

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 16, 1851.

SABBATH-BREAKING RAILROADS, CANALS, &c.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:— Much has been said and written of late in relation to the employment of Canals and Railroads on Sunday, Sunday excursion trains, &c.; and, very naturally, the Sabbath Recorder has not been silent on these points. But it appears that Seventh-day Baptists do not yet understand each other on this subject. You will much oblige a correspondent, therefore, and I think do no little service to the cause of truth, by answering the following inquiry.

While the Recorder protests against the effort to enforce the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath, is it to be understood to be the doctrine of Seventh-day Baptists, and of the Sabbath Recorder, that the Fourth Commandment, in its prohibition of labor on the Sabbath day, has reference only to the labor of man and beast—creatures that can tire—and has no reference to the employment of labor on that day of things that cannot tire? and that, therefore,

1st. "Seventh-day Baptists have no objection to the employment of machinery—things that cannot tire—on the Sabbath day?"

2d. They would urge "no objections to Sabbath railroad excursion trains, which would require the labor of only a few men, inasmuch as, if these trains were prohibited, a multitude of horses and drivers—beings that would tire—would be employed in excursions on that day?"

3d. "Seventh-day Baptists do not hesitate to become partners in business, or railroad stockholders, because the capital invested, the road, or the machinery employed, will be made to do labor on the Seventh or Sabbath day?"

ENQUIRER.

Reply. Whether Seventh-day Baptists "understand each other on this subject," we shall not undertake to inquire; but if they do not understand the position of the Sabbath Recorder, it is time they did.

The fourth commandment, in its prohibition of labor on the Sabbath-day, has reference to "all thy work." Let an inspired commentator throw light upon this point. Isa. 58: 13—Not doing thine own ways. The Sabbath is not to be a day, in which one may labor for his own profit or emolument, whether by his own hands, or by the instrumentality of machinery. He shall employ no agency of any kind to minister to his avaricious desires. Nor finding thine own pleasure. The Sabbath is not to be a day of amusement. Such is the perverseness of the human heart, that, being restrained from the performance of labor by the express words of the commandment, and finding no pleasure in a spiritual improvement of the time, man naturally seeks to convert the Sabbath into a season of recreation. Hence, visiting, parties, social dinners, railroad and steamboat excursions, and, in some places, balls and theatrical entertainments. All these things are virtually included in the prohibition of the commandment. Nor speaking thine own words. Our common conversation, instead of being shaped with reference to our worldly concerns, and the amusements of the day, is to be of things pertaining to the cause of God.

It hence appears, that the Sabbath was designed to operate as a check to man's worldliness. It is sheer nonsense to suppose that it simply prohibits manual labor on the part of man, but allows the more extended gratification of his worldly spirit through the agency of beasts and machinery. The fourth commandment is a clear prohibition of every form of labor, which goes to build up human selfishness; and nothing but dishonesty of heart prevents any one from seeing it.

In regard to the second point, that "they would urge no objections to Sabbath railroad excursion trains, which would require the labor of only a few men," &c., we have only to say, that if there are any Seventh-day Baptists who talk in this style, we are ashamed of them. We are not willing that even a few men should break God's law; though, if it must be broken, we prefer to have the sin confined to a few, rather than have it participated in by a large number. Excursions on the Sabbath, whether by railroad or steamboat, are a wicked violation of duty. No Christian should ever indulge in them. What we have objected to, and what we must still oppose, is any and every attempt to coerce a cessation of such things by the civil law. As long as men will, in their depravity, find other modes of violating the Sabbath, if they are restrained from the use of railroads, we think it better that they should do it in that mode which involves the fewest number in guilt. To prohibit the running of a car on the Sabbath, on any given route, when the necessary consequence of that prohibition would be the calling into service of a multitude of horses and carriages, and a proportional number of men to drive them, would be very poor policy, to say the least. But because we thus speak, it must not be inferred that we have no objections to Sabbath railroad excursions.

The third point of our correspondent's inquiry, which respects partnerships in business involving labor and the employment of capital, machinery, &c., on the Sabbath-day, is one which calls for serious investigation. Our opinion is, that such partnerships go far to neutralize all the testimony, which those engaged in them are attempting to give in favor of the Sabbath. Seventh-day Baptists are not prepared, it may be, to take the ground which consistency demands of them. Totally to renounce all such partnerships, and to withdraw all their capital from institutions which do business on the Sabbath-day, with the fixed determination of living and dying poor rather than participate in the gains of Sabbath-breaking, seems like a bold undertaking. Who among us has faith enough to do it? Never-

theless, we have set ourselves up as reformers; and if we expect to sustain the character, we must make up our minds to be poor. When Sabbatarianism, as a body, are ready to take this stand, we shall expect to see an overturning of society.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Why no Appointment of Sunday. Glasgow, September 26, 1851.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:— The practice of the Church generally respecting the Sabbath might lead to the idea that the appointment of Sunday was very distinct—in the imagination of its observers. And yet facts in evidence of the contrary often present themselves. It is indeed only those who have made no close examination of the subject, who are ignorant of the difficulty of pointing to authority for their conduct in the matter. The better informed content themselves with assigning reasons for the want of the desiderated evidence. Another instance of this is before me, in a quotation given from a new Exposition of the Gospel of Luke, by the Rev. Dr. James Thomson, Eccles. He says:—

"Why clearer and more positive injunctions respecting the observance of the Lord's day were not given by our Saviour and His Apostles, it is not difficult to discover. It was easy to give strict injunctions respecting the Sabbath to the Jews, because they formed a single and separate nation, and had power within themselves to enforce its observance; but it was impossible to give similar injunctions to Christians during the first three centuries, or till the reign of Constantine the Great; for before that time Christians did not possess a government of their own, and therefore had not authority to enforce the observance of the Sabbath."

Such reasoning on the part of the defenders of the Sunday ought to have the tendency of opening the eyes of honest-minded Christians to the fallacy of their position. There is no recognition of the fact that the very design of God is that believers should commend holiness to others by their exhibition in their practice—that the church is to be a light in the midst of prevailing darkness, by doing whatever is good and right. The same line of argument adopted by this Minister of the Gospel would have justified Christians, supposing they had been silent about the evils of idolatry, or any other sin, until they had acquired power "to enforce" the opposite. The question is not as to their enforcing by authority their views on others, but what the Saviour and Apostles taught the disciples. And before any thing be said as to "why clearer and more positive injunctions respecting the observance of the Lord's day were not given," it behooves those who imagine that there is in the New Testament any "injunction" to observe any day instead of the Sabbath, to point it out, even if it should neither be "clear" nor "positive."

The King of Prussia, the Protestant King, in reply to a deputation of congratulation, complained of the "hell-born," "most wicked lies," which have been devised against him, among which he classed the report "that he was about to introduce the system of the Scotch church; then, that he had a hyper-Christian tendency, and intended to decree the English mode of observing the Sabbath," meaning, of course, the Sunday. And, last month, we read that "the opening of the triennial Belgium Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts, took place on Sunday at Brussels, in presence of the King of Belgium in person, and of a most brilliant suite."

J. A. BEGG.

RHODE ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday-keeping, Church-going, Church manners, &c. Providence, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1851.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:— Pressure of daily duties renders it impracticable for me to comply with your very agreeable request, to give your readers occasional notes on matters and things in Rhode Island. I regret it the more, as I have thus been unable to make due acknowledgment of your very good-natured criticism on my first effort. Let you should think me disheartened, I have concluded to try again; and, as to-day is Sunday, the subjects at the head of this article may not be inappropriate.

Providence is emphatically a city of churches. There are no less than eight Baptist churches, the first of which claims to have been founded by Roger Williams, and to be the oldest in America. This last claim, however, is contested by the First Baptist Church at Newport, which has given rise to lengthy and able discussions between their respective pastors. There are also five or six Congregational churches, while Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Quakers, and Catholics, are all well represented. The blacks also have a large and flourishing church, which of course saves other churches the expense of negro pews, and obviates the necessity of sitting in the house with them.

