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

DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

WHOLE NO. 386 a sign

VOL. VIII.—NO. 22.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1851.

The Sabbath Recorder.

SERVING OUR GENERATION—NO. 1.

BY ELD. W. B. GILLETT.

Acts 13: 36—"For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."

The apostle uttered these words in his arhad raised from the dead, was the true Messiah. The passage has allusion to a man sustaining a religious character, and living to do God. We have, in the language of the apostle, an illustration of a useful life and a peacehis own generation by the will of God. David recognized his life as a state of active service; and that he might act well his part, he took his position in society as providence directed. A skillful commander places his men as in his judgment will be for the best, and no one has any right to change without permission, though the station allotted him may not be as conspicuous or commanding as he might desire. Is there not a lesson here that will apply to all Christians? David felt a tie linking him to his fellow men-to all men; and while he served them, he felt most deeply that his highest relation was a divine one. He was truly sincere in all his acts. Though imperfect in his life, he was perfect in his purposes and by infallible wisdom he was declared to be "the friend of God"-"a man after God's had already been observed by Christ and his own heart." He desired the prolongation of apostles the preceding evening, and we doubt life only that he might be useful. Perseverance, not, by the Jews generally; but we read of that great element of usefulness, entered into all his movements, both in public and in private. Having served his own generation dur- for leaven has a conspicuous place among the ing a long life, he made his death-bed a per- Jews, on the day preceding the night of Passpetual admonition to all his successors. The position he occupied gave publicity to his acts being the one that providence assigned him,

work, not to accomplish any selfish end, but xv. 42,) is a connection which intimates to of the inspired narrative. This may, perhaps, for noble purposes. We are citizens of one what it pertained, and for what it was the pre- have been partly occasioned by doubts as to common country, professors of one com- paration. Luke, also, having narrated the their immediate deliverance, and partly by mon faith, and descendants of a race who circumstances of the interment, adds, "And the distractions of such an awful and eventful never deemed it irrelevant to inquire into the process by which successive generations have drew on." Luke xxiii. 54. been served, and by which coming ages may Others of those, who vindicate the church's be blessed. If we would serve our genera- practice, observing that it is expressly stated jewels of gold, and raiment, (Exod. xi. 21;) wants. The wind must come in contact with looking the fact stated with equal explicitness, the ocean before the billows will roll, or the that that Sabbath-day was "an high day," arwe expect that the spicy breezes of Arabia "preparation day," as meaning merely the would cause the waters of the Atlantic to swell | three hours immediately preceding the setting and dash upon her western shore, as that the of the sun, which ushered in the weekly Sabmass of people in this age will be moved, ele- bath. It was not, however, a preparation of vated, and impelled towords one great point so limited a nature. It is spoken of as a by the conflicting whims "of those whom "day;" for "that day was the preparation." luxury has emasculated of strength, and ignor- Luke xxiii. 54. Even Greswell, (on the Parance has incapacitated for counsel." We ables) admits that "the preparation of the must begin to understand the age as soon as Passover, according to John xix. 14, had be we feel its claims. Men of active sympathy gun either so early as six in the morning, or are among us. Our fathers in the church are not later than twelve at noon." There is, in

best port. The predominant characteristic of our age upon it the lamb was eaten. is action. Who, then, are fitted to serve such an age? Men who are like unto it, active; pary Sabbath weekly had preceding it, a "day at that season, under any circumstances, have men who are not theorizers only, but active of preparation." Besides, it is not more true and practical men, and in every avocation that this is stated to be "the day before the working men. The time has come when, if Sabbath," than it is that "that Sabbath day they did at length bake "of the dough which we would be useful to our generation, we must was an high day." It is thus distinguished, they brought forth out of Egypt. (Exod. xii. 39.) be active in acquiring, and equally industrious therefore, from the weekly Sabbath. And, The reason, therefore, of their taking the in applying all we acquire in noble and mag- again, it is not more true that it was "the nanimous acts, that may be conducive to the day before the Sabbath," than that it was general good. Strong souls, in sound bodies, "the preparation of the Passover." It is mitted to remain a few hours longer in Egypt, men of good qualities and of close applica- quite evident, therefore, that it was connected but that, in the haste of the Egyptians to send tion, are demanded now; the world has need only with, and immediately preceded the anthem forth, "they were thrust out of Egypt of them, and God calls for them. The pre- nual festival,—the Passover Sabbath. sent age, though distinct, yet is not separate It is farther to be observed that this "pre- ed bread were over. It was yet but the 15th from the ages which have preceded it. We paration day" corresponded with the day day of the month, and they could neither are bound to generations past by a most sub-immediately preceding the Israelitish Exodus. have or eat leavened bread "until the one and lime connection. Our age is all antiquity compressed—as the majestic river, widening to the 14th and 15th days are often mingled and | xii. 18, 19.) the sea, is the result of every tributary stream, confounded, the fact is not generally perceivhowever obscure, and of every fountain. however remote and small. How necessary, then, to the redemption from Egyptian bondage in order that we may serve the present generation; for us to explore the past. To remain evening and the morning " did elapse between ignorant of what has been, will keep us indif- the killing of the Passover lamb and the Isferent to what needs to be during the present raelites' departure from the scene of their age. Who can look over the past, even in our oppression. own denomination, and then forbear to act? We may not be able to spread before the the 14th of the month, while their departure world such a history of the past as would be took place on the 15th not in the morning interesting, but enough may be learned to teach of that day, but as we shall show, in the eveus, that though there has been a great want of ning or night, a whole day thus intervening ner enjoined—the lamb itself was prepared to men to think and act, yet we have been bless between the two events. As the 14th day, be eaten; its flesh was not "sodden at all with ed with some noble spirits, some heroes, who like other days, began with the evening, (the water, but reast with fire; his head with his

the inspired sposties, we may tome to modern times. Martin: Litther found: a New Tests times. Martin: Litther found: a New Tests with the evening. Not only, then, is there not it in secret, examely panting after truth, until bright rations burst upon his entropied to the service of the singnificant, is enterly invainable of the proper invicible of the singnificant, is enterly invited but the lonely convent more glorious than the 'palaces of kings.' And he' Passover on the same might, but we are able to mark the first death of the same might, but we are able to mark the first death of the same might, but we are able to mark the first death of the same might, but we are able to mark the palaces of kings.' And he' Passover on the same might, but we are able to the same might be the might defend himself of the same with the same of the same might, but we are able to the same might, be well to the same might, but we are able to the same might, but we are able to the same might, be well to the same might be same as all the same as a same to those a same as a same to those a same as a same to those a same as a same as a same to those a same as a beget noble action. In the history of the past the month, of which both the beginning and

work was not carried on by him alone. A from Rameses in the first month, on the 15th Latimer and a Ridley must labor and suffer in day of the first month; on the morrow after its onward progress. "Fear not, Master Rid- the Passover, the children of Israel went out ley," said Latimer, as both were going in with an high hand, in the sight of all the chains to the stake, "for, by the blessing of Egyptians." Numb. xxxiii. 3. God, we will this day kindle such a flame as shall never go out." No-it has not gone out, claimed through Christ. Sir Edward Coke, a distinguished lawyer, saw a lad one day takgument at Antioch, while attempting to prove ing notes at meeting. Being pleased with his to the unbelieving Jews, that Jesus, whom God appearance, he asked his parents to let him educate their son. He was sent to Oxford; he drank from the fountain of knowledge, "and in those draughts, the sober certainty of waking bliss." He summoned around him good to his fellow men. May we never lose the renowned sages of antiquity, and with sight of the great responsibilities resting upon them made a feast of fat things. But his soul us in view of our personal relation to Almighty was too free for those chosen associates; his principles were too philanthropic for the selfishness of that age; his doctrines were too liberal for old England; he therefore sought ful death. One of the ancients, at least, served a home among the granite hills of New England. But his spirit was too noble for the people in that land; he was driven from the society of white men, through winter storms, and hordes of uncultivated savages, to plant the first free colony in the new world. That boy was Roger Williams, the founder of

THE SABBATH & THE RESURRECTION.

Rhode Island, and of religious liberty in the

[To be continued.

From "An Examination of the Authority for a Change of the Weekly Sabbath at the Resurrection of Christ; proving that the Practice of the Church in substituting the First Day of the Week for the appointed Seventh Day, is unsanctioned by the New Testament Scriptures. By James A. Begg, Author of a Connected View of the Scripture Evidence of Christ's Speedy

The unquestionable fact, thus established, or the death of Christ having been on "the preparation day," proves those to be in error who refer this term to the day preceding the eat ing of the Passover Lamb. That ordinance no "preparation day" before it. This is the more remarkable, as a preparation was really necessary for that ordinance; and the search over. We must not, however, confound such preparation, and what was necessary to be done in making ready the lamb, with that preparation day for the Sabbath which followand the one in which he could best serve God. ed the eating of it. "The preparation day, preparation for their departure till immedi As Christians, we are engaged in a great that is, the day before the Sabbath," (Mark that day was the preparation, and the Sabbath time. The only appearance of preparation is

tion, it is needful that we should know its to be the day before the Sabbath, and over- and it is doubtful whether even this command waters be purified thereby. As soon might bitrarily and without authority, speak of this (Exod xii. 35.) such, and have learned wisdom in the best | deed, no reason why we should seek to limit school; and by God's help they are capable "that day." Why must we suppose that the of guiding the destinies of the church—of 14th day, being "the day of preparation," guiding the old ship of Zion to the safest and was not an entire day like every other, beginning at sunset the preceding evening, although 19.) The Feast, which was of seven days, had

No one, however, supposes that the ordi-

ed, yet the Scripture statements in reference show that an entire day, consisting of "the

The eating of the Passover lamb was o

It is to be inferred, therefore, that a whole night and day must have intervened between and it will not go out while salvation is pro- the Passover and the departure of the Israelites; we shall now endeavor to confirm this view by a consideration of circumstances mentioned in the context. From evidence contained there, we shall find that, however great the haste, not until the close of the day whose sun arose on Egypt's first-born slain the liberated bondsmen left the land of their captivity. On "the morrow after the passover," is one of the Scripture declarations concerning it; "on the fifteenth day," is another. And, now, we proceed to prove that their departure was in the season of the night -and, being on the 15th day of the month, necessarily the night following the night of the Passover, the Passover having been on the 14th. "Observe the month of Abib," it is commanded, (Deut xvi. 1.) "and keep the Passover unto the Lord thy God, for in the month Abib the Lord thy God brought thee forth of Egypt, BY NIGHT." Not in the morning, therefore, but "by night," on the 15th were they brought forth.

In farther confirmation of this, let us look back upon the account given by Moses of the Exodus. It is said, "Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. And it came to pass, at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the self-same day it came to pass, that all the hosts of the Lord went out from the land of Egypt. It is a night to be much observed unto the Lord, for bring. ing them out from the land of Egypt; this is that night of the Lord, to be observed of all the children of Israel, in their generations." Exod. xii. 40-42. But their departure having been on the fifteenth, if it was at night at all, it could not be the night on which they ate the passover, that being the 14th. Attention them to bind him as an apprentice to a trade. to the circumstances narrated, independently A poem which he wrote at this period attractof this testimony, would, indeed, make it exceedingly probable that their departure was on the night following their eating of the passover; and these circumstances connected with this testimony of its having really been at night, puts it beyond all question.

That the Israelites had made very little before their Exodus, is evident from the whole the earlier command to borrow (literally to ask) from the Egyptians, jewels of silver, and was obeyed, or was at all intended to be obeyed till the very day before their departure.

We read, indeed, that they had not "prepared for themselves any victual;" but "took their dough before it was leavened;" and the reason for this was, "because they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not tarry.' Exod. xii. 34, 39. But their having remained over the fourteenth day, till the evening of the fifteenth, would have afforded them no opportunity of carrying with them leavened bread. This would have required their detention a full week, at least. It is to be remembered, that they had just begun to observe the Passover-during which time they were wholly forbidden to make, or to have, leavened bread in their houses. (Exod. xii. just begun, and whatever opportunities they might otherwise have enjoyed, they would not, leavened their bread for other six days, and, accordingly, it was "unleavened cakes" which dough in its unleavened state, was not, as has sometimes been supposed, their not being perand could not tarry " till the days of unleaven-Although from the manner in which here also twentieth day of the month at even." (Exod.

With such evidence, we are surely entitled to conclude that those who interpret "between the two evenings! as referring to the hour of midnight, in the case of the Israelites' departure from Egypt, are altogether wrong. Indeed, this supposition is demonstrated to be a mistake, by the form of the institution of the Passover itself, and is perfectly set at rest by a consideration of that eventful night. For while the lamb of the Passover was only to be -killed on the 14th "between the two evenings," its blood to be sprinkled in the man-

THE PLEDGE. BY JOHN PIERPONT.

Thou sparkling bowl! thou sparkling bowl!
Though hips of bards thy brim may press.
And eyes of beauty o'er thee roll, And song and dance thy power confess. I will not touch thee, for there clings A scorpion to thy side, that stings!

Thou crystal glass! like Eden's tree. Thy melted ruby tempts the eye, And, as from that, there comes from thee, The voice, "Thou shalt not surely die!" I date not lift thy liquid gem— A snake is twisted round thy stem!

