RDITED BY GRO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS B. BROWN.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

THE SABBATH & THE RESURRECTION

Attention to this single fact, that the day following the death of Christ was a great Sabbath, will go far to correct many of the preva- Passover," which was the first day, and "the lent misapprehensions, and to remove much Feast," which was of seven days, beginning of the difficulty often experienced, when seeking to understand the narratives of the day, but that referred to in the accounts of Evangelists on the subject. Some authors, the Saviour's death, was the first of the two, indeed, do admit, what, if urged, there is no that on the fifteenth of the month. Our transpossibility of denying, that, irrespective of its place among the days of the week, this fifteenth day was necessarily a Sabbath. But text. Without them we read more obviously, such authors, (and we are sorry to have to "After two days was the Passover and of place among these, even the writer of the unleavened bread." "But they said, Not on article quoted with such approbation, from the Feast." Eadie's Biblical Cyclopædia,) generally farther assume, that besides its festival character as a Sabbath, this day was also the weekly bled. Thus we read, "Now before the Feast Sabbath. Of this, however, there is neither of the Passover, when Jesus knew that His evidence nor probability. It is neither said in Scripture, nor, on good grounds, can it be implied from it. From that sure word we learn distinctly, that this was certainly an annual Sabbath of the Law-"a great day"-and this alone fulfills fully the requirements of the xiii. 1, 2. It affects not our argument; but Gospel narratives, without the aid of unsupported imaginations.

tion to the Law of Moses, with which, however, the writers and early readers of the Gospels were much bester acquainted, as by of fact, the Paschal "supper," which it is their observance of its ordinances they were here stated was "ended," preceded "the kept personally in remembrance, is, by Christ- Feast" by a whole day; and, therefore, there ians, now only imperfectly understood. It is, is neither inconsistency nor obscurity in the therefore, necessary thus to insist upon the statement itself, of "supper being ended," fact, that these Holy Convocation days were as truly "Sabbaths" as those of weekly recurrence—yea, that they only were distinguished by the peculiar title, affixed to this by spirit of the Law. the Evangelist John, "Great Sabbaths." Upon them, all servile work was prohibited; and, therefore, the female disciples rested equally on this as on the weekly Sabbath, "according to the commandment," for the commandment to do so on the one, was as imperative as upon the other. (Luke xxiii. 56.) Eager though they were to embalm the body of their Lord, these loving disciples, knowing the Law, felt too powerfully its prohibition against servile work on the day immediately following that of the Passover, (which they knew to be a Sabbath, even a Great Sabbath,) to allow themselves to proceed to the desired work. For, in the immediately preceding context, it is plainly shown, by the allusion to the preparation day before it, that it was so; where, referring to the interment itself, the statement is, "And that day was the prepara tion, and the Sabbath drew on." Ver. 54.

Joseph of Arimathea, also, influenced by similar knowledge of the sacred character of this Holy Convocation, with a view to immediate interment, when the even was come, craved the body of his Lord, "because it was the preparation, that is, the day before the Sabbath." Mark xv. 42. The "preparation," here, intimates distinctly that not the weekly, but the Passover Annual Sabbath is, referred to; its place and character were perfectly known. Even "the Jews, therefore," en gaged in condemning, and putting to death the Son of God on false witness of their own procuring, yet, while He hung on the accursed tree, "because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the Sabbath day, (for that Sabbath day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away." John xix. 31.

Remembrance of this their feeling, or rather their hypocritical pretension of it, enables us to understand their policy, when, at the palace of the high priest, the chief priests, and scribes, and elders, "consulted that they might take Jesus by subtilty, and kill Him. But they said, Not on the then, they must have eaten on the preceding pox; but not one in ten thousand believed the cheating here." Now when a man thinks it Feast day lest there be an uproar among the night. It is, therefore, only an entire neglect it as a remedy from small pox. Not a single necessary to announce on his sign, "no cheatpeople." Matt. xxvi. 3-5. They seem prepared, indeed, themselves to have even thus farther added sin to sin; and seem to have so this case, contemplating the farther sacrifices have disguised that they would, even on the to those of the whole Feast, of seven days, Edward Jenner, son of the estimable clergy-Great Sabbath, have put to death Him they following the day on the night of which the so feared and hated; but as the people were lamb was eaten. not all so depraved, these wicked rulers are anxious to avoid doing so if possible, "lest there be an uproar among the people."

in thus speaking of "the Feast day," they make the distinction between the Passover it of the above text, "The anxiety of the Jewish self, and the day which followed it, which we chiefs to be in a condition to eat the Passohave remarked as so clearly made in the Law ver, did not regard the 'lamb and bitter herbs,' itself: In the fourteenth day of the first month which had been eaten the preceding evening is the Passover of the Lord. And in the fif- but, the more alluring festival of the great teenth day of this month is the Feast." Num. day, which was to commence on that same xxiii. 16, 17. Josephus is not less distinct, in his Account of the Gustoms of the Jews: of the middle ages,) not aware of this distinc The Law ordained, that we should every year slay that sacrifice which I before told you we slew when we came out of Egypt, and celebrate this Passover in companies, leaving preliension founded the false speculation, that mothing of what we sacrifice till the day fol- our Lord had anticipated that sacrifice by one lowing. The Feast of unleavened bread suc- day, and that His supper had taken place on seven pays, wherein they teed on unleavened they leed on unleavened they leed on unleavened they be accurate. The Passover was, he says, in the brilliant period of Portuguese and Africans early introduced they perverted the correct relations of the same paragraph, "in the of Portuguese and Africans early introduced they perverted the correct relations of the same paragraph," in the of Portuguese and Africans early introduced they perverted the correct relations of the same paragraph, "in the other communicated his views to other Evangelists." Annotations on the Book other Evangelists." Annotations on the Book other Evangelists." Annotations on the Book other Evangelists." John xviii 28.