Diverse are the tenets of these various sects on the points of religious belief which distinguish them, they nevertheless have yielded a common consent to a practice, least taught by inspiration, and least sanctioned by apostolic example, of any practice to which Christians have ever yielded a common consent—I mean the practice of Sunday-keeping. The extent of this practice seems to indicate a deep-seated conviction of its obligation. Not till I became identified with this kind of society, in my present location, could I believe that the element of divine authority entered so sparingly into the reasons for this practice. A family with which I have lately become acquainted, consists of a widow lady and her daughter, members of the First Baptist Church—intelligent, well informed, and pious. On stating my belief to them, they re-

plied, that they believed the seventh day to be the Sabbath, and had long wished to see Christians come back to its observance. They said they had found no other Sabbath in the Bible, and wondered why Christians were observing Sunday. If all were unacquainted with the Bible, Sunday observance would be a wonder from its scarcity. It would be interesting to inquire how many, in this or any community, believe Sunday-keeping ever to have been sanctioned by divine authority. My daily experience convinces me that there are few—very few, indeed. A few examples may interest those who do not mingle in the society of Sunday-keepers.

Not long ago, while seated in the cars for Western, I was introduced to a Baptist minister from M. The Sabbath question was discussed at length by him, a Sabbath-keeping brother, and myself. He seemed very timid about assuming any position as his own, but suggested a thousand possibilities and contingencies, evidently distrusting his force, and endeavoring to assume them. He was endeavoring to suggest the possibility that the Sabbath had been abrogated, to prove which he said, "The Son of Man was lord of the Sabbath," and therefore had full control over it, to abrogate it or not at his will. On being asked who was meant by "Son of Man" in the text, he said it was any son of a man, of any human being. Supposing he had made some mistake, the question was urged, when he re-affirmed it as his explanation of the text. Such is the monstrous absurdity to which false theories lead men. He foresaw, that if he should make the text mean Christ as Lord of the Sabbath, he would be called on to show that he had abrogated the law. Not daring to undertake that he chose rather to clothe himself with the prerogative of God, and place the immutable laws of Jehovah at his control. Perhaps he little thought that this was atheism; but, verily, if man is lord of the commands of Sinai, then God has become obsolete. A listener standing by, seeing the predicament in which our ministerial friend had placed himself, kindly took the oar, and the latter retired to recruit. My new friend very confidently assumed, that the law was yet in force, but that it required one seventh part of time only to be kept holy. Fearing that he had not stated his position as he meant, he was asked if that was precisely what he meant. He re-affirmed that one seventh part of time was the whole demand of the law. On being asked, if he should labor six years, and rest the seventh, whether he would not rest "one seventh part of time," and fulfill the law, he at once abandoned his position, and said it required one day in seven. But on being asked which of the seven days of the week he specified, he replied that he did not wish to get into an argument, and retired. The ministerial friend now aroused himself and said, "That man's position was not correct!" The cats stopped, and I left them to arrange their own absurdities.

Does not the fact that men always arrive at such diverse conclusions in attempting to uphold Sunday-keeping, show a want of the Bible as a common reference? Certainly, that book cannot indicate all these contradictory theories. Not only the unlearned involve themselves in clouds and thick darkness on this subject, but the learned seem, if possible, even less prepared to show a divine sanction for Sunday observance. Not long ago a young candidate for the ministry, near the last week of his seniority in College, introduced the Sabbath question by asking me, with a very significant air, how far back we had any account of Saturday's being kept. He had evidently prepared to discharge a volley of dates, to show that Sunday might be traced clear back to Constantine and "the fathers"—an antiquity to which the practice of "keeping Saturday for Sunday" certainly could not lay claim. Not wishing to expose the ignorance of biblical history which his question indicated to the company, I waived an answer, and gave him time to recover; but he saw not his dilemma, and insisted on an answer. He told me that the practice began with the first seventh day of the earth's existence, and had "continued ever since, his chronological battery seemed to tumble down, and he appeared to remember of reading some such account somewhere. Rallying his forces, however, he supposed that it was obligatory upon the Jews to keep the seventh day of the week, but that Christians now were obligated to keep Sunday. He then went on to show that it was impossible to keep the seventh day on account of the revolution of the earth. But on being asked, how then it was possible to keep Sunday, since the revolution of the earth must affect that the same as the seventh day, his last hope seemed to fail him; and on being still farther asked, how the Jews could have been obligated to keep the seventh day, if that was rendered impossible by the rotation of the earth, he retreated from his position, and said, "Well, it is only required to observe one seventh part of time." Having thus abandoned his position of Sunday sanctity, for the more available one of "any-day sanctity," he was taken in hand by one of the company, who told him that he did not understand the subject; he must study it, and maintain the Sunday.

On another occasion, a student of high standing and good abilities, expressed his belief in the sanctity of Sunday, as indicated by apostolic example. This example was sought for, but on examining the passages usually quoted, and finding them totally inadequate to his purpose, he abandoned his Sunday, and said, "Well, I take it that one seventh part of time is all that is required."

One more example, and I will close this part of my letter. Not many evenings since, while sitting at the table with two young men, one of them asked me what I thought of the example of Christ and the Apostles in reference to Sunday-keeping. On being asked to specify those examples, he was much surprised to find nothing in the texts usually referred to, which indicated any sabbatizing whatever—that only two meetings were specified on Sunday, and that they occurred for objects not at all connected with sabbatizing. He said the arguments for Sunday were fairly refuted, and he knew not how to sustain them, but he would investigate the subject. He then remarked, that time had been lost or changed, but he knew not when or how. On being shown the landmarks along the march of time, which point back to the erection of the sabbatical monument, he at once saw his error, and retracted it. The other young man then said he firmly believed the seventh day to be the Sabbath. The next morning the young man with whom I held the conversation on the previous evening, asked a stu-

dent of divinity, whom he supposed might be able to relieve him from the doubts and difficulties which had come over him, what authority he had for keeping Sunday. He replied, that he did not think there was any authority, but that he observed Sunday because others around him did so, and that "any day" would be acceptable. But the other informed him that "the seventh day was commanded to be observed," and he replied, that "time had been lost, so that we could not tell which was the seventh day." It was replied by the other, that he had supposed so, but had just learned that such was not the fact, nor did he know how to evade the argument which had taught him its fallacy, nor could he refuse those which had shown Sunday-keeping to be wanting in sanction, by precept or example. I cannot foretell the result of the investigation on his mind and others. Let us pray that all may learn of God and love his laws.

These facts have not been mentioned for the sake of presenting arguments in favor of the Sabbath to the readers of the Sabbath Recorder, but simply to verify the proposition, that the element of obligation enters sparingly into reasons for observing Sunday. There seems to be a vague, indefinite notion about apostolic example; but upon a careful search for it, it always flees away before this ghostly plan of "any day observance." No doctrine more derogatory to the claims of God has ever emanated from the Christian church than this, that no particular day of the week has any sanctity, and that the Sabbath day derives all its sanction from the mere contingencies of human society. It is emphatically a no-Sabbath dogma, under a new name. But, says one, some day is sanctified, but no particular day. How can that be? If God has bestowed a blessing on any day, it must be on some particular day of the week, to the exclusion of all others. The only inquiry then is, Which day of the week is thus favored of Heaven? This is pointed out in our guide-book, so plain that a wayfarer man, though a fool, need not err. To him who denies that any day of the week is sanctified, and obligatory as a Sabbath, belongs the task of showing that the fact stated in Genesis 2: 3 has ceased to be a fact, and that the obligation imposed by the command recorded in Exodus 20: 10 has ceased to be an obligation.