Thou liquid fire! like that which glowed For Paul upon Melita's shore, Thou st been upon my guests bestowed; But thou shalt warm my house no more For, wheresoe'er thy radiance falls, Forth, from thy heat, a viper crawls What, though of gold the goblet be, Embossed with branches of the vine Beneath whose burnished leaves we see Such clusters as poured out the wine Among these leaves an adder hangs! I fear him; for I've felt his fangs. The Hebrew, who the desert trod.

And felt the fiery serpent's bite, Looked up to the ordained god, And found that life was in the sight; So the worm-bitten's fiery veins Cool when he drinks what God ordains

Ye gracious clouds! ye deep cold wells Ye gems, from mossy rocks that drip! Springs that from earth's mysterious cells, Gush o'er your granite basin's lip! To you I look;—your largess give, And I will drink of you, and live.

GUTZLAFF THE MISSIONARY.

Europe as having taken place at Hong-Kong. Mr. Gutzlaff was born in the Prussian province of Pomerania, in 1803. He early displayed a strong thirst for knowledge, and wished to receive a liberal education, with a view to entering the Christian ministry. The poverty of his parents, however, compelled procured his admission into the Missionary two years, he was taken under the patronage of the Dutch Missionary Society at Rotterdam, and was destined to a mission on the island of Sumatra. He continued his preparations for this difficult and dangerous service until 1826, when, starting for the field of his mission, he was prevented from entering it by a war which had broken out, and took up his residence in Batavia. Here he commenced the study of the Chinese language, and in a short time made so great proficiency that he was induced to devote himself to the establish ment of Christianity in the Chinese Empire. His first efforts were directed to Siam, where he labored with eminent success for some and, in connection with Dr. Morrison, engaged with great energy in the duties of his mistracts, and commenced a new translation of accused him of being in the interests of England. From that time he was unable to pursue his missionary operations, and was employed in the service of the English expedition, to which his knowledge of the Chinese language and customs made him highly useful. He took an active part in the negotiations of peace between England and China in 1842. Gutzlaff was a man of remarkable steadfastness of purpose, combining an ardent zeal with sound discretion, and a sagacious observer of men and things. Although his endeav ors to promote Christianity in China have proved a failure, his contributions to our knowledge of Chinese life, are valuable. and deserve to be held in respectful remem-N. Y. Tribune.

PREACHING IN CHINA.

"The rooms for my chapel and school," says a missionary of the American Board writing from Fuh-Chau, China, "are small the churches of Boston, nor the sessionrooms of Presbyterian churches in New Jer- elder, "and I want you to attend it." "Oh,"

now; mind is brought in contact with mind.

Action—energetic, comprehensive action—is the condition of our lives. There must be some noble object, in order that it may began must be some noble object, in order that it may began must be some noble action. In the history of the past and there was a great cry in Egypt, for there that the discharge of his supernumerary duprayers, and before the close of the meeting Christ neither circumcision availeth any thing, was not a house where there was not one ties is apparently in vain." Preaching is not the lawyer indulged a hope in the grace of norundired the grace of norundired the lawyer indulged a hope in the grace of norundired the grace of no

he had used to illustrate his remarks, inquired, fectionate efforts of an individual to save a soul of reverencing him; how is this to be done? souls from the lake that burns with fire and him?' 'Where is he?' 'When you pray to him, can you see him?' 'When you beg favors, or call him, does he come and appear to Jour. of Missions.

THE LAPLAND MISSIONARY.

The poor Laplanders are without many the things which we consider quite necessary to life; and, what is worse, they have not a knowledge of the true God, and his son Jesus funds, but also a continued and earnest re-Christ; and no one, for a long time, thought membrance of missions in our prayers. of going to tell these poor Laplanders about Jesus Christ, who died to save them.

It was about seventeen years ago, that a Swede. named Tellstrom, had been reading a book which told of the sad state of spiritual darkness of the Laplanders, and he felt a As I am persuaded that, if a more systematic strong desire to go and preach the gospel to and general support were given to it by the them. This man, Tellstrom, had himself lived without God; but he was convinced of sin in Stockholm; and he anxiously put the question, "What must I do to be saved?" He was a journeyman painter, and had been to this great cause for many years past. used to work on the Sunday; but that he might be able to go to chapel on the Sunday, The death of this distinguished missionary he gave up one seventh of his scanty food and to China is announced by the last arrivals from and wages. His growth in grace after he that each member of the family should contrihad found peace with God, was most encour- bute something every day to the missions. aging. He was soon engaged in various And I find that the regular observance of this efforts to do good; and when he read of the duty makes it, not only an easy but an exceedwants of the Laplanders, he told Mr. Scott he lingly delightful one also. Our Missionary

very much wished to go to them. But there were many difficulties in the way. How can you learn the language?" said charge of it. You will perhaps smile when Mr. Scott to him, "it is very difficult." "I I name the amount of this daily contribution; have thought of this," he replied; "and ed the attention of the King of Prussia, who heard there was a Lappish Grammar published many years ago; and after a great deal of School at Berlin. After remaining here for trouble, I found one amongst the lumber of an old book shop. I found, also, a Lappish number; so that we raise, in this way, 101d. New Testament. I have been trying the language, and I firmly believe I shall be ableto master it." "But," said Mr. Scott, "the cold is so much greater in Lapland than in quarter; and if any occurrence takes place, Stockholm, and you cannot get the same shelter and comfort as you do here." "I have care and protection of Providence, I make thought of that, too," he said "and during the that also the occasion for another "offering." late severe weather, I have gone up and down | Should friends visit us, we tell them of our the stone-stairs, that I might try whether I plan, and generally find that they conformate could bear the cold. I have not suffered at it. So that, from these sources, our missionall; and I am convinced that, in this respect, ary-box realizes about £4 in the course of the I am especially fitted for Lapland." "What will you de for food? You will get no bread or vegetables; all that you will have will be time. He then took up his abode at Macao, the flesh of the reindeer, smoked or otherwise prepared." "This," said he, "has not given me a thought. I have been none the read before the Evangelical Alliance by He established schools, circulated worse for fasting once a week that I might Rev. Joseph Angus, show, in a nutshell, secure my precious Sundays; and if God the Bible into the Chinese language. Under sends me to Lapland, he will support me his auspices, a society was formed for the there." "But how will you bear the solitude? diffusion of useful knowledge in China, a You may sometimes be placed where pel:monthly magazine was issued, and a large for many dreary miles you could not meet number of presses employed in printing his a spiritual friend." He was moved at this, appropriated to evangelical labor among the own writings. At the same time he was as- and said, "I seem too young a convert to be heathen amounts to £345,000. The number siduous in preaching, making frequent jour removed from the careful nursing of the of European agents whose time and labor are nevs for that purpose, of which we have an Christian church. I feel how much I need devoted to the heathen is about 1,050, and of interesting account in his "Journal of Voy- this; and yet if God be directing my steps to native teachers and preachers about 3,000, ages." He met with a good deal of success Lapland, my soul may certainly rely on that scattered over Asia, Africa, America, and the in his labors, until at length he incurred the word, Lo, I am with you alway, even unto islands of the sea. Adding to the income of suspicion of the Chinese Government, who the end of the world; and if Jesus be with these societies the amount contributed by the me, is not this enough?" [The Commission.]

A MAN COMPELLED TO COME IN.

There lived in my congregation a lawyer

of eminence in his profession, and of strictly

which belonged to his eternal well-being. In and native helpers about 3,400. Adding a time of refreshing from the presence of the again to this sum of £554,300; the benevolent Lord, while a number of us were engaged in | income of the Bible and tract societies dea prayer-meeting, I observed that one of my voted to home objects, we have a total of elders rose up suddenly and left the house. His mind, as he afterwards told me, became vear. deeply-impressed with the guilt and danger of "The Bible, or parts of the Bible, have the lawyer of whom I have been speaking, and been published by the various Bible societies he resolved to make one effort for his salva- (translated for the most part by missionaries) tion. In accordance with this resolution, he in about 170 different languages or dislects: went directly to the office, where he found 180 versions have been made, and of these the man whom he sought, at the writing-table, 130 were never printed before. The total deeply engaged in preparing for court. The number of copies of the Scriptures issued by elder, after the common salutations, said, "Mr. the British and Foreign Bible Society for I, I want you to go with me to Mr. H.'s." Europe has been within the last fifty years, and very humble in appearance." They are "What for "inquired the man of the bar. about 20.000.000." "We have a prayer-meeting there," said the sey, nor yet the school-rooms of thriving said the lawyer, "I cannot possibly do that. western hamlets.' They were Chinese shops, my business is crowding me, and I must atand are so still in general appearance. The tend to it." "Your business," said the elder. Asia, occupying the region which bounded chapel is about eleven feet wide and thirty is of no importance in comparison with the on the north by Mount Caucasus, lies between feet in length, with no windows, as a substitute salvation of your immortal soul, which you the Black and Caspian Seas, with Mount for which wooden slats occupy a portion of are exposing to the miseries of hell, by every Ararat in its center. As a distinct kingdom the front at the side of the door. The doors moment's delay." This plain address, with it has long since been broken up, and divided turn on wooden hinges, the sides of the room the solomn and earnest manner in which it was between Russia, Persia, and Turkey. The are partly of bamboo plaster-work, and partly delivered, overcame the lawyer's resolution Armenians are a nation "scattered and peel account of bamboo plaster-work, and partly delivered, overcame the lawyer's resolution Armenians are a nation "scattered and peel account of the lawyer's resolution are a nation because the lawyer's resolution are a nation are a nation are a nation are a nation because the lawyer's resolution are a nation because the lawyer's resolution are a nation because the lawyer's resolution are a nation are a nation are a nation because the lawyer's resolution are a nation because the lawyer's resolution are a nation are a nation because the lawyer's resolution are a nation are of boards, and the seats are mostly pine to continue at his business, and in a few model." They are to be found, not only in the benches without backs. Here the word of ments they both entered the prayer-meeting; countries immediately adjoining what was are immortalized in the affections of the people of their generations. Providence has appointed us our position in an age and country most fivor
ages, the arm of despotism has ruled; not so ages, the

"What divinity or idol is that." On visits to from death. Are you in the habit of making the chapel during the week, the time is often such efforts? or does your cold heart wish to spent in familiar conversation rather than in be excused from such a service? Those extended remarks, and in this way the mis- whose hearts are as cold as your own will very sionary " discovers more fully the many mis- readily excuse you now, but will your lost conceptions of the people, in respect to Christ- friends and neighbors, when they meet you at ianity. He hears, for instance, such questions the judgment-seat, excuse you for not making as these: You speak of believing in Jesus, every possible effort to save their undying Do you burn incense, or light candles before brimstone for ever? Pastor's Life.

DAILY, CONTRIBUTIONS At LABOR

A Weslevan minister makes the following communication to the Secretaries of the Weslevan Missionary Society. The principle involved in it, that of stated and frequent contributions, is of the utmost importance. It would not only secure a great increase of

DEAR Sirs, I have of late given very careful attention to the statistics of our great Missionary Society, and have been much struck with the comparatively small amount raised by our members for this "best of all causes." entire body of our people, we should very soon more than double its income, I respectwhile hearing the Rev. George Scott preach fully venture to solicit your attention for a moment, while I refer to the manner in which I have felt it to be my privilege to contribute

I am not a wealthy man; my income having never yet brought me within the claims of the income-tax. But it is a rule in my house, Box is placed upon the breakfast-table every morning, and my little girl is appointed to the year, and that the total is by no means despicable. Each member of my family, then, contributes a farthing a day. We are six in a week, or £2.5s. 6d. in the year. To this sum I add, at the close of each quarter, 5s. as a thank-offering for mercies during the which discovers to us more particularly the

EFFORTS TO SPREAD THE GOSPEL.

The following facts, taken from a paper what British Christians are doing to bring the world under the dominion of the Gos-

"The income of all the missionary societies Bible, tract, and other educational societies, we have for the conversion and education of the heathen a total expenditure of £359,000 a year. Adding to this amount the expenditure of the various societies for our Colonies, for Europe, and for the Jews, we have all moral habits; but who was wholly devoted grand total £554,300; the number of ministers, to his business, and heedless about the things supported being about 1,860, and of teachers £597,710, or say of £600,000 (\$3,000,000) a:

THE ARMENIANS.

Armenia was once a powerful kingdom of

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 13, 1851.

DESTITUTION OF CITIES.

land, who seldom or never hear the sound of the gospel, is as true as it is deplorable. It is true especially of our large cities. We know not what proportion of the half million of souls in this wicked Sodom are in the habit of attending on the ministry of the word; but we are much mistaken, if it is as great as one half. It becomes a question of profound interest, therefore, what can be done by way of into the kingdom of God!" remedying this state of things.

