70, relaying, as good as new, \$1,486, total \$3,101; making a gain in favor of plank of \$1,434 in seven years, or 31 per cent.

The introduction of printing in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Ohio, has been recommended by the Select Committee of the Senate of that State. It is proposed to print school-books for gratuitous distribution to those who are not able to pay for them.

The English Churchman says that the Pope means to found an order of married preachers, for the sake of finding employment for those English clergymen, who, being married, cannot become Romish priests.

London has more population than Greece, more than half that of Belgium or Holland, as much as all Hanover, and within half a million as much as Bavaria.

The Piedmontese Minister of the Interior proposes to reduce all national festivities to that kingdom to one solemn day, and to appoint the second Sunday in May for that purpose.

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THE AMERICAN ADVERTISEUR. A reference work for purchasers, containing the cards of merchants and manufacturers in every line of business. FRANK, LEWIS & CO., Publishers, 76 Nassau-st., N. Y.

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The English Churchman says that the Pope means to found an order of married preachers, for the sake of finding employment for those English clergymen, who, being married, cannot become Romish priests.

London has more population than Greece, more than half that of Belgium or Holland, as much as all Hanover, and within half a million as much as Bavaria.

The Piedmontese Minister of the Interior proposes to reduce all national festivities to that kingdom to one solemn day, and to appoint the second Sunday in May for that purpose.

There are about 88,000 white adults in Virginia who cannot read nor write.

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