That this "any day" doctrine should find many adherents in this city, and especially among students, is not surprising, when we remember whence it emanates. It is the teaching of one whom we all venerate, and whose dogmas in most things are wise. But this dogma stops not here; it is as wide-spread as "Wayland's Moral Science," and travels the world over with Wayland's pupils. The Sabbath day, robbed of God's sanction, and made the supple subject of convenience! Many, very many, fancy that their convenience demands no Sabbath-day at all. Well, if convenience be the god of the Sabbath, let it be obeyed. But if the Lord, who said, "The seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no work," be the God of the Sabbath, let him be obeyed, and let Presidents of colleges learn of him. But I have reached the limits of this article, and must reserve the other matters for another number.

THE METHODISTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently held an annual meeting in San Francisco. It was a miniature conference, and held after the manner and embracing all the interests of an annual conference in the Atlantic States. The Rev. Wm. Roberts, Superintendent of the Oregon and California Missionary Conference, who visited the Pacific coast as a missionary in 1847, and organized a class of the M. E. C.—the first Protestant church in San Francisco—was present, and preside at the meeting. Ten ministers, exclusive of visiting brethren, were present. The report on Education showed that two seminaries had been incorporated, according to law, by the friends respectively at Sacramento and Santa Cruz. These institutions were received under the patronage of the Conference. A charter for a college to be located in Santa Clara has been secured, and trustees appointed, under the name of "The Board of Trustees of the California Wesleyan College." Over twenty-seven thousand dollars have been subscribed towards endowment, and ample grounds obtained.

Twelve Circuits have been organized, and in general give a comfortable support to the ministers laboring on them. Much ground, however, remains unoccupied, and an earnest demand for more laborers immediately was forwarded to the Missionary Board at home. Sunday schools and Bible classes have been organized to a considerable extent. The statistics placed before the Conference show the following results: Number of schools 11, of officers and teachers 65, scholars 295, Bible classes 6, persons in Bible classes 86, volumes in libraries 1215.

Twelve churches and five parsonages have been built, at an expense of over twenty thousand dollars. The present indebtedness for church property is about five thousand dollars, and the present valuation is over twenty-one thousand.

It was unanimously determined to publish in the city of San Francisco a weekly literary and religious paper, under the name of "California Christian Advocate." A publishing committee were appointed, and M. C. Briggs and S. D. Simond were elected Editors. The first number will be issued the first week in October, and the paper will be afforded to subscribers at \$6 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society assembled at Westchester on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 7. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Letters were received from Messrs. Lloyd Garrison, Douglass, and others. A report was read concerning the Fugitive Slave Law. It contains, among other things on this subject, the following:— "The Fugitive Slave Law we regard as an infraction of the Constitution, an offense against the code of nations, and a violation of the law of God. We cannot, we will not obey it. Neither will we encourage others to obey it."

There was an adjourned session on the morning of the 8th, and one also in the afternoon, at both of which able speeches were made, and resolutions of the character of the above adopted.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

This road between New York and Albany was opened on the 8th inst. with appropriate ceremonies. At 7 o'clock in the morning a train of seven cars, containing the Board of Directors, Stockholders, &c., started from New York for Greenbush, opposite Albany, which place they reached at 11 o'clock, having made the entire distance of 143 miles in three hours and fifty minutes. A collation there awaited the company, the discussion of which, with the usual wine-drinking and speech-making, occupied about three hours. At 2 o'clock the return train started for New York. The distance from Greenbush to Poughkeepsie—70 miles—was made in one hour and thirty-eight minutes, and to the Depot at Thirty-Fourth Street, in three hours and forty-five minutes. This, with a heavy train, is a rate of speed which we believe has not been equalled in this country. It is intended to run the regular trains through in less than five hours.

A reporter of the N. Y. Daily Times, who accompanied the train, speaks as follows of the condition and management of the road:— "There was little of ornament or decoration, on the line of the road, but much—very much of comfort and security. The track seems to have been laid in the most substantial manner, and even when running at the rate of forty miles an hour, the motion was so perfectly easy that reading, and writing not very difficult to those whose professional duties occasionally require the practice of calligraphy under such disadvantages. The excellent flag system established upon this road renders an accident almost impossible, and gives a feeling of security to the traveler not ordinarily included in the pleasures of a railroad journey. It may not be generally known, that flag men are stationed upon every mile of the road, generally at the curves, or upon a slight acclivity where the view of the track may be extended for some distance. Upon the approach of each train it is their duty to signalize the engineer whether he may go ahead confidently, or must slacken his speed, or stop because of danger, &c. During the intervals between the passages of the trains, these flag men examine the road to see if all is secure, and to repair, or procure the repair, of the slightest damage, and the removal of the least obstruction. Thus the entire road is kept under a system of vigilant police."

The following brief history of the Hudson River Railroad, just completed, is given by the Albany Evening Journal:— The Company was organized March 1st, 1847, and to the 31st December, 1848, the amount of capital stock subscribed was \$3,110,500; of this amount \$2,384,200 was paid in. The expenditures for this period were \$481,386 12 for land; \$1,426 83 for buildings; \$1,581,366 34 for construction, and \$108,533 18 for salaries. No part of the road is in operation on the 1st January, 1849, but during the summer and autumn of that year the track was open for travel to Peekskill, and December 31st to Poughkeepsie. During these years the capital stock was increased to \$3,281,500; of this amount \$3,157,175 was actually paid in. The whole cost of the road to December, 1849, was \$5,003,675 39. During the year 1849 about forty miles of double track was laid, extending from New York to Peekskill, and a large amount of work was done to secure the structures, increase the conveniences, and promote the safety of the road. That portion of the road between Poughkeepsie and Albany was put under contract in July, 1850. On the 16th June the road was opened to Hudson; July 7th, to Oak Hill; August 3d, to Tivoli; and October 1st, to Albany.

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COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the Christian Watchman and Reflector says that there are sixty-one Colleges, in twenty different States, and their alumni in the aggregate number about 50,000, being an average of 800 to a college, and 2,500 to a State. More than two-thirds of these graduates have been from twelve colleges in eight States—17,700 from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and 16,300 from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia. From the best authority within our reach, we find that, last year, there were about 11,000 students or undergraduates in all the colleges of the United States. If an average of the classes be taken, at least 2,750 young men must have gone forth from these colleges, to mingle, professionally or otherwise, with their fellow-citizens throughout the land.

PERIODICAL ISSUES OF THE TRACT PRESS.—Besides the daily publication of nearly 4,000 books, and 30,000 smaller publications, the American Tract Society has an unprecedented circulation for its various periodicals. The illustrated Family Christian Almanac has an annual sale of more than 300,000 copies. The American Messenger, a monthly newspaper, is sent to about 200,000 families. The Americanischer Botschafter, or American Messenger in German, has a circulation exceeding 20,000 copies. And in The Messenger there are 20,000 copies. In the Messenger there are 20,000 copies. In the Messenger there are 20,000 copies.

THE HILLOTYPY.—A fine specimen of the art known as the Hilotypy is on exhibition at Albany. The Argus says of it:— "It is a view of Mr. Hill's mountain home, with the Catskill for a background, and a waterfall in the foreground, presenting a beautiful landscape, tinted by the new process. Nothing can exceed it in finish, and no effort of art can imitate so well the serial perspective which is here presented in entire keeping. The discoverer has not yet brought his instruments or his manipulation to the degree of perfection to which he aspires; but he has achieved wonders thus far, and is encouraged to proceed in his experiments by the almost certainty of complete success."

The above, after going the rounds, is declared to be entirely erroneous. The view spoken of is nothing else than an ordinary Daguerrotype, finished in the usual way. Mr. Hill has not yet exhibited his pictures in public, and many persons fear he never will.