Some perhaps, would propose street preaching. Well, " Wisdom crieth without; uttereth her voice in the streets; she crieth at the gates, at the entry of the city, at the coming in at the doors." The politician harangues the multitude in the streets. Why should the minister of Christ not do so, whose theme is of ten thousand times greater im-

We would inquire, however, whether church members are doing alliin their power to induce the perishing multitude to attend the places of worship already established? Does the Christian make it his business to kindly invite others to the house of God, and pledge them a comfortable seat when they get there How much might be accomplished in this simple way, if Christians would only do their duty! But no; they have no time for such small work. They have the business of this world to attend to, and it engrosses their time night and day. They attend public worship themselves very devoutly. Some of them are ready enough to contribute their money, when any thing is to be accomplished that requires it. But seldom, or never, are they known to exert themselves to bring others with them to the sanctuary. Let reform commence here Almost every day, the business of the merchant, manufacturer, or mechanic, brings him in contact with those who never darken the doors of a church edifice. How easy it would be to give them a kind invitation to attend, the next Sabbath, to hear their preacher! Inhouses, and wait on them personally to the to pay decent salaries to their ministers; the deed, they might offer to call for them at their more—they might then put up a fervent prayer that God would bless the word to their

But no sooner is reform attempted in this respect, than a difficulty is at once presented of another kind. Many of those who habitually absent themselves from the house of God, belong to the poorer classes of society. They are not able to dress well. They cannot equip themselves so as to make a sufficiently respectable appearance among the worshippers of God, many of whom are richly adorned. At all events they think so. And if they should be persuaded to attend church for once, they are straightway made to feel that there is a broad line of distinction between themselves and the rest of the assembly-a feeling so uncomfortable, that the chances are ten to one against their ever being found there again. Now, whatever may be said in palliation of the practice, on the part of wealthy Christians, of glittering in jewelry, wearing plumes and "whistling silks," the house of God is the last place on earth where such a display should be made. If they must adorn themselves with such things, let them do it on other occasions and in other places. But in the house of God they should level themselves with the poor, as far as possible.

It may be said, that the poor ought not to be embarrassed by such things; that there is no design to hold them at a distance; that they are perfectly welcome to make their appearance in the religious assembly in their poor attire; that it is a foolish and an unnecessary feeling on their part to be awe-struck in the presence of those who are more gorgeous ly arrayed. Nevertheless the fact cannot be disputed, that among the humbler classes such feelings do exist, and, in spite of all the logic that may be used to the contrary, they will continue to exist. Is it not the duty of Christians to commence a reform in this matter? Ought they not, when repairing to the sanctuary, to leave their glittering ornaments at home, and put on such apparel as will not show too great a distance between them and those who grapple with hard poverty?

Our opinion is, that the splendid and costly edifices, which it has become common to erect for church purposes, have much the same ef fect upon the impoverished classes of society. Their tendency is to exclude from hearing the gospel those who are not every day habituated to such display. The poor may be invited to such places; they may be told, that they are perfectly welcome; but when they come, and see a huge pile of hewn stone, finished with costly carvings, windows of stained glass, and other ornaments in which luxury loves to revel; and when they see a retinue of carriages at the door, dislodging their rich owners "clothed in purple and fine linen," and then take a peep through the aisles at the assembly, large numbers of whom are adorned with all the insignia of wealth and grandeur, they involuntarily shrink from entering. They cannot, notwithstanding all the proffers of welcome which they may receive, feel that it is a suitable place for them. They turn away, to seek some other place more congenial to their habits, and the sound of the gospel is perhaps shut out from their cars forever.

In common with others, we are impressed with the importance of doing something to bring the status of the gospel into closer con-

We have do do bt that preaching in the streets would do good. We have no doubt that a system of visiting from house to house, preachlisten, would also be of great service, and perhaps save a multitude of souls. But as those That there are multitudes in this favored who might be converted by such instrumentality must eventually be taken to some established place of worship, the evils we have spoken of cannot be safely neglected.

> These remarks, however, do not touch the condition of the great numbers of the wealthy, gospel. How shall they be reached? Alas! "how hardly shall they that have riches enter

MANY CHURCHES-POOR PREACHING.

The City of Brooklyn, near New York, has long been designated as "the City Churches." Recently, however, doubts have been expressed as to its title to such designation, by persons who claimed for Rochester, N. Y., superiority in this respect. A comparison showed that they had each a church for every thousand inhabitants. Since this fact was announced, a claim has been set up in behalf of Norwich, Ct., a city which, with about six thousand inhabitants, has nine houses for public worship. Doubtless ome other places might show a larger supply than even Norwich. Indeed, we have nowin mind a village in New Jersey, which, with less than three thousand inhabitants, has eight churches—one more than there were in Asia when John wrote his revelation. But boasting of such superiority strikes us as in very bad taste. To those who are addicted to it, we commend the following sensible remarks of a ecular cotemporary:-

"It is very desirable that every city, village, and township should have churches enough to seat comfortably all its inhabitants, so that none shall excuse themselves for non-attendance on public worship by the plea that there is no room for them or no Church within each. But, beyond this, we deem it rather matter of regret than of exultation that so many Churches should exist as in Brooklyn, Rochester, or Norwich. Far better increase the size of existing Churches than add to the number. The means of the people are exchurches becomes a source, not of strength, but of weakness. We know poor townships five or six churches, and the result is that while the people are overtaxed the clergy are inadequately supported. Now we are opposed to exorbitant salaries for any service, out we consider starving ministers a poor way points of difference, have fewer churches, and make those they have more inviting by thorough ventilation, efficient warming in cold weather, good preaching fairly remunerated, large effective choirs, and all the proper incidents of strong societies. Many a one will attend church with a prospect of meeting half the town there, who would stay at home if he could only hope to see an eighth of his neighbors. Let us think a little before boasting of having the most churches."

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Desecration in Germany. GLASGOW, October 24th, 1851.

In the Evangelical Alliance, a paper or

Sunday desecration in Germany was read by

the Rev. T. Plitt, of Bonn. As is usual, he assumed that Sunday is the Sabbath, applied to it the Sabbath sanctions, and lamented over he prevailing state of feeling regarding it Desecration, he says, has always gone to a greater length in the Popish than in the Pro testant districts, and is most marked in that part of Germany which the Emperor Maximilian used to call "my great priests' row," Mayence, Treves, and Cologne. Forgetting that the Church of Rome pretends to no scriptural authority for the observance of the first day, (but, on the contrary, declares that Protestants have it as a holiday through their traditions,) Mr. P. complains that the Romish clergy bear no testimony against its desecration. But even in the Lutheran Church, it is but little otherwise, although a few sanctify it as they believe the Sabbath should be. But since the revolutionary movements, commencing in 1848, the British Sunday prize essays had been received, and some of them translated. The Church Conferences discuss the subject; that of Stuttgard, in 1850, also issued an address calling attention to it, and address ed a letter to the Governments, seeking legis lative enactments, which, also, has been published. The address to the people draws largely on English arguments in favor of Sun day-and sometimes errs in the excess of credit it gives us as Sunday-keepers, as when it speaks of "the harbors" and "the railways" as exhibiting "the quiet of the Sabbath day," ning "nothing is heard of the noise of inns and gin-shops."

In Leipsic, in the kingdom of Saxony, he states, not only is working and hammering in the public squares quite common, but "the police sell, for sixpence, tickets licensing to work in public" on Sunday. In Dresden, the gin-shops are opened in the morning, and during divine service, public dancing and music are permitted, ("the same being the case in most parts of Germany,") and a so called Tivoli theater is allowed to be open. In the Grand Duchy of Hesse, even the Ecclesiastical Board makes allowances much as Constantine did in his law which first gave civil sanction to Sunday observance. A rescript of the Consistory, in 1843, intimates

cultural labor on Sundays, after the morning the solemn and significant rite of baptism, he preach to the people the blessed gospel, at ed till after service. In other of the Governbeen promised more encouragement.

The Submarine Telegraph, which was carwithin a mile of the French coast, has this week had that extension of the cable, and is now carried up out of the sea to Sangatte on the Calais coast. It is now being united with the telegraph at Dover, from which South Foreland, where the crossing has been made, is distant about 3 miles. It is stated to have J. A. BEGG.

RHODE ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Spiritual Rappings before the Supreme Court R. I.-Infant Sprinkling, Baptism, &c.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2, 1851.

infant half-brother, by the Supreme Court of the State. It was brought to a termination, by a verdict of "Not Guilty." The trial lasted three days, and was conducted with some ability on the part of the Attorney General for the State, and much on the part of Messrs. Porter and Dickerman for the prisoner. The evidence against the girl was very strong. She had procured arsenic, and was left alone, with the child in her care, on the day of its death. She had confessed that she gave the child arsenic, and seven grains of arsenic were found in its stomach. I think that no one doubted that she committed the awful deed. She was saved by the plea of

insanity, which was ingeniously made by her Pedobaptists so numerous, if they are not counsel, although probably no one believed | right?" was treated as it deserves. The rethat she was insane. No evidence was ad- ference of infant baptism to the authority of hausted in Church-building; they are unable duced to show that she had been insane. It the church and sanction of the fathers, was church, and see that they are saved from all preach; and so the ordinances of the sanctu- cated insanity, and that several circumstances embarrassment in procuring a seat. Nay, ary become irksome, and fair-weather Christ- rendered her peculiarly susceptible to monoians are multiplied. Thus a multiplicity of mania: first, her age (thirteen years;) second the vicious life of her mother, who had been of twenty-five hundred inhabitants which have divorced from her husband, and was living with another man. But the most important part of the plea was based on the fact that she had been for a long time a medium for the "rappings." It was urged, that such as to advance the interests of Religion. We avocation was greatly conducive to menta wish our people would think less of minor aberration; that it tended to estrange the mind, and lead the subject to irresponsible acts. The prisoner confessed that all her wonderful feats, which had astounded so many ghost-seeing subjects of delusion, had been performed by herself, unaided by any spirit save the spirit of deception. She explained how she made the knocks, and other "won derful phenomena." It also appeared in evidence, that many other prominent media in the city had made the same confession. Ar effort was made to invalidate her confession, by showing that she had done what she could not do unaided by the "spirits." One of the believers was summoned to the stand, who said he lifted her table, and it was about four times as heavy as he expected!" Very properly did the learned bench lose its gravity for a time at this "astonishing development." The poor deluded man could attribute it to nothing but spirits, although it appeared that he had taken no adequate means to determine

> why the table was so heavy. Quite a sensation is felt among the spirits at being exposed before a judicial tribunal and it is quite disastrous for them, that their magic tales have thus for once been subjected to the strict rules of legal testimony. At such a tribunal of criticism, they vanish into airy

nothings, like the phantoms of a dream. It is interesting to notice how delusion seek to perpetuate itself. This new manifestation has found numerous adherents, from the ranks of believers in the exploded theories of Mil ler. The appointed time for the final reckon ing came, preparations were made, ascension robes were fabricated, (some of which are kept in this city at the present time.) But the eventful 1843 came and passed. The earth still rolls on in her majestic course. Now what said our advent friends? Why, "something will soon happen." All stood aghast to catch the first glimpse of that something. It has come. "A new era has dawned." True we have not gone to the spirit world, as we predicted, but the spirit world has come to us. Let us all bow with uninquring credulity at the shrine of this "new dispensation." I have mentioned the above facts, in order that the may appear less liable to the charge of prematurity. I should now be justly entitled to be called a monomaniac, did I believe the rappings to be anything else than contemptible efforts at deception. I charge nothing yield to these pretensions, and call the pre- God;" therefore, the seventh day is the Sabtenders "spirits." They are honest, but have not my mode of investigation, nor rules of evidence. They cannot, therefore, be expected to form the same conclusions.

odist Episcopal Church. At the opening of service, a baby a few weeks old was brought forward, and the minister, after dipping his finger in a basin of water, put it on the head that as often as the weather, or other circum. Lest there should be a lingering doubt in the an out-station, with a flourshing school, which be connected with these miscreants. I hard-

service, the burgomaster of the village may proceeded to convince us by reading as fol- Oo-Kah-Jak, ten or twelve miles by water weeks ago we copied a statement that the give permission for it." The Legislature lows, "Jesus took little children in his arms from Shanghae. One of the missionaries, Baptist missionaries Kincaid and Dawson ing to every family who might be willing to have been solicited to interfere for Sunday and blessed them." It would seem very hard Rev. J. L. Shuck, writes: "The people out were meeting with considerable opposition in sanctification, and a Committee of the Second to charge that man with a willful perversion there are very friendly and quiet, receive us their efforts to establish themselves at Ran-Chamber, on the 24th of March of the pre- of God's Word. But he evidently read the sent year, reported to reject a motion for sup- passage to confirm the act he had just performpressing "public dancing parties, and all ed. That act he called baptism. If the act worldly amusements in public places," which of Christ authorized his act, the reasoning ulated, and fertile plain." He reminds his py change has taken place in the conduct of was confirmed by 42 votes against 2. A sub- would be thus: Jesus blessed little children; sequent motion for shutting the theaters and therefore, I baptize this little child. Now the testant Board of missions in the world which restricting public dancing parties, was also re- terms bless and baptize are synonymous, or who pay no respect to the preaching of the jected, except in so far as these are prohibit- this reasoning is a burlesque on common sense. That these terms are synonymous, no sane man ments, however, Sunday sanctification has pretends. If now the candidate had been an adult, this text would have been inappropriate, and some other example would have been ried across the Channel three weeks ago, to sought. Probably the reasoning would have been as follows: "Jesus was baptized in Jordan;" therefore, I put my wet finger on this man's head. This reasoning applies equally well to elucidate the character and office of baptism. It runs thus: "Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized Island," about 1 o'clock A. M. The Shelby into Jesus Christ, were baptized into his up from the dead by the glory of the father, even so we also should walk in newness of life:" therefore, this little child, which never apon its head, should "walk in newness of holy import of baptism! Paul represents it This community has been much interested as beautifully significant of the washing of in the trial of a girl for the murder of her the repenting sinner in the blood of Christ. What becomes of this import, then, when