THE "SPIRITS" AND THE SABBATH.—A neighbor of mine, (says a friend writing from Alfred, Center,) informs me that he has recently visited a place in the State of Pennsylvania, where there is great excitement on account of the presence, not of the 'spirit rappings,' but of the equally mysterious 'spirit writings,' conducted, it seems, on the same principle as the rappings. One thing connected with the matter, (if not more), is difficult for me to explain; and that is, the 'spirit' has directed the people to observe the seventh day for the Sabbath, and many have become obedient to the direction. How is this? They live remote from Sabbath-keepers, and seem never to have known them. In reflecting upon the circumstances, I have come to the conclusion, that there is in the public mind a deep and extensive conviction, that the seventh day is the Sabbath."

SALARIES OF ENGLISH BISHOPS.—The developments of the past year in relation to the enormous sums received annually by the English Bishops, are likely to be of some use. The Privy Council has recently given its sanction to a scheme regulating the income of the Bishops, with a view to create new sees to be supported by the surplus funds. The following are to be the incomes of the Bishops after the death of the present incumbents—sufficient, one would think, to supply the wants of any "successor of the apostles!"

Table with 3 columns: See, Income, and Gloucester & Bristol Income. Rows include Canterbury, York, London, Durham, Winchester, St. Asaph, Bangor, Bath & Wells, Carlisle, Chester, St. David's, Ely, Exeter, Hereford, Litchfield, Lincoln, Landaff, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Lisson, Rochester, Salisbury, Worcester.

STORM, SHIPWRECK, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The vicinity of Prince Edward's Island and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been the scene of a fearful storm and great loss of life. The gale commenced on Friday night, the 3d inst., and continued till Sunday night. A large number of vessels engaged in the mackerel fishery were there, of which some three hundred sail got safely into the harbors, while probably one hundred sail were driven ashore. A dispatch from Halifax, dated Oct. 11, says that "the whole shore is strewn with the wrecks of vessels, and the dead bodies of their crews. At the village of Cavendish, (Prince Edward's Island,) the bodies of twelve persons had floated ashore. The body of a man with a boy lashed to his back, came ashore at Restico. There is reason to believe that over one hundred bodies have already floated to the beach." The following are the names of some of the lost vessels:—

Schooner Harriet Newell, of Harwich—lost two hands. Lyon, of Castine—master, mate, and six hands lost. The Forest, of Newburyport, and Mary Moulton, of Castine—all hands lost. Franklin Dexter—ten hands lost. Flint, of Gloucester—ten lost. Telegraph, of Boston—eighteen lost.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN ABROAD.—Private letters, says the Troy Budget, announce that Gen. Averill, of St. Johnsville, who is now traveling in Europe, has just been expelled from Milan, in a dastardly manner, without any explanation being given by the Government in justification of its conduct. It appears that General Averill was allowed to travel from the Alps to Milan. After reaching that city, he was seized by gendarmes, and brought before the authorities, who immediately ordered, without any trial, explanation or justification, that he be taken in charge of police to the frontiers of Sardania. He was allowed barely time at his hotel to arrange his trunks, when he was placed in a carriage between two gendarmes, and driven to the Sardanian frontier. Here he was detained under guard for about twelve hours, until the arrival of his trunk, when he was taken on the Sardanian soil, and forbidden to recross the frontier. The only explanation given here was, that he was a dangerous man—that they had had notice of his arrival—and were prepared for him.

THE FUGITIVE BOLDING.—A Card published by Mr. E. D. Culver, who has had considerable to do with the case of Bolding—the Poughkeepsie fugitive, says that Mr. Anderson, the master, has gone to South Carolina, after having executed a deed of emancipation, which is lodged in the hands of Marshall Tallmadge of New York. Bolding is to be sent by steamer from Charleston to New York, and on his arrival the money is to be paid, and the deed delivered. He is expected the last of this week or the first of next.

"THE NEW YORK REFORMER," published at Watertown, N. Y., by L. Ingalls, A. H. Burdick, and L. M. Stowell, has recently been enlarged and improved. It is "an independent family paper, devoted to temperance, education, choice literature, the family circle, a reform in the assessment and license laws, and the general news of the day."

THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at Castle Garden, New York, continues to draw crowds, and is really a pleasant place to spend a few hours. Among the specimens of art there, visitors should not fail to examine Currier's Daguerrotype—the finest on exhibition, if not the finest ever produced.

Mrs. Juxon, widow of Rev. Dr. Juxon, arrived at Boston week before last by the steamer Canada. She brings the children of her deceased husband, who have much improved in health by their voyage from India.

The average of additions to the Baptist churches in India, compared with those of the Baptist churches in England, is worth to most

General Intelligence.

European News.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Humboldt, with five days later news from Europe, arrived at New-York on the 8th inst.

The French capital had been agitated by all sorts of rumors respecting a change of Ministry, but these reports were apparently spread abroad only for stock exchange purposes, where they had produced a fall in the funds.

The West India steamship Avon arrived at Southampton on the 23d ult., with specie valued at \$1,500,000, a large portion of which was from California.

M. Kosuth and the few staunch followers who were in Kutahia with him, have now quitted the Ottoman territory. They left the Dardanelles for Messina on board the American steam-ship the Mississippi, the 7th inst; from the latter city they go to the United States.

The yellow fever is prevailing at Oporto, and a circular has been issued by the authorities throughout the country, and to foreign consuls at Lisbon, stating that Oporto is to be considered a suspected port, and vessels proceeding from thence are to be placed in quarantine for eight days.

A letter from Rome, of the 14th, in the Debats, states that another attempt to murder by means of an explosive contrivance, had occurred there within the last few days. A tube, filled with gunpowder and bits of iron, had been placed in a passage leading to the laboratory of a chemist, at whose shop several persons, well known for their attachment to the Pontifical Government, usually meet in the early part of the evening. Fortunately the match fell out of the tube, after having been lighted, and the explosion did not take place.

Rumors are afloat of serious disturbances having broken out at Van, in Asia Minor. Towards the latter end of last month, according to the informants, the Christian population, composed mostly of Armenians, had raised the standard of revolt, and had attacked the Mussulmans, who number about 20,000. The number in killed and wounded is extensive, and were it not for Fehatli Bey, the Turkish chief, who came to restore order, the massacre would have been awful. The city has been pillaged and part of it destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries. The dispute between the Christians and Mussulmans arose on account of the former having adopted bells for their churches.

The steamer Asia, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on the 10th inst.

Several heavy failures in England and Scotland are announced.

The wire of the Electric Telegraph between England and France was laid down on Thursday, Sept. 25, to within 2 1/2 miles of the French coast. It was all done without accident, and the electric communication found to be perfect at every stage of the process. The whole would be finished the next day.

The Morning Chronicle understands that the result of the late meeting of the Arctic officers, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Captain Beechey, at the Admiralty, has been the expression of their unanimous conviction that Sir John Franklin has taken the passage to the northwest out of Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought by taking the same route.

In France, several editors have recently been fined and imprisoned, and several newspapers suspended.

The French Academy of Sciences has lately been overwhelmed with communications upon the disease under which the vines are suffering. This has become quite as serious as that of the potato. Most of these communications describe in detail the circumstances and peculiarities of this scourge; a few only attempt to account for it.

Six missionaries (of whom two are French, two Belgian, and two Dutch) and three lay brothers, are about to proceed from Paris to Havre, where they will embark for Oregon. They are to precede Monsignor de Mers, Bishop of Vancouver, who is about to preach the Gospel in California.

Letters from Athens of the 9th state that a Democratic conspiracy had been discovered in that city, and that in consequence the Editor of The Minerva, among other persons, had been arrested. According to a letter in the Austrian Lloyd, the object of the conspiracy was to overthrow the influence of France and substitute for it that of England.

California Items.

The intelligence of gold in Australia has created a perfect stampede among the immigrants to California from the penal colonies, hundreds of whom are returning, to the great relief of the community upon whom they have been preying for the last few months. A number of convicts from that quarter were in custody of the Vigilance Committee, to be sent back on the first opportunity. There were many others of the same stamp ordered to leave, whose cases were gradually coming up before the Committee. Those who have been in the country for a year and upwards, have amassed much money, by keeping dyes or cribs for the vilest of the human species—dividing plunder taken from the honest and industrious members of the community.

The San Jose Visitor tells a story of an onion, raising in Santa Clara Valley, measuring eighteen inches in circumference, and weighing two pounds and two ounces. It is claimed as a fair sample of the lot. A sugar beet, raised in the same neighborhood, weighed fourteen pounds and eight ounces; it was two feet long, and twenty-six inches in circumference. There are some in the same garden which, it is believed by those who have seen them, will weigh twenty-four pounds! These beets grow on a spot thirty-three feet above the water, and have never been irrigated.

The Assessor of Los Angeles County, California, says there are within its limits 104 vineyards, containing 400,000 vines, exclusive of the vineyards claimed by the padres at San Gabriel. All but twenty of the vineyards are within the limits of the city. He places the cattle at 100,000 head; working oxen, 750 yoke; gentle horses, 2,500; unbroken horses, 10,000.

The property of the county is divided among 430 proprietors. About 15,000 head of cattle have been sold this year to go out of the county, at an average of \$15 per head.

In the town of Hamilton, on Feather River, a young man by the name of Daniels hung himself in prison with a leather string or rope cut from the legs of his boots. He had been accused and found guilty of stealing a small sum of money, on a bar in the vicinity, and requested to stand a trial in court rather than receive the lashes which were his sentence.

The San Franciscans are agitating the subject of a magnetic telegraph from the city down the bay to San Jose, thence to Stockton and Sacramento. The distance is 180 miles, and the estimated cost of the work is \$49,000. It is thought the enterprise would pay handsomely.

CALIFORNIA PINES AND CEDARS.—Of all the wonders I have seen in the vegetable kingdom (remarks an observant traveler) nothing will bear comparison with the magnificent and lofty growth of cedars and pines, which embellish the hills and the mountains that lead and make up the Sierra Nevada range. The magnificence and grandeur of scenes, in which these trees abound, cannot be imagined by any man who has not seen them, and felt the awe and sublimity to which they give rise. I have counted, in a circle of fifty feet, thirteen pine trees, not one of which was less than 250 feet in height, nor were any of them marked by the slightest curve or inclination. They are the immitable and lofty monuments of Nature, uninfluenced by sweeping storms and winds, unbent and undecayed by a century's age. Not a limb or a knot can be found upon their bodies, until you reach the altitude of from one hundred to two hundred feet, beyond which they continue to grow, until their towering majesty overarches all surrounding objects, and affords a fit refuge for the noble bird which adorns the banner of our country.

THE REVOLUTION on the RIO GRANDE.—The New Orleans Delta regards this movement as a very formidable affair, and entertains sanguine hopes of its success. Col. Caravajal, the leader, is decidedly the most prominent and capable man in that part of the country. He is supported by the brothers Canales, who are men of great note and influence in the Sierra Madre; also, by Castillo, late commander of the National Guard; by Don Jesus Cardenas, late Governor of Tamaulipas; and, in fact, by nearly all the aspiring men in the country. They are aided, too, by a number of prominent citizens, and a strong body of invincible fighting men from Texas. Camargo, a considerable town in Tamaulipas, is already in possession of the insurgents, who were about to march on Matamoros, distant about four days' march. Ere this, a decisive battle has no doubt been fought at Matamoros, which has fixed the character of the movement.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.—Not long ago, a man named Jobard, while at the theatre in Lyons, witnessing the representation of Adrienne Lecouvreur, rose from his seat, drew a poignard and plunged it into the heart of a young and beautiful woman, who was present with her husband and a party of friends. It has since been proved, that this Jobard, tired of life, and anxious to put an end to an existence that was a burthen to him, chose this method of accomplishing his design. He had at first contemplated suicide, but recoiled from the commission of an act which precluded the possibility of repentance. To take one's own life is a sin, and a sin for which no atonement can be made, committed as it is at the very instant of giving up the ghost. But when you shed another's blood, the State, before, in its turn, shedding yours, gives not only time, but opportunity and encouragement to repentance. Jobard determined, then, to break the sixth commandment, and straightway to receive absolution, and die in the bosom of the church.

THE REVOLUTION in MEXICO.—Further details of the Revolution in Northern Mexico have come to hand since our last. It seems that a sharp engagement took place between the Revolutionists and the Government troops, which ended in the success of the former, who took and held the city of Camargo. The Mexicans are said to have lost some sixty men. The Revolutionary forces were about marching for Reynosa and Matamoros. It is stated that about two hundred Americaners were with them. The pronouncement issued by the revolting towns, sets forth the reasons for the step they have taken; they detail the grievances they have suffered from the Mexican Government, and the objects they propose to attain by establishing their independence.

FRAUD ON THE REVENUE.—Mr. J. K. Herrick, a well-known importer of Books and Stationery, has been discovered in passing fraudulent invoices through the Custom House. He has been arrested, and made full confession. About \$50,000 worth of goods in his store has been seized by the Federal officers. The discovery was made by some parties in the book trade, who have been undersold by Mr. Herrick. His practice was to copy invoices, reducing the quantity, and in one instance he passed 860 Bibles upon an invoice which stated the number at 500, he paying duty only on the smaller number. He has passed about twenty of these invoices. Mr. Herrick has heretofore borne a good character, was in the first social standing, a member of a Church, &c.

SCENE IN AN ALABAMA COURT.—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor of Oct. 2, states that John Kirby, an old and respected man, was shot in the Court House there on the 30th Sept. Kirby had indicted Frederick P. Hall for wounding him in April, and during the proceedings a quarrel ensued. Kirby drew a pistol which a bystander named Whitfield attempted to take from him—and in the struggle it went off, passing through Kirby's thigh and causing almost instant death; the ball also penetrated Whitfield's leg, but not seriously. Kirby's son, supposing that Hall shot his father, fired at him, but missed him and hit a jurymen in the leg. The Judge ordered the Sheriff to arrest Hall, when he surrendered and delivered up his pistol loaded.

The Flying Cloud made the passage round the Horn to San Francisco in 50 days shorter time than any voyage on record. Her greatest day's run was 374 miles, beating the fleetest of the vineyards claimed by the padres at San Gabriel. All but twenty of the vineyards are within the limits of the city. He places the cattle at 100,000 head; working oxen, 750 yoke; gentle horses, 2,500; unbroken horses, 10,000.

SUMMARY.

At Utica, N. Y. last week, J. Conklin was found guilty of arson in the first degree, for firing the barn of Mr. Sayres, connected with his house, in February last. It was shown on the trial that Conklin was the ringleader of the incendiaries last winter. The District Attorney also stated that persons holding property in the city were under indictment and would be tried as soon as the evidence could be collected. Conklin was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of November.

A large number of business men, in different parts of the country, have failed within a month past, in consequence of the pressure in the money market. Some of them were wealthy, and took this way to save themselves from paying notes which they had endorsed to accommodate their friends. Among the heaviest failures are those of David Pingree of Salem, Mass., W. O. Brown of Buffalo, a produce operator in the West, and Wm. H. Imlay.

Margaret Garraty—the young woman who several months ago, at Newark, N. J., killed the man who had ruined her under promise of marriage, by stabbing him while walking the street with the wife he had just married—was tried last week, and pronounced "Not guilty by reason of insanity."

William Moran and two others were drowned at Blackstone, Mass., on Friday evening, Oct. 3. They were in a chaise on the Railroad bridge, when by some accident they were overturned into the water, a distance of seventy-five feet, and were drowned.

In the way of telegraph lines, Michigan alone has now already more miles completed than has the whole of England. From Detroit there are six lines, and in the State thirty stations; and the whole number of miles in operation in the State is 683.