baptism is applied to a sinless infant? To-day I have attended the First Baptist Church, and seen two young ladies baptized. of the pulpit, so that the audience need not leave their seats. The water can be let in and out at pleasure, and can also be raised to any desirable temperature. All this seems to be so highly convenient, that the ordinance reand truthful discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. Granger, pastor of the church. His discourse was an admirable portraiture of the sufficiency of the Scriptures to teach us the duties and ordinances of religion. The arguments of Pedobaptists were ably review-

ed. The oft-repeated question, "Why are and promulgated by the church and the fathers of the church, can claim obedience, if wanting a definite sanction in the Bible. The church has suffered countless evils, and millions of unregenerate souls have been admitted to it, in consequence of seeking other than a thus saith the Lord, upon which to build her ordinances. Many pious people, seeing the practice of infant baptism, and failing to find its appointment in the Bible, had run into the other extreme, and affirmed that no baptism, save a spiritual one, was required. The whole discourse was full of Bible truth, and seemed like cold water to a thirsty soul. If the oroad principles aimed at pedobap

to the practice of Sunday-keeping, it would no longer find a sanctuary in the church. wonder if that same minister has never asked "If Sunday be not the Sabbath, why do so many observe it?" I wonder if that same Rev. Mr. Granger, who so truly teaches that change in the mode of baptism can have no valid authority aside from the unambiguous teachings of the Bible, did not once, when publicly discussing the Sabbath question search the musty records of the church, and the doubtful teachings of the fathers, to find sanction for Sunday keeping? Why must paptism rest on its original foundation, unmoved by the decrees of councils and the opinions of elders, if the Sabbath may be made the plaything of emperors and the flexible tool of convenience ? We were truly told, in the sermon to which I have alluded, that no amount of convenience in sprinkling can give it any sanction, so long as the Bible demands immersion. And can convenience sanctify the first day, so long as it remains a truth, that "God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it," and so long as the solemn injunction remains unrepealed, "In it thou shalt not do any work?" If we allow the various theories for Sunday-keeping to resolve themselves into their simple elements, we shall find a jargon of words as unmeaning as already found in relation to infant sprinkling. Let us take the theory of a large class of divines, who predicate this practice on the fourth commandment. "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God;" therefore, the first day is the Sabbath of the Christian church. Or, again, The Lord rested the seventh day; wherefore, the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it; therefore, the Christian church ought to rest on the first day. The reasoning of another class runs thus: The Bible requires one day in seven to be observed as a Sabbath; therefore, the first Tay is the Sabbath. Again, Christ rose from the dead on the first day; therefore, the first day is the Sabbath. Still another adds: The apostles shut themselves in an upper room on first-day evening, for fear of the Jews; therefore, the first day is the Sabbath. night, and then broke bread, and went on his journey on Sunday morning; therefore, the first day is the Sabbath. The above constitutes nearly all the reasoning by which this there may be in the propositions, there is no more affinity between these and the conclusions, than between a polar bear and the Arabian desert. If I mistake not, there is but one mode of reasoning in relation to the seventh day. It is as follows: God says. "The men to repudiate one of Heaven's ordinances. The unsatisfactory evidence in favor of Sunday-keeping, has made many an anti-sabbata-A few Sundays ago, I attended the Meth- being taught to despise "Judaism," they gravely conclude that there is no Sabbath, except such as convenience may dictate.

BAPTIST MISSION AT SHANGHAE.—The mistect with the minds of the great multitude. stances, make it necessary to continue agri minds of the audience, that he had performed is regularly visited by the brethren, who ly know what credence to give to the rumor." titioners in California.

cordially, and not an iota of hinderance or goon. The following extract from a lettertrouble have we had. The pretty building, written by Mrs. Calista H. Vinton, of Maulwith its white turrets, stands there the most prominent object in a great, and densely popbrethren that their Board was the first Pro- their persecutors:held property and gained a permanent footing in the interior of China, and thinks they are now loudly called upon by Providence to locate missionaries in the interior cities of the

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT DISASTER

On the morning of the 20th inst., I witness

o the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

ST. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1851.

ed one of those painfully interesting occurrences called a "Steamboat Disaster." It was one hundred miles below this place, near "Hat steam packet, on her upward passage, on death? · · · · that like as Christ was raised | which I was passenger, was run into by the steamer John Q. Adams, coming down under full headway. The shock was terrible, throwin all its life, having my wet finger put ing the passengers out of their berths, cutting the Shelby down to the water's edge, breakife." What a perversion of the high and ing up the furnaces, and carrying the boilers near the larboard side, which circumstance alone prevented the boat from sinking. this the cry arose from different parts of the boat, "She is sinking—we are going to the bottom;" and from the river the cry came, "Send out the yawl-for God's sake, save us." The The baptistry is an artificial one, built in front shock had been such as to prevent the state room doors from being easily opened, and the breaking of panels, and the rattling of glass, with the cries and shrieks of women and children, who were with difficulty restrained from quires but very little sacrifice. A very able throwing themselves into the river, was succeeded by still greater confusion and consternation from the cry, "The boat is on fire -we are all lost." The boat that had disabled us now refused to come to our aid, fearing she should also be burned, as we should doubtless have been, but for the explosion of the steam-pipe on the upper side, which sent such a tide of steam completely over the cabin floor below, that the flames were instantly arwas plead, however, that the act itself indimany others) overboard. Seeing the fire brought under, the Adams came up, and pushed us to the bank, and we were soon made fast to trees. By this time the engineer, and a lad about 16 years old, had been rescued from the water, the fires were instantly extinguished, and we began to look among our number to see who were missing. having been a great number of deck passengers, who were near where the guards were be known. Three deck hands were not to be found, and the Captain thinks the man who was passing wood at the time was killed when ism in Mr. Granger's discourse, were applied the boat struck us. As the Adams struck us. she shipped our starboard chimney, which teeth, besides burning and otherwise injuring him. On the whole, the scene was an awful

never again witness. he extreme recklessness of many who, as soon as the danger was past, rushed to the "Bar,' and drank so deeply that they were unable to rise in time for breakfast the following morning, and by the indifference to truth which characterized the telegraphic dispatch published the next morning, which stated that "no lives had been lost." It is due to the officers for the comfort of the passengers. The Captain, who was at the wheel at the time of the collision, never left till the boat was secured the clerk and mate being very active and efin plain sight of each other for several miles pefore they struck, and to call it criminal carelessness is the most charitable construction the matter is susceptible of. It is generally believed, that the collision was intentional, as the same pilot has been long known as an unlucky" one. He has run a boat into and demolish a dwelling-house, and a steam mill, in the time of high water, and the Shelby's pilot was the principal witness by whose testimony he was convicted. Had he been in reach one hour after the danger was past, he would probably have been a sacrifice to the indignation of the passengers who knew his character as a pilot.

On the whole, our escape was purely Provilential, and one which should be followed by constant and devout thankfulness to Him to whom belong the "issues from death."

Yours, &c., J. Greene.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN CHINA.—Mr. Wiliams, of the Canton mission, in a letter to the American Board, dated July 22d, remarks: Once more: Paul met with the disciples to "The troubles in the adjacent province of break bread, and preached to them till mid- Kwangsi are waxing worse and worse; and one cannot but regard them as very serious Thus far the insurgents have gradually proved successful, and the whole province, of 70,000 opinions which I expressed in my last article, practice is supported; and yet, whatever truth square miles, is almost wholly under their con-They have set up a head whom they style the emperor Tien-teh, or Heavenly Virtue. Money had been issued in his name, man. 2 Swiss, 1 Swedish, and 1 unconnected and edicts are promulgated under his author-We can hardly say whereto this will grow. Rumor says this week the Kwei-linupon my numerous friends and brethren who seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy fu in the north-west of the province, the capital. has been plundered by them, and all the bath. Pedobaptism is not alone in leading imperialists routed. Our information is doubtful at all times, and this needs confirmation No melioration can be looked for, in this move rian. They see no authority for Sunday, and redress grievances in it. Yet it is singular this pamphlet, (the matter of which first aphow wide-spread are the reports that the leaders in it have shown a great contempt for the popular idols, having torn their images from their shrines, and acted as iconoclasts in ship only Shangti; and our tracts and Scriptures containing this term for God have been of the child, and said, "I baptize you," &c. sion of the Southern Baptist Convention, has refused on account of their being supposed to

BAPTIST MISSIONS IN BURMAH.—Several main, dated May 19th, shows that a very hap-

"Yours of February 21st was received last evening, and I hasten to answer it by this mail. You will be rejoiced to hear what the Lord has done for brethren Kincaid and Daw-When they first went round to Rangoon every thing seemed to wear a forbidding aspect; they could hardly get a house to put their heads in, and the Governor abused them shamefully. But a few days since the Governor sent his royal Secretary to Bro. Kincaid's, saying that he had just received an answer to his letter to the King at Ava, concerning Bro. K.'s arrival in the country, and that 'he was glad that the foreign teacher had returned, that he went away from Ava in a former reign, with the King's permission, on account of ill health, and that as he had returned he must be allowed to stop, and have a place to live in.'

Madison University.—After all the sparng and ill-feeling about the removal of Madison University from Hamilton, and the establishment of a new University at Rochester, the cause of education among the Baptists is likely to be promoted by the discussion. Rochester University has long been reported as in a flourishing condition; and a correspondent of the N. Y. Recorder, writing from Hamilton, says that Madison University has ppened this year with most cheering prospects. Forty-five new students, and between sixty and seventy of last year's students, are already on the ground. Thirty-three of the new students have the ministry in view, which number, added to those who were there already with the same design, makes at least eighty. The endowment fund has reached \$70,000, and will, ere long, it is hoped, be raised to \$100.000.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK -On the afternoon of Second-day, Nov. 3d, meeting of pastors and clergymen was held at the Tract House, in New York, to take ____ into consideration the condition of that porpublic worship. After a free discussion of the methods of reaching the neglected classes by street preaching and free places of worship, a committee from each denomination represented was appointed, to report some plan of action at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Brick Church Chapel, on the 10th inst.

Female School in China.—A letter from carried away, and there being no register of the Rev. Mr. Cummings, missionary of the their names, it is presumed there were a large American Board in Fuh Chau, states that number of them lost; the certainty will never Mrs. Cummings has opened a day-school for girls in that city, and that fifteen pupils attend it very regularly; a beginning with which the missionaries feel greatly encouraged. Mr. Cummings also commenced, in struck her Captain, knocking out his front April last, a preaching service in the court of his house, at which forty persons were present on the first Sunday, besides the members one, and one the like of which I pray I may of the school, and others connected with the mission; and on the succeeding Sundays the The horrors of the scene were equaled by attendance was still larger, about one-half

Decision on Divorce.—At a recent meeting of the New School Presbyterian Synod of New York and New Jersey, a committee previously appointed made a report on the subject of Divorce, maintaining that a minisof the Shelby to say, that they conducted with | ter of the Gospel has no right to solemnize the utmost coolness after the collision, and the marriage of any person who has once been evinced a disposition to do all in their power divorced on the ground of his own wrong doing. The report was adopted by the Synod.

BAPTISM OF JEWS.—The Jewish Intelligenficient in subduing the flames, and saving the cer of July contains an account of the bapives of those most exposed. The boats were tism of a Jew at Frankfort-on-the-Main; of another at Jerusalem; of a father with his three children at Cairo; of a Jewess at Warsaw; of a father with his six children at Amsterdam; and of a Jew at Doncaster, Eng-

> PAPAL ACTIVITY.—A Catholic Missionary Society, formed at Lyons in 1822, received the first year £600 only, while in 1845-6 its receipts amounted to £156,000; and in five years immediately preceding 1846, 718 missionaries, catechists, and nuns, were sent by the Romish Church to various parts of the

> EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—A Catholic priest, 110 years of age, preached at Dayton. Ohio, a few days ago; and we find it stated in the London Christian Times of Oct. 13 that the pulpit of the Wesleyan chapel at Oxford was occupied the previous Sunday by a gentleman named Fletcher, of the great age of 105 years.

> Missionaries in China.—There are now 75 Protestant missionaries in China, connected with fifteen different missionary societies; being an increase of 55 in nine years. Of these, 48 are Americans, 25 English, 3 Ger-

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY AND DISEASES OF THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY. California. in the years 1849-50. By J. D.

B. STILLMAN, M. D. 20 pp. Few persons have enjoyed better opportunities than Dr. Stillman of becoming acment, for there is no principle, no attempt to quainted with the diseases of California. In peared in The New York Journal of Medicine for November,) he has embodied the results of extensive observation in a large medical many ways. They are reported here to wor- practice. both general and hospital. As the help to ward of disease, or to treat it when me seated, these "Observations" must be of great value to intelligent tourists or medical prac

Un Miss. Glondor.

European News.

Two steamers-the Canada and the Baltic -arrived at New-York last Sunday, bringing European news to Oct. 29, one week

The Africa should have come instead of the Canada, having left Liverpool on Saturday, Oct. 25, but at 10 o'clock P. M. she struck on seriously injured, having been at one time high and dry upon the reef 17 feet from the water. Had she been running at full speed. Ganada left Boston only 24 days previous to operations of the Mills: her arrival at New-York.

The news by the Canada and Baltic is not commercially very important, but is rather unfavorable. Cotton and Breadstuffs were a little lower, but there was a fair business

Kossuth arrived in England on the 23d of October. Accounts of his reception and speeches occupy a large place in the foreign papers. The Mississippi sailed from Gibral ter, with the Hungarians remaining on board, for New-York, on the 15th ult. There is nothing decisive about Kossuth's coming to the United States.