Mr. Edmond de Ginoux has an article in the Almanach Populaire de la France, upon the Presidents of the American Republic, in which he gives an account of a visit to Gen. Taylor at Whitehall, in Washington, on which occasion he had the pleasure of seeing Lady Bliss, the President's daughter.

News has been received of the death of Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising African traveler, on the 4th of March last, at Unguruca, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou. He had separated from his companions, Drs. Barth and Overweg, in January.

Bishop Delancy, in his annual address to the Episcopal Convention of Western New York, urges the importance of procuring such an endowment for their college as will enable the trustees to offer tuition free of charge.

The Charleston Christian Advocate says that the list of Revival notices for a few months past, has contained accounts of the accession to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of nearly two thousand five hundred persons.

A traveler writes from Dunkirk to say, that though last year it was only a village, it has now 3,000 inhabitants, and single lots are selling there for \$1,000. The houses erecting are rented as soon as the corner stone is laid.

By accounts received at the Sandwich Islands, and published in the Polyestian of 19th July, there is strong reason to believe that the riches of the gold mines in Australia are equal to those of California.

Of the 216 Cuban prisoners sent to Spain, says the Washington Intelligencer, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16; and of the whole number only 18 are above the age of 30 years.

Gov. Slade, the agent of the National Educational Society, was at Buffalo on the 20th ult., having in charge some thirty young ladies bound westward as teachers. The Society has sent out to the West about 250 teachers.

The Michigan Central Railroad is now opened to South Bend, in Indiana, 161 miles from the Lake. The whole line will be completed to Chicago by March next.

People now come from Albany to New York, transact business, and return home by bed-time. The time allowed for a "special train" is four and a half to five hours.

A recent statute of Massachusetts requires all cities and towns having old public records in a perishing condition, to have them copied in good style and preserved along with the original.

The President of the United States has given orders to the Naval Stations to fire salutes and extend all military honors to Kosuth at New-York and other places. A grand dinner will be given him at the President's House.

The Chillicothe Gazette of the 2d, announces the death of the venerable and respected Ohio pioneer, Hon. William Creighton, at the age of 73 years. Mr. C. visited Ohio in 1796.

The President has sent instructions to arrest all the parties to the Syracuse outrage, and for their committal for trial on a charge of treason.

The Wards have placed a new steamer, called the Captain, in their line of Lake Erie boats. Her cost was upward of \$100,000.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, the 27th of November, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise.

The Old School Presbyterians have their greatest strength in Pennsylvania, where they number over 50,000 members. The steamer James Jackson burst her boiler near Shawneetown, Ill., on the 21st of Sept., killing and wounding thirty-five persons.

The Wilmington (Del.) Blue Hen's Chickens proposes the establishment in that city of a Female Medical College.

Mr. E. Webster, a respectable citizen of Jefferson, Ohio, was struck by lightning on Wednesday the 10th ult., and instantly killed.

John S. Kelley, a tailor of Boston, has recently received intelligence from England that a legacy of \$10,000 has been left him.

Potatoes throughout the West this year will be a failure. They are at present retailing at one dollar a bushel in Galena.

The Oregon Fever has broken out again in Iowa, and large numbers of farmers there are anxious to sell out their farms and "go west."

The first frost appeared at Chicago on the 24th ult.

The gale on Lake Ontario, on Friday, Oct. 3, was attended with serious loss of life and property. Among the accidents, we have to record the loss of the British schooner Christina, of Sarnia, near Wellington, below Presque Isle, with eleven or twelve lives, crew and passengers, all of whom found a watery grave. The American schooner Kentuckian was also lost, near Presque Isle, with all on board. The number of individuals on board, or lost, has not been ascertained. Three more schooners are reported ashore on the Canada coast, but the crews were saved.

The citizens of Illinois are to vote upon a bill somewhat similar to the free banking law of this State, at the election to be held on the 4th of next month. This bill authorizes the Auditor of the State, upon persons desiring to establish a bank placing in his hands public stocks of the United States, or State stocks, on which full interest is annually paid, or the amount of fifty thousand dollars or upward, to deliver to them the same amount of bank notes for circulation.

A subscription is making in this city for the presentation of a service of plate to Mr. Boorman, late President of the Hudson River Railroad, as a complimentary acknowledgment of his services in that capacity, for which he always refused to receive any compensation whatever. In order that the compliment may be rendered the more acceptable by the numbers that join in it, the subscriptions are to be limited to twenty-five dollars apiece, and "the service" is expected to cost not less than \$5,000.

At the Fair at Castle Garden, the New-Jersey Zinc Company exhibit specimens of zinc ore, and white, brown, and black paints made from zinc ore. Their brown and black paints are composed of the oxides of iron or zinc. They act galvanically on iron, protecting it from rust; the iron being negative and the zinc positive. The white is a pure oxide of zinc. These paints being oxides, only resist the action of atmospheric air, becoming harder the longer they remain exposed. The contrary is the case with the lead.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company are having constructed a set of smoking cars for their trains. One of them is completed and upon the road. The smoking room is divided from the baggage part of the car by a partition, and instead of the doors opening in the centre, they communicate with a gallery upon the side, which is furnished with a railing, and affords a pass-way from the end of the car to the baggage room, and without passing through the smoking room.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 7th inst. says: The managers of the Western Bank of White Creek were to-day redeeming all their liabilities, taking up bonds and other evidence of indebtedness, and the bill-holders will be able to have their bills taken up at the usual rates for sound State Money. This resumption will only leave three others of the field, viz: the James Bank, Farmer's Bank of Mina, and Bank of New-Rochelle; and these are by no means despaired of.

An extensive vein of copper has been found in the vicinity of Bad Axe, Wisconsin. Mr. D. Smith, while out hunting, discovered traces of copper, where he afterward commenced sinking a shaft. He has already taken out some sixty thousand pounds of ore, mixed with native mineral, valued at sixty dollars the thousand, and by "drifting ahead" in the crevice between the rocks, has found the vein to be of great value. It is reported to be seven feet in thickness, and a depth as yet unexplored.

The Elmira Karlon of Friday, states that the Williamsport and Elmira stage was driven off a precipice a few miles this side of Ralston, with eight passengers inside. The stage rolled over and over with frightful velocity, down a bank 30 feet deep—all the passengers were more or less hurt, and one of them, Dr. Martin, of N. J., it is feared was fatally injured. He was left at a house near the spot where the accident happened.

The Journal of Commerce, the organ of the Castle Garden Committee, publishes the names of some six thousand patriotic citizens of New York, "in the cotton trade and sugar line," and kindred pursuits, who pledge themselves that they will "support no candidate for State officers, or for member of Congress, or for the State Legislature," who is opposed to any of the "Peace Measures," or in favor of reopening the questions that were settled by the Compromise.

At the truly magnificent dinner given by the Bostonians to the President of the United States, his cabinet, and other dignitaries, on Boston Common, at the Railroad celebration, where many thousands of the elite of New England were present, no wine was given—nothing, save coffee and Adam's ale, the oldest and softest liquor extant.

Surgeon Kane, of the Exploring Squadron, is of the opinion which he expressed before sailing, that Sir John Franklin must have sailed north, by Wellington channel, and may have drifted into the Polar sea, where it is quite possible his party may live for years without the means of escape. The American squadron drifted to within a few days' sail of open sea.

Dr. Kane, of the Advance, has brought home a specimen of the largest white bear on record, an animal which he shot in one of his hunting excursions. He has also the only specimen in our country of the Sea Unicorn, which has an ivory tusk of eight feet in length projecting from the head, and a hide like the Walrus.

An unknown Irish woman, aged about fifty years, was run over by a train on the Providence Railroad in West Roxbury, Mass., and was instantly killed. She was walking upon the track as two trains were approaching from opposite directions, and becoming confused in her efforts to avoid one engine, stepped directly in front of the other.