A new Ministry has been formed in

draw the privilege.

Rumors are in circulation of a newly discovered conspiracy among the nobility at St. Petersburgh, and of the arrest of several considerable persons standing very near the throne. The discovery, it is said, was made by officers of the body guard of the Emperor, whom the conspirators endeavored to bring when James drew a knife and stabbed Conover to their party, but who revealed the whole matter to the Emperor.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW .- On the trial of Brown, the colored lawyer, at Boston, charged with aiding in the rescue of the fugitive own knife was found under him, and it is a down a precipice. Mrs. White's skull was and died in the course of an hour or two after-thanksgiving. Shadrach, the following preliminary questions Connoly, or the injury was caused by falling recovery. Mr. White was but slightly injur- In Boston, last Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. were put to each juryman, on appearing to be sworn in the case :-

First: Have you expressed or formed any opinion relative to the matter now to be

Second: Are you sensible of any prejudice or bias therein

Third: Have you formed an opinion that the law of the United States, known as the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, is unconstitutional, so that you cannot convict a person indicted under it for that reason, if the facts alledged in the indictment are proved, the Secretary. and the Court hold the statute to be constitutional?

subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, so called, opium, and afterwards taking a large quantity which will induce you to refuse to convict a of arsenic. It appears that, at the desire of person indicted under it, if the facts set forth her friends and relatives, she had contracted in the indictment and constituting the offense an engagement of marriage with some gentleare proved against him, and the Court direct | man, and that subsequently, she formed an atyou that the law is constitutional?

Six jurors were found who could not conscientiously perform this simple duty imposed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. One of the jurors sworn, a man from Charlestown, had expressed opinions averse to the Fugitive Slave Law, and was oposed to it, but thought it would not prevent him from

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN .- A COTrespondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Washington under date of Nov. 1, says that throughout the whole of that valuable market. in pursuance of the policy of the Government to cultivate friendly relations with Japan, some Japanese, who were picked up at sea on a wreck, and brought into San Francisco, were sent home in a national vessel. At the same time, Commodore Aulick was charged with a friendly letter from the President to the Emperor, and with propositions for a lib eral commercial treaty. Sufficient time has not elapsed to receive an account of Commodore Aulick's reception. In the mean time, a party of fifty Japanese, having been picked up at sea on a wrecked junk, have been brought into San Francisco by an American vessel. This fact was reported to the Government, and, thereupon, an order has been issued for their hospitable entertainment, and to bring them, if willing, to Washington, with a view to show them, as we do the chiefs of our Aboriginees, our power and glory. They will be treated as guests here, and after viewing our principal cities, they are to be sent home to the Emperor.

EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NA-TIONS IN NEW-YORK .- An advertisement in the London Morning Chronicle and other exhibited" in the late London Exhibition, are 360. to be transferred to New York. The details of the plan are to the following effect: -A company has been formed, represented in Eusioner for the Exhibition of 1851, and in the United States by Edward Riddle, U. S. Commissioner, to whom the entire management has been intrusted. Arrangement has been intrusted. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a building on an exof New-York, contiguous to the various railway termini, which, when completed, will be made a bonded warehouse for the period of the Exhibition. The Exhibition will open on 15th of April. The duration of the Exhibition will be a period of four months.

Another Fugitive Case.—The U. S. Deputy Marshal arrested an alledged fugitive at Columbia, Pa., on Friday night, and ing it into her throat. brought him to Harrisburg for examination. The proceedings before Commissioner Mc-Allister were secret and summary. Counsel for the fugitive applied for a postponement, missioner delivered him over to his owner, resumed its position among the good banks of ceased, has left a legacy of \$2000 to any perwho placed him in a closed carriage and drove the State. Its notes are bought or received in inventing a method part of the Constitution and of some and of som who placed him in a closed carriage and drove the State. Its notes are bought or received in son who shall succeed in inventing a method part of the Constitution; and of course, re-

THE CROTON MILLS.—Hecker & Brother's Flour, Farina, Wheaten Grits, Samp, and Hominy, are known the world over. From the American Institute they have received petition with the skill of all nations, they have received the Prize Medal of the World's Fair Belfast Lough. She put back to Liverpool, they had a grand gala day and illumination arriving at 7 A. M., Oct 27. She is said to be last week, when the Mills were visited by a large number of distinguished citizens, for whom a liberal collation was provided. The she would inevitably have been lost. The following statistics will give some idea of the

About 70 men are employed in the establishment. The annual consumption of Wheat is about 475,000 bushels. 30,000 From which are manufactured 65,000 bbls. of Flour. 800.000 lbs. Farina, 250,000 lbs. Wheaten Grits. 175,000 lbs. Samp and Hominy. About 180,000 yds. muslin are consumed in a year. 80,000 " coarse bagging.
750 reams white, colored, and fancy paper

SUMMARY.

A young man named Griffith, formerly a France, but its chance of a long life is very clerk in Philadelphia, was arrested in Cincinnati on the 24th ult., on the charge of having. Last year, it will be remembered, the Pope, on the 2d, purloined from the New-York way a knife, by some means, and plunged it into in an impulse of gratitude to Mr. Cass, the pouch, at the Post-Office in Philadelphia, a American Charge d'Affaires, granted special letter containing a draft for a thousand dollars, permission to the Americans in Rome to and obtaining payment of it, on a forged encelebrate divine worship in the National dorsement, at one of the city banks, next Chapel; but, in order to deprive all other morning. Eight hundred dollars of the stolen Protestant congregations of a ground of com- money was found upon him, with the original plaint, the Papal Cabinet has decided to with- letter in which the draft was mailed; and also a second letter containing another draft for nearly six hundred dollars, supposed to have been obtained in the same way.

> At Baltimore, on the 4th inst., a bloody affray occurred at the IIId Ward Polls between Charles James and Francis Connoly. The parties had some harsh words together,

> A dispatch dated St. Louis, Oct. 4, says:— B. O. Harris, Secretary of the Utah Territory; G. K. Brandenburg, Chief Justice; P. E. Bracchas, Associate; H. R. Poy, Indian Agent, and Messrs. Sillen and Young, are expected to arrive here soon, they having been forced to leave the territory in consequence of the seditious sentiments of Brigham Young, the Governor. The \$20,000 appropriated by Congress has been squandered by Young, who

The St. Louis Republican notices the death Fourth: Do you hold any opinion upon the of a young girl, by swallowing a quantity of tachment for another person, with whom, however, she was prevented by circumstances from becoming united.

The Leggett's Gap Railroad, (says The rendering a true verdict on the evidence, and opened on Monday last. The completion of 12 feet; in Great Britain 12 feet; in Belgium this spur to the great thoroughfares presents 4 feet; in Spain 3 inches. a new era in the experience of Western New- The Literary Echo of Oct 30, says: The York. Coal will now, in all probability, supersede wood, as the ordinary article of fuel,

At Boston, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, L. Rufus Eaton, ship chandler in Commercialst., connected with the house of De Wolf & Co., New York, left the wharf in a small sailboat, accompanied by two boys, to board a vessel in the harbor near Governor's Island. The boat was run down by a schooner, and all three were drowned.

The British residents of New York last week gave a dinner to Henry Grinnell, of New York, the father of the American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. It came off at the Astor House, and was attended by about one hundred and fifty gentle-

The ceremony of presenting to the crews of the Advance and Rescue the Medals sub scribed for by the British residents in New York to commemorate the Expedition, took place in Brooklyn last Thursday, on board the U.S. Receiving Ship North Carolina, lying off the Navy Yard.

The average daily quantity of milk brought to the City of New York by the Harlem Railroad Company during the first two weeks of treat more than usually musical, they got a Londen papers, announces that "the most July, 1851, was 51,372 quarts, or 12,843 galvaluable and attractive portion of the articles lons. Number of cans that contained it, 1,-July, 1851, was 51,372 quarts, or 12,843 gal- cannon and shot it off several times. At last

> "A friend to Colonization," through Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington, has made a donation of \$400 to the Colonization Socie-

A quantity of diamonds, emeralds and rubies, which were sent to the consignees in tensive scale, in a central situation in the city letters through the Postoffice, to avoid paying duties, have been seized in New York and condemned.

Some workmen engaged in boring an Artesian well in Camden Co., N. J., having reached a depth of 82 feet, came upon stratum of charcoal, which burned with a blue

A little daughter of W. G. Perley was killslave, named Henry, said to belong to Dr. ed at Lebanon, N. H., by falling upon a pen-Duval, of Prince George Co., Maryland, holder which she had in her mouth, and driv-

State of Illinois, on the question of Free-Bankported by telegraph, in favor of the system.

business the same as the other Free Banks. of guiding balloons in a straight line.

A most distressing occurrence took place at resulted in the death of Mr. Nathan Mulliken. from a shot fired by his own son. The particulars are as follows: Mr. Joseph P. Hemfirst premiums, medals, cups, &c., for the last ster went to the house of Mr. Mulliken, with four years; from the Franklin Institute a whom he had had a previous quarrel, when medal; and "last, though not least," in com- Mulliken met him with a loaded gun. The quarrel was renewed, and in a struggle Mulliken was thrown to the ground. While in this position he called to his son, a lad of 17 years in London, for the best Flour, with Honora- of age, to fire upon Hemster. The boy did a reef of rocks near the Copeland Islands, off ble Mention of their Farina. In view of this so, but missed, and the charge entered his

> It is announced by The Dubuque (Iowa) Express, that the Chauteau family, heirs of M. Dubuque, have just commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court, with a view to recover an immense tract of land along the Mississippi River, extending eighteen miles above and below Dubuque, running back nine miles, and including within its limits the city of Dubuque, the entire mineral region and several of the best improved farms in the State. The claim is under a title in Dubuque, antecedent to the possibility of any title resting in Congress.

A man named Wilson, a citizen of Canons burgh, Pa., was killed on Wednesday by a student of Jefferson College, from Emmets burgh, Md. It appears that Wilson used in sulting language to the student, who retaliat ed, when Wilson knocked him down and beat him on the head with a club, saying that he would kill him, The student warned him to desist, but getting no other answer, obtained the abdomen of Wilson five or six times. The student made his escape, and several others have been arrested as accessories to the deed.

The Savannah Republican says that an exraordinary phenomenon, in the way of "horsethe steamer Gordon. It is a mare, captured on the plains of Venezuela by a party of Ameri can hunters, headed by the well-known traveler, Juan Percy, and Captain Hall. She is 151 hands high, of great beauty and symme rubber, and is as soft almost as velvet.

On Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. White, of Deernoly, inflicting a frightful wound in his lungs, | field, N. H., were returning from Wilmot, which will prove mortal. James than ran a when, at the end of a bridge in Andover, the few steps, but stumbled and fell. When road having been undermined by the rain, the dener G. Howland, Esq., of the firm of Howpicked up, a severe wound was found in his | weight of the horse caused the ground to slide, | land & Aspinwall, was seized with sudden illbreast, from which he died instantly. His and they were precipitated in their wagon ness while at church, was assisted to his house, matter of doubt whether he was stabbed by broken, and there was no probability of her ward.

> teresting discovery, at Athens, of the Council Chamber where the Five Hundred held their deliberations. At a depth of one foot below the surface, he had come upon a large mass of inscriptions, columns, statues, ect., which forbid a doubt that there had been the seat of that building.

has also made an attempt to take \$24,000 from | brother hunter named Spear, in the woods, near Hinckley, Ohio. They were shooting turkies, and, both imitating the cry of these birds, each believed the cry of the other the ground, and Spear, seeing his head through not redeemed at present. he brambles, thought it a bird, and fired. The ball passed through his brain, and he never de Nicaraugua, arrived at New York on the of 77. stirred afterward.

the United States 10,200 miles; in Cuba 360 miles; in Great Britain 6,500 miles; in Belgium 360 miles; in France 1,800; in Spain 60, Binghamton Republican,) extending 58 miles &c. Comparing these numbers with the popfrom the Lackawana coal beds, at Scranton, ulation, there are for each inhabitant in the Pa., to Great Bend, on the Eric Railroad, was | United States 51 feet of railroad, and in Cuba |

> staunch clipper-built ship "Caroline Tucker," will be launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. Geo. Greenman & Co., at Greenmanville, Ct., on Monday, Nov. 10, at about 5 o'clock P.M. The C. T. is designed for the merchant service, but for no particular line: she is to be commanded by Capt. Joseph W. Tucker. She has three decks, and is of about 700 tons burthen.

We are to travel by electricity, after all. The Tribune describes a new discovery, which consists in reducing the friction of the cars on he rails to a mere nothing, by an electric batsuspend them in the air—a perfect suspension being only prevented by the necessity of slight keep it quiet during the absence of its mother. L. Fitch, both of the above place. pressure to maintain the cars upon the track.

Mr. Atherton W. Tildon, of Weymouth, Mass., aged about 55, reached home from Calafornia on Tuesday, at about 11 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock was dead. He arrived in the on board after leaving Chagres. He had and shot. been absent about twenty months, and leaves wife and four children.

Three young men in Mentor, Ashtabula County, Ohio, were recently engaged in serenading a newly married pair, and to make the it exploded, and a fragment passed through the head of a young man named Elliston, who held in Cincinnati in the middle of January applied the match. The top of his head was next, for the purpose of taking such measures torn completely off.

A young man named John Webster, a pupit in Mr. Aildreth's Seminary, in Derry, N. H., was accidentally shot through the head, and instantly killed, by a fellow-pupil named Willisen. The youths were engaged in preparing a gun to go a shooting, when the piece Antwerp, Commissioner of Public Works for went off on half-cock. Webster was between Iowa, has obtained from the Secretary of the H. W. Stillman, W. M. Jones, S. A. Palmiter, J. Clarke, book!" 15 and 16 years of age.

Wm. Tunnel was convicted of forgery in Halifax county, N. C., recently, and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, and be confined in jail six months. He is the adopted son of Mr. Isaad Scarborough, of Edge-

The Boston Transcript publishes a letter from Signor Guidi, an accomplished vocalist. well known in this country, and especially in A popular vote was taken last week in the Boston, where he has participated in musical concerts. He has been sentenced to the gal-States at a supper.

It is said that the United States District At-Winchester, Va. on Friday Nov. 31, which torney has received instructions from the Collector of the Port, to institute proceedings for ment within the past year. At the price the condemnation of the goods seized in the charged for admission, $(12\frac{1}{2})$ cents, the restationery store of Mr. Herrick, for being ceipts during the above-mentioned time must falsely invoiced. The goods thus seized have been appraised, and are valued at about seven thousand dollars.

The Tyler Telegraph, referring to an affray which took place some time since at Canton, in Cass County, Texas, announces the death of J. W. Paperson, from wounds received on the occasion. This makes, in all, four death father's side, causing his death in a few from the affray—three persons having been killed on the spot, or dying very soon after being removed.

A negress named Betty died in Schoharie village last week at the advanced age of 110 years. She was brought from Africa when very young. Her faculties remained unimpaired till the last, and she was able to thread the finest needle without the aid of spectacles.

Thomas Colyer has laid the keel of a steam er which is intended to run on the route from New York to Albany. She is to be two hundred and fifty feet long, and it is expected she will be the fastest steamer ever run on the riv-Hampshire State Prison for two years, for cuter. The boat will be ready by the opening of navigation in the sping.

The law prohibiting negroes and mulattos from coming in and residing in Oregon has been decided to be constitutional and valid, by Chief Justice Nelson, of that Territory, in a case brought before him recently. The defendant (colored) was directed to leave the Territory within thirty days from the date of

The submarine telegraph between Calais, France, and Dover, England, will be inaugurated by a fete, celebrated simultaneously at London and Paris. It is said that on this occa- siderable excitement there among the Amerision the cannon at the Invalides, Paris, will be flesh," was recently brought to that town by fired by a spark communicated to the wire at London by Prince Albert, and those of the Tower in London will be kindled by Louis Napoleon at Paris.

It is stated that, as the result of a corres pondence of the Governor of Ohio with the try, and without one particle of hair on any Governors of the different States of the Unpart of her body! The skin resembles India ion, relative to a uniform observance of the annual thanksgiving, twenty-eight of the thirty-one States have fixed upon Novem-

In New York, last Sunday morning, Gar-

Croswell, pastor of the Episcopal Church in ago. Alexander von Humbolt publishes in The Green-st., was taken suddenly ill in his pulpit. Gazette de Spener, some particulars of his in- He was conveyed home and expired about 6 o'clock that evening.

The Secretary of the Academy of Sciences

gives the following as the average yearly number of storms in the different places mentioned:-Calcutta, 60: Rio Janeiro, 50: Guadaloupe, 37: Buenos Ayres, 20: Smyrna, 19: Paris, 13: Athens, 11: St. Petersburgh, 9: A Mr. Damon was recently shot dead by a London, 8: Pekin, 3: Cairo, 3. The notes of the Bank of New-Rochelle se

cured by public stock, are redeemed at par at the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany. genuine one of the bird. Damon crept on the Those secured by Bonds and Mortgages are The steamer Prometheus, from San Juan

6th inst., with 500 passengers, and \$600,000 in The total number of miles of railway now gold dust. The U.S. M. steamship Carolina in operation is 25,000, of which there are in put into Realejo, in distress, and landed 250 at New Buda, Iowa. passengers, Oct. 4.

dull. The approach of the session of Congress, when the new warrants will be made assignable, has checked the purchases of the old ones. The new warrants are selling to some extent at \$80 for 160 acres.

About four years since, a wealthy farmer, named Roberts, was murdered and robbed near Camden, N.J. No clue could, at that time, be obtained of the perpetrator of the deed, but circumstances have led to the suspicion of a person now confined in prison for million. The New Orleans Delta has a description

of the sale at auction of 200 articles of jewelry (including several pairs of spectacles) which it says were contributed by Cuban ladies to aid the Lopez expedition.

In Philadelphia, Grace Quin, a servant girl employed by Edward C. Andrews, has been tery, so arranged as to raise and very nearly arrested for causing the death of his infant child by administering a dose of laudanum to Joshua Clark, Mr. Aurelius D. Fitch to Miss Hope

Thursday while hunting turkies in the W. HALL, of Shiloh. woods, in Pittsfield, Lorain County, O. Three or four persons were hunting at the same time, Sept., by Eld. Z. Campbell, Mr. FRANCIS M. MILLS, of and imitating the "call" of turkies, when Cherokee, on Saturday, and was taken sick. Webb was mistaken by another for a turkey,

In a personal conflict some time since, Judge of Albion Thornton, of Alabama, struck Chancellor Clarke on the mouth, wounding his fingers against his teeth. The Judge's hand had to be amoutated, and the mortification has not- months, and I day. Sister Davis was blind for about withstanding extended to his arm, which will 25 years previous to her death. She has long maintainhave to be removed or death is inevitable.

A Colored Citizens' Convention will be as will be deemed calculated to promote the interests and welfare of the colored citizens of October, in full hope of a better world, Susannan Nor- etc., with choice selections from their writings, connect

The Washington Union states that Gen. Van Interior, a decision extending the Des Moines
River grant to the utmost limit demanded,
thereby reversing Mr. Ewing's decision on thereby reversing Mr. Ewing's decision on the same subject.

ed \$100,000, with which an effort is to be made to obtain the repeal of the Maine Liquor Law Sophia Maxson, Westerly, R. I. \$2 00 to \rol. 9 No. 52 CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY OF USEFUL AND EN combe County, on whom the forgery was at the next session of the Legislature of that Elias Saunders, State; and \$400,000 more are pledged, if ne-Horace Potter, cessary, to insure success.

One hundred colored free people left Baltimore on board the bark Morgan Dixon, Sun- Sande Palmer, day morning, for Liberia. The parting scene | Henry Clarke, is described as one of deep interest. The poor Daniel Millard, State of Hillinois, on the question of Free-Dank- concerts. He has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts. The has been sentenced to the gut- is described as the distribution of the plant concerts and the gut- is described as the distribution of the gut- is described as the distribution of the gut- is described as the gut- is blessings.

Twenty thousand persons, it is estimated, have traveled to the top of Bunker Hill Monuhave amounted to the sum of \$2,500.

The Maysville (Ky.) Post understands from reliable authority that an extensive and productive mine of silver ore has been discovered in the lands of Mr. Dora, in Bracken County It is how being worked with great success.

On Sunday, a German hunting-club had shooting-match for a silver cup, near the Harlem House, St. Louis. Sunday target excursions, the St. Louis Intelligencer says, are so frequent as hardly to attract attention.

The Hutchinsons, while at tea at the Mansion House in Greenfield, Mass., on Sunday evening, were robbed of about \$100 in specie by a lad in their employ, about 14 years of

There are sixty-five cities and towns in the United States, of which thisteen are in the State of New York, the population of which by the census of 1850, is 10,000 or upwards Enoch Pillsbury has been sent to the New

ting the throat of an ox belonging to Joseph Noves, of Franklin. California has a law providing that illegiti mate children shall be heirs equally with children born in wedlock, of both father and mo-

It is said the Government has decided to accept Mr. Gorge W. Riggs' Farm at \$50,000, as a site for the Asylum for disabled and superannuated soldiers.

The murder of two Americans in the vicini ty of Santa Fé, New Mexico, has created concan population.

On Wednesday of last week quite a com motion was created in Broadway, New York by the appearance of a light wagon drawn by wo beautiful deer.

A house and lot on the corner of Franklin street and Broadway, New York, was sold last week at auction for \$62,500. The building was old, and of little value. Dr. Jesse Kirby, of Grimes County, has

been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for treating his wife brutal The Governors of Kentucky and Indiana

have appointed the 27th inst. for a day of town, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook, A team of elks harnessed to a buggy

made their appearance in Ruffalo a fev Pork, delivered in Chicago, is selling at

\$3 72 to \$4 per hundred. The Bank of Wells & Co., Boston, has suspended payment. Liabilities between \$50,-

The Stonington steamers now leave New York at half past 4 o'clock P. M.

The ship Oregon, from New York for Ja maica, was wrecked and sunk on the 27th ult. -three of her passengers lost.

Sabbath in the steamship Pacific. Mrs. Sherwood, authoress of "Little Henry and his Bearer," and a great many other works for children, died lately in England, at the age

Major Tochman has received a letter, announcing the death of Governor Ujhazy's wife,

A ship from Calcutta arrived at Charleston India to South Carolina

The Western Bank of White Creek has resumed payment, and is bought by brokers at the usual rate of State money. Christy, the leader of the Negro Minstrels

in New York, states that his receipts last year The number of emigrants arriving at New-

There has been a destructive fire in Buffalo,

and one on a smaller scale at Trov. MARRIED.

In Genesee, N. Y., on the 31st of October, by Elias . Maxson, Esq., Mr. GREEN CHAMPLIN, of Alfred, N Y., to NARCISSA L. CRANDALL, of the former place. In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 2d inst., by E'd. H. Clarke, Mr. ALFRED G. VARS, of Westerly, R. I., to Miss Jane P. Hervey, of South Kingston, R. I. In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 6th, by Eld.

In Shiloh, N. J., Nov. 3d, by Eld. Wm. M. Jones A young man named Webb was shot on Mr. Samuel D. Petty, of Fairfield, Ill., to Miss Eunick In Pleasant Spring, Dane Co., Wis., on the 20th of

Pleasant Spring, to Miss Catharine D. Crums, of De In Albion, Dane Co., Wis., by the same, Oct. 30th

Mr. R. D. SAUNDERS to Miss ABIGAIL E. BURDICK, both

DIED. Near Shiloh, N. J., Oct. 23d, Mrs. Naomi Davis, consort of Mr. David Davis, deceased, aged 82 years, 3 ed a very consistent and intelligent piety. Her love to her Saviour was unabated. In her last sickness, she seemed anxious to depart and be with Christ. "Pre cious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last

In Durhamville, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 13th of

W. B. Maxson, J. R. Irish, E. I. Maxson, D. Coon,

RECEIPTS. It is stated that parties in Boston have rais-Society acknowledges the receipt of t'he following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath R. scorder:— 2 00

1 75 The New York Times says: "The Fugitive Silas A Palmiter, Alfred, 2 130

New York Market-November 10, 1851

Ashes-Pots \$4 87 a 4 94; Pearls 5 37. Flour and Meal-Flour, 3 75 a 3 81 for common State; 3 81 a 4 06 for Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; 4 00 a 4 12 for pure Genesce. Rye Flour 3 37. Corn Meal, 3 37 for Jersey, 3 50 for Brandywine.

Grain-Wheat. 85 a 88c. for white Michigan, 85c. for white Canadian, 94 a 96c. for Genesee. Rye 78 a 4c. Barley, 85c. for two-rowed. Oats 36 a 37c. for Jersey, 38 a 39c. for State. Corn. 58c. for Western

mixed, 61c. for round yellow. Provisions-Pork. 13 50 for prime, 14 87 a 15 12 for mess. Beef, 4 00 a 5 00 for prime, 8 00 a 10 00 for mess. Lard 8 a 84c. Dressed Hogs 6 a 7c. Butter, 8 a 12c. for Ohio, 11 a 16 c. for Western New York, 18 a

22c. for Orange County. Beeswax-261c. for prime Western. Flax-81c. for Jersey.

Feathers-394c. for prime Ohio.

Hops-35 a 37 c. Lumber-13 00 for Spruce and Pine as it runs.

Tallow-7 c. cash, for city trade. Wool-35 a 42c. for Domestic Fleece; 29 a 30c. for

A Proclamation,

By Washington Hunt. Governor of the State of New York. The goodness of Almighty God has been signally manifested towards the people of this State during the present year. The blessings of liberty; national tranquility, and public health, have been enjoyed without interruption. The fruits of the earth, in overflowing abundance, have rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Public improvements have been advanced. The truths of knowledge and religion are more widely diffused, and our republican institutions have been pre-

served and strengthened. A just sense of these beneficent dispositions should inspire universal gratitude toward our Divine Benefactor, and call forth appropriate demonstrations of homge and adoration.

Therefore, in compliance with usago, I respectfully ecommend to the People of this State the observance of THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of Prayer, Thanksgiv ng. and Praise.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the privy seal of the State, this sixteenth [L.s.] day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one By the Governor. WASHINGTON HUNT.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Private Secretary. Hudson River Railroad.

ARS for Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad leave New York at 7 and 81 o'clock A. M., and 24 and 5 o'clock P. M. Cars for New York leave Aloany at 7½ and 11 A. M., and 3½ and 8½ P. M.