"Decorah" is the name of a new town in Wineski Co., Iowa. A correspondent describes the surrounding country in almost rapturous language—its game, its fish, its rivers, its woods, its fertility, and withal he says the owner of the town gives free lots to actual settlers. Those already located are mostly from New-York.

The "Butcher's Melting Association," of Philadelphia, recently made a sale of 500 casks of tallow, the average weight of which is over 1,000 lbs. This is probably the largest sale of tallow ever made in this country. It is for the Liverpool market.

The Daguerrian artists will hold a National Convention in this city on the 11th of next month.

A terrific clap of thunder, neither preceded nor followed by any other, recently astonished the people of East Dumfries, Canada. Some men were at work in a field, and without notice, were thrown down by the lightning, and rendered for a few seconds powerless, whilst the flash expended its power on a neighboring tree, which it shivered and set on fire. The thunder instantly followed the flash, and it was of the most awful description.

Letters from on board the ship Vandalia at Acapulco say, that the whole crew suffered immensely with fever; 60 men were down at a time, and were so much reduced as to be scarcely able to walk about.

The Peach season is now about over, though some poor specimens of the fruit may still be seen in market. Over 10,000 baskets, averaging \$1.25 each, have been sent from Morris County, and consumed in New-York.

Mr. Thomas Ash, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, has this season raised a Bartlett pear, which weighs sixteen ounces, and measures eleven and a half inches in circumference.

Mr. Theron Fisk, of Warsaw, Wyoming County, has subscribed two thousand dollars, to constitute two scholarships in the Theological Seminary connected with the University of Rochester.

Lucius Clements, mail contractor, has been arrested, charged with extensive mail robbery. He is now lodged in the jail at Montpelier, Vt.

A reward of \$1,000 has been offered by the citizens of Grayson County, Va., for the arrest of Bacon, the abolitionist.

There is a famine at Durango, Mexico. Corn was selling at a dollar a peck; it was caused by Indian ravages.

The recent gale on Lake Michigan carried away a valuable portion of Michigan-av. in Chicago.

Several new plank roads have been commenced in northern Illinois.

The Fair of the American Institute opened at Castle Garden, New York, on the 1st inst.

Jenny Lind sings in Detroit on the 1st proximo.

New York Market—October 18, 1851. Ashes—Pots \$4 87 a 94; Pearl's 5 50. Flour and Meal—Flour, 3 68 for State, 3 75 a 4 00 for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, 4 06 a 4 18 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 81. Corn Meal 3 07 for Jersey, 3 50 for Broadway. Buckwheat 2 00 a 2 50 per 100 lbs.

Grain.—In Wheat there is not much dough, and prices are nominal: good Genesee 97c., handsome white Ohio 87c., red Ohio 80c. Rye 68c. Barley 75c. for fair four-rowed. Corn 56 a 57c. for Western mixed, 61c. for round yellow. Oats 35 a 36c. for Jersey, 39 a 40c. for State.

Provisions.—Pork, 13 50 for new prime, 15 25 for new mess, Beef, 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 6 75 a 11 00 for mess. Dressed hogs 6 a 6 1/2. Lard 8 a 9 1/2. Butter 8 a 11c. for Ohio, 10 a 12c. for State. Cheese 6 a 6 1/2.

Hay—Good shipping demand at 25 a 56c. Hops—20 a 22c. for Western, 22 a 26c. for Eastern. Seeds—Flax 1 31. Clover 9 a 9 1/2c. per lb. Timothy 15 00 a 20 00 per tierce.

Lumber is in better demand, and brings better prices. A cargo sold at 13 00.

MARRIED. In Wayne, Erie Co., Pa., June 10th, 1851, by Rev. H. Hallock, Mr. JOHN G. COLOMBY to Miss CORDELIA T. MILLER.

In Watson, Lewis Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1851, by Eld E. Robinson, Mr. M. W. CARPENTER, late of Albion, Wis., to Miss ELIZABETH JANE BURTON, of Watson.

In Independence, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 4th, 1851, by Eld E. T. Babcock, Mr. JEREMIAH CLARK, of Andover, to Miss CATHERINE CRANDALL, of Independence.

In Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 29th of August, by Rev. J. Greene, Mr. DELOS CRANDALL to Miss FANNY FRANK, eldest daughter of Dr. Elias Frank, all of the above place.

DIED. In Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 23d of February, 1851, MARY GREEN, wife of Ethan Green, Esq., in the 79th year of her age, after an illness of six weeks, in which she suffered exceedingly, yet endured with the patience and resignation which pure religion only can impart, not a murmur or complaint escaping her through the whole of her affliction.

She was nearly 60 years of age. She had been a professed follower of Christ, and for forty-eight years had been a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church. She was one of the few who united in the church covenant formed at the time of the organization of the Church at Adams, and remained to the end of her life; and her natural disposition was amiable; and the religion which was her solace in death rendered her manners engaging and her conversation edifying and agreeable. Mrs. Green had been the mother of fourteen children, twelve of whom survive her.

At the time of her death her descendants numbered one hundred and thirty. Up to the time of her last sickness, she had enjoyed good health and was vigorous and active for a person of her age. In Persia, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1851, JOHN BABCOCK, aged 77 years. He had long been a member of the church of Christ, and left his friends the sweet hope that he has gone home to the blessed inheritance promised to the redeemed. He was born in Rhode Island in the town of Westerly, whence he moved to Brookfield, and thence to Persia.

At Hope Valley, R. I., on the 9th inst., of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. CLARISSA CRANDALL, wife of Peleg W. Crandall, aged 23 years. She was a much esteemed member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Rockville, and died in the triumph of faith; trusting in Christ as the "resurrection and the life."

In Andover, N. Y., Sept. 26th, 1851, of dysentery, MARY A., only daughter of John and Eliza Brown, in the sixth year of her age. In Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 29th, of dysentery, OTIS ORLO, only child of Joel G. and Martha S. Saunders, aged 2 years and 2 months.

In Genesee, N. Y., Oct. 1st, 1851, of bloody flux, ELIZA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Albert B. and Fanny Crandall, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 19 days. Happy infant, early blest, Rest in peaceful slumber rest! A. B. C.

LETTERS. Daniel Cook, Charles Spicer, Nathan V. Hull, J. C. Benson, W. B. Maxon, E. W. Utter, E. M. Rose, J. Clancy, J. H. Turner, H. P. Green, E. S. Bailey, E. Church, N. V. Hull, S. S. Griewood, John Cottrell, Joshua Clarke, S. V. Carpenter, A. B. Crandall, C. M. Lewis, O. C. Babcock, T. E. Babcock (will send to Alfred) H. G. Hawley (found at post-office).

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—

Table with columns for names and amounts, listing donations to the Sabbath Recorder and other societies.

New York and Albany Steamboat. The splendid steamer RIF VAN WINKLE, Capt. S. Schuyler, runs regularly between New York and Albany, leaving New York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings at 6 o'clock, and Albany on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, or at the arrival of the Express Trains from the West. There is no safer, quicker, or pleasanter boat on the Hudson River than the Rip Van Winkle.

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 given a splendid gallery by the addition of more rooms and large skylights, and other improvements, 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 satisfy the taste of all who desire to renew their former perfect satisfaction. The large-sized pictures are taken by his process, and 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.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. DeWitt & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobe on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leaveth orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH JR. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, Editors.

A very Large Newspaper for the Country. EDITED BY HENRY J. RAYMOND. Price \$2 a year; 10 Copies for \$15; 20 Copies \$30.