New York and Eric Railroad. TURING the Winter, trains will leave New York I for Dunkirk as follows:—Mail Train at 8 A. M. Day Express Train at 12 M. Emigrant Train at 5 P. M. Evening Express Train at 5 P. M.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Winter Arrangements.

EAVES New York at 9 A. M. and 41 P. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.; at 11 A. M. (freight) and 4.10 P. M., Somerville, Raritan, White House, Easton, &c.

New York and Boston. Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport, carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers C. VANDERBILT and COMMODORE leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, (first wharf above Battery-place,) at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No

New York and Albany Steamboat. THE splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt.

2 or at the office, No. 11 Battery-place.

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Miscellaneons.

Destruction of a Ship by a Sperm Whale. From the Panama Herald, Oct. 16.

We have just received the following thrilling account of the destruction of the whaleship Ann Alexander, Cap. John S. Deblois, of New-Bedford, by a large sperm whale, from the lips of the captain himself, who arrived in this city from Paita, on Sunday last. in the schooner Providence. A similar cirthat was the destruction of the ship Essex, the seal of the U.S. Consul, Alex. Ruden, Jr., at Paita.

The ship Ann Alexander, Capt. S. Deblois sailed from New-Bedford, Mass., June 1st 1850, for a cruise in the South Pacific for rels of oil in the Atlantic, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Pacific. Nothing of unusual interest occurred, until, when passing Cape Horn, one of the men, named Jackson Walker, of Newport, N. H., was lost overboard in a storm. Reaching the Pacific, she came up the coast and stopped at Valdivia coast of Chili, for fresh provisions, and on the 31st of May last, she called at Paita, for the purpose of shipping a man. The vessel proceeded on her voyage to the South Pacific.

On the 20th of August last she reached what is well known to all whalers as the "Off-Shore-Ground," in lat. 5 deg. 50 min. of that day, at about 9 o'clock, whales were discovered in the neighborhood, and about noon, the same day, they succeeded in making fast to one. Two boats had gone after the whales—the larboard and starboard, the former commanded by the first mate, and the latter by Captain Deblois. The whale, which they had struck, was harpooned by the larboard boat. After running some time, the whale turned upon the boat, and rushing at it with tremendous violence, lifted open its enormous jaws, and taking the boat in, actually crushed it into fragments as small as a cemmon-sized chair! Capt. Deblois immediately struck for the scene of the disaster with the starboard boat, and succeeded against all expectation in rescuing the whole of the crew of the boatnine in number!

There were now eighteen men in the star- of a mid-day sun. ship was about six miles. As soon as the waste- of the preceding day. boat arrived, the crews were divided, and it To me, walking the deck and alone; all

dition of his men, at the risk of meeting the went. toward them with his jaws widely extended. ceive.

was determined to pursue the whale with the most polished alabaster, and you may form after the whale. In a short time she overtook him and a lance was thrown into his head. The ship passed on by him, and immediately the mighty structure, on looking upward I after they discovered that the whale was mak- observed that the berg was split the whole ing for the ship. As he came up near her, breadth of the arch, and in a perpendicular they hauled to the wind, and suffered the mon- direction to its summit, showing two vertical ster to pass her. After he had fairly passed, sections of regular surfaces. "darkly, deeply, they kept off to overtake and attack him again. | beautifully blue," here and there illumined by When the ship had reached within about an arctic sun which darted its golden rays befifty rods of him, they discovered that the tween, presenting to the eye a picture of whale had settled down deep below the ethereal grandeur which no poet could desurface of the weer, and as it was near scribe, no painter portray. I was so enraptursundown, they concluded to give up the ed with the sight that for a moment I fancied

pursuit. Capt. Deblois was at this time standing in that I actually gazed on the celestial splendor the night-heads on the larboard bow, with of a world beyond this. But alas! in an incraft in hand, ready to strike the monster a stant the scene changed, and I awoke as it deadly blow should he appear, the ship mov- were from a delightful dream to experience ing about five knots, when working on the all the horrors of a terrible reality. I observside of the ship, he discovered the whale rush- ed the facture rapidly close, then again slowing towards her at the rate of fifteen knots! ly open. This stupendous mass of ice, mill-In an instant, the monster struck the ship with ions of tuns in weight, was affoat, consequenttremendous violence, shaking her from stem to ly in motion and apparently about to lose its stern ! She quivered under the violence of equilibrium, capsize, or burst into fragments. the shock as if she had struck upon a rock! Our position was truly awful; my feelings at Capt. Deblois immediately descended into the moment may be conceived, but cannot be the forecastle, and there, to his horror, dis-described. I looked downward and around covered that the monster had struck the ship me; the sight was equally appalling; the very about two feet from the keel, abreast the sea seemed agitated. I at last shut my eyes foremast, knocking a great hole entirely from a scene so terrible, the men at the oars, through her bottom, through which the water as if by instinct, "gave way," and our little roared and rushed impetuously! Springing craft swiftly glided from beneath the gigantic to the deck, he ordered the mate to cut away mass. the anchors and get the cables overboard to We then rowed round the berg, keeping keep the ship from sinking, as she had a large at a respectable distance from it, in order to chor and cable clear, the other having been pinnacle 250 feet. fasted around the foremast. The ship was Thus ended an excursion, the bare recollecthen sinking rapidly. The Captain went to tion of which at this moment awakens in me a the cabin, where he found three feet of water; shudder; nevertheless, I would not have lost however, succeeded in procuring a chrothe opportunity of witnessing a scene so awfulnometer, sextant and chart Reaching the ly sublime, so tragically grand, for thousands decks he ordered the boats to be cleared sterling, but I would not again run such a away, and to get water and provisions, as the risk for a world.

ship was keeling over. He again descended We passed through the berg about two P.

sink in a very short time. Upon an examination of the stores they had been able to save. he discovered that they had only twelve quarts of water, and not a mouthful of provisions of any kind! The boats contained eleven men each; were leaky, and night coming on, they were obliged to bail them all night to keep them from singing!

Next day, at daylight, they returned to the ship, no one daring to venture on board but the captain, their intention being to cut away the masts, and fearful that the moment cumstance has never been known to occur but that the masts were cut away the ship would once in the whole history of whale-fishing, and go down. With a single hatchet, the captain ti-Friction Press and various engineer's tools went on board, cut away the mast, when the and presses. some twenty or twenty-five years ago, and ship righted. The boats then came up, and which many of our readers fully remember. the men, by the sole aid of spades, cut away Reaping Machine, We proceed to the narrative as furnished us the chain cable from around the foremast, by Capt. Deblois, and which is fully authenti- which got the ship nearly on her keel. The invention of a new mode of observing Astroncated by nine of the crew in a protest under men then tied ropes round their bodies, got omical Phenomena, &c. into the sea, and cut a hole through the decks to get out provisions. They could procure for India Rubber Fabrics. nothing but about five gallons of vinegar and twenty pounds of wet bread. The ship threatened to sink, and they deemed it imprusperm whale. Having taken about 500 bar- dent to remain by her longer, so they set sail in their boats and left her.

On the 22d of August, at about five o'clock, P. M., they had the indescribable joy of discerning a ship in the distance. They made signal, and were soon answered, and in a short time they were reached by the good ship Nantucket, of Nantucket, Mass, Capt. Gibbs, who took them all on board, clothed and fed them, and extended to them in every Furnace. way the greatest possible hospitality.

On the succeeding day, Capt. Gibbs went to the wreck of the ill-fated Ann Alexander, for the purpose of trying to procure semething from her; but, as the sea was rough, and the attempt considered dangerous, he abandoned the project. The Nantucket then set sail for South, lon. 102 deg. West. In the morning Paita, where she arrived on the 15th of Sep. tember, and where she landed Capt. Deblois and his men. Capt. Deblois was kindly and hospitably received and entertained at Paita by Capt. Bathurst, an English gentleman, residing there, and subsequently took passage on board the schooner Providence, Capt. Starbuck, for this port, arriving here on Sunday, last, the 12th inst.

Passing through an leeberg.

Extract from a Journal kept by a Seaman who served in Arctic Expedition of 1850-51. Sunday, June 30, 1850.

Moored to an iceberg; weather calm; sky cloudless, and "beautifully blue; surrounded by a vast number of stupendous bergs, glittering and glistening beneath the refulgent rays

mate, and the crews of both boats. The fright- shore to gather the eggs of the wild sea-birds ful disaster had been witnessed from the ship, that frequent the lonely ice-bound precipices and the waste-boat was called into readiness of Baffin's Bay, while those on board had reand sent to their relief. The distance from the | tired to rest, wearied with the harrassing toils

was determined to pursue the same whale, nature seemed hushed in universal repose. and make another attack upon him. Accord- While thus contemplating the stillness of the ingly they separated, and proceeded at some monotonous scene around me, I observed in the Blind. distance from each other, as is usual on such offing a large iceberg, completely perforated, occasions, after the whale. In a short time exhibiting in the distance an arch, or tunnel, they came up to him, and prepared to give apparently so uniform in its conformation that him battle. The waste-boat, commanded by I was induced to call two of the seamen to the first mate, was in advance. As soon as look at it, at the same time telling them that I the whale perceived the demonstration being han never read or heard of any of our Arctic made upon him, he turned his course, sudden- voyagers passing through one of those arches ly, and making a tremendous dash at this so frequently seen through large bergs, and boat, seized it with his wide-spread jaws, and that there would be a novelty in doing so, and crushed it into atoms, allowing the men bare- if they chose to accompany me I would get ly time to escape his vengeance by throwing permission to take the dingy, (a small boat,) and endeavor to accomplish the unprecedent-Cap. Deblois, again seeing the perilous con- ed feat. They readily agreed, and away we

same fate, directed his boat to hasten to their | On nearing the arch, and ascertaining that rescue, and in a short time succeeded in sav- there was a sufficiency of water for the boat ing them all from a death little less horrible to pass through, we rowed slowly and silently than that from which they had twice narrow- under, when there burst upon our view one ly escaped. He then ordered the boat to put of the most magnificent specimens of nature's for the ship as speedly as possible; and no handy-work ever exhibited to mortal eyes; sooner had the order been given than they the sublimity and grandeur of which no landiscovered the monster of the deep making guage can describe-no imagination con-

Fortunately, the monster came up and passed | Fancy an immense arch of 80 feet span, 50 them at a short distance. The boat then made feet high, and upward of 100 in breadth—as her way to the ship and they all got on board correct in its conformation as if it had been constructed by the most scientific artist-formed After reaching the ship, a boat was dispatchal of solid ice of a beautiful emerald green, its ed for the oars of the demolished boats, and it whole expanse of surface smoother than the ship. As soon as the boat returned with the some slight conception of the architectural oars, sail was set, and the ship proceeded beauties of this icy temple, the wonderful workmanship of time and the elements.

When we had got about half way through

the "blue vault of heaven" had opened, and

quantity of pig iron on board. In doing this, judge of its magnitude. I supposed it to be the mate succeeded in relieving only one anabout a mile in circumference, and its highest

The World's Exhibition—Awards to Americans.

The National Intelligencer gives a complete list of the Awards in favor of American contributors to the great Exposition of Industry at London—as officially communicated by our Commissioner, Edward Riddle, Esq., to Joseph G. C. Kennedy, Esq., Secretary of the Central Committee at Washington.

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duce. Bazin, Xavier & Co.—Fancy Soaps. J. R. St. John-Soap. H. P. & W. C. Taylor, Phila.—Toilet Soap.

BIG BRIDGE,—A bigger bridge than was ever constructed is now contemplated to cross the Severn and connect Monmouthshire and South Wales with Bristol and the West of The saip was on her beam-end her topgallant viously to entering the arch not to speak a on the counting water. They then pushed off word to each other, lest echo itself should discovered colonades for foot passengers.

The saip was on her beam-end her topgallant viously to entering the arch not to speak a on the cost. There will be room for a double tion, or for any other purpose to which the to accomplish any good and that to continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the continue except at the discretion of the pushed of the continue except at the continue exce

Boats of the Northern Indians.

The New York News gives the following account, from an officer of the American Arctic Expedition, of the boats used in that re-

"Kyacs" are a kind of boat used by this people, and are, certainly, very curious affairs, four of which were brought in the Advance. They are made by stretching seal skins over a light frame work of wood, shaped very much like a flattened cigar, both ends being very sharp, with a hole in the top about 14 inches in diameter. The whole length of a boat is about 12 feet, by 14 inches in width, and 8 inches deep at the center. The boat-

the seal, it is arranged so that it disengages | zled spectator. itself from the ivory point, by slipping at the same instant from the staff, but is attached by a string and floats with it, while at the same J. P. Woodbury, Wood-planing, Tonguing, time the bladder to which the line is attached is thrown overboard, preventing the seal from sinking any farther than the length of the line Ryder's Patent Iron Bridge, N. Y. (Model.) the staff and seal are then recovered at his leisure. For killing water-fowl, of which there are but few, a sharp round spear is used, attached to a staff seven feet in length These spears are thrown with astonishing accuracy, rarely if ever missing their mark Another manner, and the easiest by far of spearing the seal, is through a hole in the ice W. A. Burt, Solar Compass, Surveying In- when they come up to breathe; they will the under side, there it is several feet thick, to get fresh air; the natives are accustomed C. H. Elisenabrant, Clarionets and Flutes. hear them, and as soon as they make their

Meneely's Bells.

A correspondent of the National Intelligenaccount of the Fair of the American Institute the door. Mr. Whiting's family at once re Mrs. W. Haight-A Shirt. C. Duffield, at Castle Garden, notices the specimens of cognized him, and admitted him. He was Meneely's Bells on exhibition, and gives very much exhausted, and poor in flesh, and some information respecting the process of their manufactory:

"G. H. Swords, hardware and cutlery mery-Zink Ores, Franklinits, and Smelting | chant, 116 Broadway, New York city, exhibits a magnificent chime of bells, nine in number to go ten steps without him. He insisted Sabbath. 28 pp. Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of church, factory and steamboat bell foundry until his old master came for him that he could business for twenty years. It is worthy of be induced to leave his little friend. note that bells from this establishment have Thos. Bell, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Soft | taken the highest premium of fifteen consecutive fairs in different sections of the Union. The chime for Trinity Church was completed at this foundry, it being found deficient in two bells on its importation. Within the last two adjusted to ring easily and properly; and they homeward. also generally affix springs to the clapper to prolong the sound, and to avoid the disagreeable effect produced by the clapper resting on the bell. The beautiful chime now on exhi-W. W. Macleod, do. J. B. Meriwether, bition in this fair is worth four thousand dol-

plies Canada with them, to the entire exclu- so rapid that people had not time to escape at twenty-eight cents per pound, the lowest was completely laid waste, all the buildings Wisdom, Russels & Whitman-Curled in which they have been shown."

A New Power.

sede, in many instances, the use of steam. This power is that of electro-magnetism, genein helices that constitute the cylinder in which at 240,000 of gallons. State of Maryland—A Collection of Pro- the piston plays. The principle is very to this machine the wires connecting the poles appears. One-sixth, 16, are caused by jumpof a galvanic battery are attached. The passage of the magnetic fluid through one coil makes it a temporary magnet, which of course making upwards of 50 by this single miscalcuattracts to its center the iron bar; the current lation as to the speed and force of the motion. to the cabin, but the water was rushing in so M, and at ten o'clock the same night it burst, rapidly that he could procure nothing. He agitating the sea for miles around.

The came upon deck, ordered all hands into the I may also observe that the two men who feet above the highest spring tides, so that the latter of the current from one helix to the Associate Synod as a missionary to Trinidad. boats, and was the last himself to leave the were with me in the boat did not observe that largest ships will be able to sail under. On by shifting the current from one helix to the Associate Synod as a missionary to Trinidad, ship, which he did by throwing himself into the berg was rent until I told them, after we each side of the bridge will be shops, the rent other a piston movement is secured, which of has written home, requesting to be recalled, paper so sa to indicate the times to which they reach, the set and swimming to the nearest boat! were out of danger, we having agreed pre- of which will pay a good part of the interest course can be made available for rotary mo- for the reasons that the Mission is not likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth and available for rotary mo- for the reasons that the Mission is not likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth and available for rotary mo- for the reasons that the Mission is not likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth and the likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth and the likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth and the likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth and the likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth and the likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth arrest growth and the likely the paper discontinued until arrest growth arr ship, which he did by throwing himself into the berg was rent until I told them after we each side of the bridge will be shops, the rent other a piston movement is secured, which of has written home, requesting to be recalled,

as in the steam-engine valves are alternately opened and shut. The motion is steady beautiful, and powerful; the only practical question is wether it. can be increased to an extent adequate to the demands of the heaviest engine work, and produced as cheaply as steam-power. Of this there seems to be little doubt. From eighty to one hundred horsepower has been attained by the batteries and nelices already constructed, and the cost is about twenty cents for twenty-four hours for one horse power, or less than a cent an hour. [Independent.

New Work by Powers.

The Italian correspondent of The London man slides his legs and hips through the ap- Daily News says :- While on the subject of erture in the top of the boat, extending his the fine arts, I must not omit stating that Mr. legs lengthways, while from his hips up are out- Powers, the American sculptor, whose studio side. This part of the body is covered with I visited vesterday, and whose name will be a seal skin, made the same as a "Jumper," familiar to your readers as the author of the and lashed with drawing strings at the bottom, Greek Slave, which forms such a point of atto a rim round the aperture in the boat. The traction in the Great Exhibition, is now enboatman propels his craft with a double bladed | gaged on a statute of great beauty and of great paddle, about seven feet in length, made of allegorical interest, both as regards his own light wood, and slightly made; the main part country and the prospects of the world at about 13 or 2 inches in diameter, and the large. It represents California, under the Silas C. Herring, New-York, Salamander blades 4 inches wide, and ornamented with form of a beautiful female figure, of the Indian ivory. With this he moves his boat through the type of feature, pointing with a divining rod to water at a very rapid rate. By a dexterous a mass of auriferous quartz, which is skillfully movement with his oar, an expert boatman will disposed so as to form the support of the statue. completely turn his boat over and come on the The voluptuous beauty of the figure, the opposite side, still retaining his accustomed sit- smiling expression of the face, and the richness of her cap, bracelets, and armlets of native in the higher branches a different arrangement is neces. In this fragile vessel he pursues his avoca- gold, are sufficient to awaken the enthusiasm tion of spearing seals in the roughest weather, of those who, through avarice or through adfor which purpose he has a barbed spear venturous spirit, leave all in search of the several inches long, made of steel, and very tempting metal; but here, indeed, we may sharp, which is attached to an ivory point about say "all is not gold that glitters"—the too eight inches in length and two and a half in often deluded hopes of the adventurers, and diameter; to the steel is attached a line, forty the "deceitfulness of richness," are well typifeet in length, made of the hide of the Walrus, fied by a bunch of thorns, which the enchantand this is fastened to a bladder made of the ing California holds behind her back, in her skin of a seal and filled with air, lying on the right hand, and which, in the first burst of ad after part of the boat. When the spear enters miration, is not visible to the gaze of the daz-

Canine Instinct.

We know nothing in the story line that is better than a good dog story. The following, if not the very best of the kind, is certainly a very excellent one, and may be relied on as strictly true. We give the well known names of the parties as vouchers.

Some three weeks since, Mr. Theo. Holbrook, of Milk-street, broke up housekeeping in Roxbury, and sent three of his children to South Hadley, Mass., to attend school. On leaving home the children took with them their favorite spaniel dog, that had been their frequently scratch holes through the ice from companion and playmate for eight years. He ode in the car with them to Hadley, and reto the noise made by the scratching, and will noon, but the next morning was missing, and Tuition \$2 50. could no where be found. The only trace G. Gemunder, Violins. C. Meyer, two Pi- appearance they are at once killed and secur- that could be found of him was, that he had tract debts in the village. Either member of the Facbeen seen crossing a toll bridge. Twelve ulty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed days after the dog left Hadley, he arrived at under their care, by special direction from parents and his old home in Roxbury. But not finding his guardians, if funds are furnished in advance. old friends there, he next called at Mr. William Whiting's, his master's next door neighcer, writing from New York and giving some bor, and sought admittance by scratching on very hungry. Mr. Whiting's little girl immediately undertook the work of a nurse to the poor travel-worn spaniel. He rapidly improved under her care, and in a day or two commenced following her, and would not allow No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the West Troy, New York, who has been in the her feet during school-hours. And it was not

The great question now for the curious to answer is: How could this dog find his way to Roxbury from South Hadley, a distance of 105 miles? He was carried all the way in the cars, and of course had no opportunity to see the road. And then, again, it is evident years they have cast and sold from the agency from the length of time consumed in the jourof Mr. Swords nine hundred and twenty-five ney (twelve days,) that he did not come dilarge bells, some of them weighing as much as rectly, for he probably would have traveled fifty thousand pounds. Most of them are that distance in a day. He must have wanmanufactured with 'improved cast iron yokes.' dered many hundred miles before he struck by which they can be raised or depressed, and some trail by which he could make his way Boston Traveler.

The Earthquake at Naples.

The recent earthquake in the kingdom of Naples, proves to have been much more awlars, and was cast, every bell, so accurately as ful and destructive than was at first reported. to come from the mold without requiring the A list of more than 50 towns and settlements touch of a cold-chisel to perfect a single is given, which were seriously injured. Melfi. note of the collection. This, which is the com- which contained about 10,000 inhabitants, was kins & Brown, do. A. M. Kimber & Co., do. mon achievement at Mr. Meneely's works, nearly destroyed—three-quarters of the place being in ruins. The Archbishop's palace, the From long practice and thorough knowl- college, and other rich public edifices, were edge of his metal, Mr. M. is able to get ac- leveled to the ground, The number of the curate tones by gauging and 'sweeping' his killed exceeds 700; and 200 wounded persons molds with great care, calculating, not only to are now in the neighboring hospitals, includan ounce what will be the weight of the bell ing whole families of high rank. It is not said forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad when coming from the mold, but the exact tone that the ground opened, but that all the ruin dress, with a remittance, to Ground B. Urran, Corresit will give forth. Mr. Swords sends these was done by the repeated shocks, which de-ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Sobells all over the United States, and also sup. molished the buildings. Some of them were plies Canada with them, to the entire exclusion of English competition; selling them here sion of English competition; selling them here from their houses. The Commune of Barne networks at twenty-eight cents per pound, the lowest was completely laid waste, all the buildings here the commune of Barne networks. The first pound in the buildings are the first cents. The first of these tall. In Rionero nearly all the buildings are tall. In Rionero nearly all the buildings are new of the people perish.

Barlin John Walterd Center of New York. beautiful castings are decidedly superior to also prostrate, and many of the people perishthat of any other bells found in the United ed. One female was disinterred alive, and an Brookfield Andrew Babcock. States, whether made at home or abroad; infant was recovered from the ruins, two days Defluyer—B. G. Sillman. while their tone is uniformly rich, mellow, after the disaster. Six towns, in the province Durhamville-John Parifiales. while their tone is uniformly rich, mellow, after the disaster.

Of Bari, were destroyed, in whole or in part, Friendship R. W. Utter.

Genesee—W. P. Langgorthy.

Gowards. Delos C. Burdlet.

> The present Grain Crop of Spain is 120,-000,000 of fanegas or 171,000,000 of bushels, Lincklash Daniel C. Burdick. Prof. Page, of Washington, has been ex- of which three-fourths is Wheat and one- Newport. Abel Stillman. hibiting at the Tabernacle in New-York, a fourth Rye. But one-half the country is under James Summerbell. a new motive power that promises to super-cultivation; of this four-fifths is devoted to Porville Albert B. Crandall. Grain, and one-fifth to other crops. The production of Wine is estimated, by an able and rated by a galvanic battery and concentrated well informed writer in the French Moniteur.

at 240,000 of gallons.

Of one hundred accidents on railways occasioned by imprudence of passengers, twenty
Connectifity of the state of the sta simple, and the wonder now is that this ap-sioned by imprudence of passengers, twentyplication of it had not been made years ago. four or nearly one-quarter, are occasioned Mystic Bridge—Geo. Greenman. Farmington—Samuel Davison.

Waterford & N. L.—P. L. Berry. Southampton—J. R. Butta. Two coils of wire are arranged in the same by getting off when the train is in motion. line, but at some distance from each other; in The apparent speed is very deceptive, and these is inserted a cylindrical bar of iron, and the real speed is always much geater than it ing on when the train is in motion, and oneeighth. 12, by crossing the track heedlessly,

Union Academy

THE Academic Year of this Institution (located at Shiloh, N. J.) for 1851 and '52 commenced the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty four weeks, including two vacations, of one week each, be-

The year is divided into three terms: The First commencing Wednesday, September 3d. and ending Tuesday, December 9th. The Second commencing Wednesday, December 17th, and ending Tuesday, March 23d. The Third commencing Wednesday, March 31st, and ending Tuesday, July 6th.

Board of Instruction. WM. C. WHITFORD, Principal, And Teacher of the Classics, Natural Sciences, and higher Mathematics. Miss RUTH R. HEMPHILL, Preceptress.

And Teacher of French, Painting, Drawing, and assist. ant in Mathematics.

DeRuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of

> Board of Instruction. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress.

Rev. J. W. MORTON, Assistants. The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2.

Dec. 3 " " March 16. March 17 " " June 29 Second There will be no vacation between the Terms, but there will be a 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. In the common branches, and a few others, classes will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but sary. Hence Chemistry, Physiology, and Intellectual Philosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Botany, Geology, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term. Latin, German, and French are commenced in the Fall Term, Greek and Hebrew in the Winter, and Spanish and Italian in the Spring, and continued through the course. Geometry is commenced with the Fall Term,

Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per Term, Higher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sci-

Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathe-

matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the

ences, &c. **\$**5 00 EXTRAS. Chemical Experiments. \$1 00 Drawing, Monochromatic Painting 3 00 Oil Painting. 5 00 Writing and Stationery, Vocal Music, Elementary, 1 00 Advanced Class, 2 00 Instrumental Music, 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. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term, and continue seven weeks. The course will embrace a thorough review of the common school branches, with daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistr mained with the children during the after- Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c., &c.

> Students should not be furnished with unnecessary pocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to con-JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., Of the Board

S. S. CLARKE, Sec. of Trustees. DERUYTER, July 18, 1851.

Sabbath Tracts. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the

Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab-

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a

Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian Counterfeit Cein. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue.

No. 9-The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition 4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited:-Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the

Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet.

First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.

An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventhday Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church. 64 pp. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages. for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York,

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