On SATURDAY, September 27, the subscribers issued the first number of a NEW WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER, in the City of New York, called the NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES, printed upon a very large quarto sheet of eight pages and FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS, in close, clear type, and in the handsomest possible style.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be printed on THURSDAY of each week, and will present to the community a NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE from all quarters; CORRESPONDENCE from all parts of Europe, from California, Mexico, and South America, and from all sections of the United States, written expressly for the WEEKLY TIMES, and by the ablest and most prominent talents in the country. FULL REPORTS of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings; of Public Meetings, Political and Religious; Transactions of Agricultural, Scientific, and Mechanical Associations; and generally of whatever may have interest or importance to the community. LITERARY REVIEWS AND EDITORIAL ARTICLES upon everything of interest or importance that may occur in any department—Political, Social, Religious, Literary, Scientific or Personal, written with all the ability, care and knowledge which the abundant talents of our country command.

THE WEEKLY TIMES will be under the editorial management and control of HENRY J. RAYMOND; and while it will maintain firmly and zealously those principles which he has been essentially to the public good, and which are the basis of the Whig party of the United States more nearly than by any other political organization, its columns will be free from bigoted devotion to narrow interests, and will be open within necessary limitations, to communications upon every subject of public importance.

In its Political and Social Department, THE TIMES will seek to be CONSERVATIVE, in such a way as shall best promote needed Reform. It will endeavor to perpetuate the good, and to avoid the evil, which the past has developed. While it will strive to check that every evil, and to create and sustain for the every establishment of beneficent institutions, its every sympathies and co-operation will be given to encourage and advance Education; to promote organizations, and to improve the condition of our country; and to elevate and enlighten public opinion; and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs.

The subscribers intend to make THE TIMES at once the BEST and the CHEAPEST Weekly Family Newspaper in the United States. They have abundant means for their command, and are disposed to use them for the attainment of that end. The degree of success which may attend their efforts, will be left to the public judgment.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, communicating news, is respectfully solicited from all parts of the country. THE WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates:—

Miscellaneous.

A Home Picture.

Ben Fisher had finished his hard day's work, And he sat at his cottage door; His good wife, Kate, sat by his side, And the moonlight danced on the floor; The moonlight danced on the cottage floor, Her beams were clear and bright, As when he and Kate, twelve years before, Talked love in her mellow light.

The Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin. The "Advance," one of the vessels sent out from New-York in search of Sir John Franklin, returned last week from a voyage full of peril, full of incident, and successful in everything but the great object of her search.

The American Expedition entered Wellington's Sound on the 26th of Aug., 1850, where they met Capt. Perry with the Lady Franklin, and Sophia, and where afterwards joined by Sir John Ross and Commodore Austin.

On the 8th of September the Expedition forced through the ice to Barlow's Inlet, where they narrowly escaped being locked in the ice. But they so far succeeded, and on the 11th reached Griffith's Island, the ultimate limit of their Western progress.

The press is a common construction combining mill and press together. The grapes put into a hopper, at the bottom of which are two fluted rollers, which, revolving, crush, not grind, the berry; and thence it falls into the chamber.

Remarkable Escape of a Prisoner. Edward Holt escaped from the Trenton (N. J.) Jail recently in a remarkable manner. The prisoner occupied one of the lower cells in the middle wing.

During this period the scurvy became epidemic, and assumed an alarming character. Its progress defied all the usual remedies, and only three men escaped the attack. Capt. De Haven was himself the greatest sufferer.

Nor was this situation of peril and awe without its attractions. Aioras Parhelia (mock sun) and mock moons, of the most vivid hue, succeeded one another without intermission, and as day approached, the

twilights, streaking the northern horizon, were vividly beautiful. At length the glow of day showed his golden face (18th Feb.) and was hailed with three hearty American cheers.

The disruption of the ice was sudden and appalling. In twenty minutes from its first moving the vast field, as far as the eye could reach, became one mass of moving floes, and the expedition once more drifted southward.

Capt. De Haven's first care on his escape was to repair damages and restore the health and vigor of the crews. With that object he visited Greenland, where he refitted. After a short delay, with unabated courage and unflinching purpose he once more bore northward.

Here finding the north and west already closed against them, the American expedition set their sails and bore homeward, after having dared and suffered, and overcome difficulties and dangers such as scarcely if ever beset the path of the marines.

Culture of the Grape in the West. Grape Raising and Wine Making is becoming an extensive business in Ohio and some other of the Western States. The "Catawba" variety of grape is most generally cultivated, and is said to produce a quality of wine equal, if not superior, to any imported article.

The quality of this year's wine will take equal rank with, if it does not exceed, the excellence of that of 1848. Tested at the press, it exhibited a superiority over last year's in the proportionate weight of 78 for that year and 92 for this. We predict, therefore, that the wine of 1851 will be very generally and extensively sought after.

An acre of vines will produce on an average not over three hundred gallons of wine; fifteen hundred bottles will therefore be the product of an acre. The prices obtained for the liquid at the press will not average over seventy-five cents the gallon.

The digging was performed with a bed screw, and thin pieces of boards were used for shoveling up the dirt. All the dirt thrown out on the cell floor was put there on Sunday after six o'clock in the evening, the hour at which the cells were fastened for the night.

hand, and having deposited them very carefully on the floor, pulled up the pall full of earth. Every thing had to be done with great caution, as the least noise would reverberate through the corridor and would be heard by the watchman.

Indian Reservation in California. The San Francisco Morning Post gives some incidents of an exploring expedition to Clear Lake and Valley, the great Indian Reservation of California.

Clear Lake Valley, which, by the terms of the treaty, has been ceded to the Indians forever, is about 12 miles long and 6 miles broad. It is one of the most beautiful sections of our State. It is well watered and wooded.

But the red men have another source of livelihood, which always meets their demand. The lakes and streams abound with fish of the finest flavor, and the dry leaves in the forests crackle beneath the tread of the deer, the elk, and the grizzly bear.

Clear Lake is about forty miles long, and from two to four miles wide. Its waters are fresh, deep, and very clear and cold. The lake empties itself into the Sacramento River, by Putta Creek, its source is in the mountain streams.

Artificial Leg of the Exhibition. We have to introduce to the notice of the public another triumph of American ingenuity included in that department of the Exhibition, but which in some way or other has hitherto escaped observation.

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Singular Circumstantial Evidence. The Monticello Watchman gives the proceedings on the trial of Wm. R. Palmer, charged with the murder of his brother Timothy Palmer, in the town of Manakating, in May last.

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When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner replied; "Yes, I have. The reason is that I am not guilty of the crime, and it has not been proved satisfactorily. At least, I think the evidence was altogether circumstantial and presumptive."

The evidence showed a malignity and baseness on the part of the prisoner, which he seemed to have fostered till, from step to step, it reached murder.

A Condensed History of Steam. About 250 years B.C. Here of Alexan dria formed a toy, which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it. In 1789 William Tynnington made a voyage in one, on the Forth and Clyde canal. In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

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Hussey's American Reaping Machine. An exhibition of Hussey's American Reaping Machine took place on Thursday, at Hadham-hall, Herts, before a very large concourse of agriculturists.

Some of the German journals state that in the northern part of Germany the potato disease had made its appearance with great intensity. From Cologne to Berlin the tubercle is represented as unfit for food, and as sending forth a most offensive odor.

laborers present. A little incident which occurred speaks volumes as to the efficiency of the day's work. A Herculean figure, in a smock frock, after earnestly contemplating the execution performed before his eyes, took his reaping hook and deliberately broke it over his knee, throwing the pieces away in despair.

SMALL PAPERS.—There is some truth in the following from the Western Watchman: Our sheet is of a moderate size, compared with some that are published at the East, but as large as its present means will justify.

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DeBayer Institute. THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of each year.

There will be no vacation between the Terms, but there will be recess of one week at the middle of the Second Term, and at the option of the school, one of two days near the middle of each of the other Terms.

Use of Organ or Piano, \$2 00 per quarter. BOARD, in private families, per week, from \$1 25 to \$1 50; in clubs, from 60 to 90 cents.

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