Nisan, and is the beginning of our year, on [To be continued.] fileria day of the month, and continues day evening; thus making their own errone-oseven days, wherein they feed on unleavened ous interpretation of St. John a rule by which

the fourteenth day of the lunar month." Antiquities of the Jews, book iii. chap. x. § 5.

In the Gospels, indeed, the whole solemnity, including both parts, is, however, sometimes called "the Passover;" at other times, 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 Return. &c."

times called "the Passover; uncluded the Feast of unleavened bread;" while, in Luke's Gospel, (written for gentiles,) we have the one of these explained by the other; "Now the Feast of unleavened bread drew Return. &c." nigh, which is called the Passover." Luke xxii. 1. But, in other cases, they are distinguished, as in the enactment itself, into "the and ending with Holy Convocations or Sab-baths. Each of these Sabbaths was a Feast as supplementary, mar the distinction in the

The same remarks apply, and attention to the same truth will explain, statements of the Evangelist John, at which some have stumhour was come that He should depart out of this world unto the Father, having loved His own which were in the world, He loved them unto the end. And supper being ended, the devil having now put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, to betray Him." John we may notice that some translate "during supper" instead of "supper being ended. But, an imperfect acquaintance with the Mo-The title "Sabbath," from great inatten- saic appointments, or inattention to the fact that the Passover and the Feast were distinct. has obscured the meaning of this text to some authors, otherwise well informed. In point even "BEFORE the Feast of the Passover." There is no real difficulty in the text; its language, on the contrary, is most precise, and in strict accordance with both the letter and the

There is one text, however, which, at first sight, has some appearance of intimating that on the day of the Saviour's crucifixion, and, therefore, after He and His disciples had observed the Passover, the Jews had still not done so. "Then led they Jesus from Caiaphas unto the hall of judgment; and it was early; and they themselves went not into the judgment hall, least they should be defiled, but that they might eat the Passover." John xviii. 28. With the evidence already adduced, that tire villages were abandoned; in Thibet, on and even ladies, practiced the art. the Passover lamb had been eaten the previous one occasion, the capital was deserted for evening, even this statement should not readi- three whole years; in the Russian empire two aged. From every part of the world he conhas sometimes been so understood. But there is, in fact, no real discrepancy; although Feast which followed.

The term "Passover," we have shown, and not merely to the eating of the lamb, but also having her son innoculated in Turkey, and age. He was buried in the chancel of Berkto the whole solemnity, including both the her daughter subsequently in England; her ly church, and a monument to his memory eating of the lamb and the separate seven example was followed by the Princess of was erected by his professional brethren with all other texts bearing on the point. tempt, at once impious and unavailing, to future ages his worth, and the public grati-For, although the Jews had the preceding counteract the visitations of an all-wise Proviltude. evening partaken of the Passover lamb, there dence asserting that in the case of the adults still remained before them, and probably more who voluntarily submitted to it, it was suicide; prized by them, the Passover Feast; and and in respect to children it was murder. A while hurrying the Righteous One to death London clergyman named Masey, declared roar among the people," they are sedulously careful not to mingle with those they called unclean, "lest they should be defiled," and so the Passover Sabbath, then close at hand.

That this is the true meaning, is farther ob- ease left behind it. vious from the fact, that the words occur in the statement of John, who has himself fureven of the very context that can prevent any physician in the known world then practiced ing here," though it does not demonstrate that one from perceiving that the Jews were, in it. which pertained to the Passover Sabbath, or vicarage house of Berkley, in Gloucester, to general the announcement, the greater the dress on the Missionary Work of that Island.

granted that the Saviour was crucified on hood of his native town, he entered on the enough to try it? evening. Euthymius (with other expounders tion, and assuming that it was the Paschal Lamb which those chiefs were desirous to eat, inferred, that the sacrifice of the Lamb which was called the Passover; and so do we was still in their prospect; and on this misapceeds that of the Passover, and falls on the the Wednesday evening, instead of the Thurs-

THE HEAVENLY SHEPHERD.

BY MRS. J. R. LOWELL.

When on my ear your loss was knelled And tender sympathy upburst. A little rill from memory swelled Which once had spothed my bitter thirst.

And I was fain to bear to you Some portion of its mild relief, That it might be a healing dew To steal some fever from your grief.

After our child's untroubled breath Up to the Father took its way, And on our house the shade of death Like a long twilight haunting lay;

And friends came round with us to weep Her little spirit's swift remove-This story of the Alpine sheep Was told to us by one we love:

They in the valley's sheltered care Soon crop the meadow's tender prime, And when the sod grows brown and bare, The shepherd strives to make them climb

To airy shelves of pasture green, That hang around the mountain's side, Whose grass and flowers together lean, And down through mists the sunbeams slide.

But naught can tempt the timid things That steep and rugged path to try,
Though sweet the shepherds call and sing,
And seared below the pastures lie. Till in his arms their lambs he takes,

Then, heedless of the rifts and breaks, They follow on d'er rock and snow; And in those pastures lifted fair, More dewy soft than lowland mead,

Along the dizzy verge to go;

The shepherd drops his tender care, And sheep and lambs together feed. This parable, by nature breathed, Blew on me as the south wind free, O'er frozen brooks that float unsheathed

From icy thraldom to the sea. A blissful vision through the night Would all my happy senses sway, Of the good Shepherd on the hight, Or climbing o'er the starry way,

Holding our little lamb asleep; And like the burden of the sea, Sounded that voice along the deep, Saying, "Arise and follow me.

### DR. JENNER AND VACCINATION.

It has been lately resolved to erect a bronze statue in London to the memory of the eminent Dr. Jenner, the great discoverer, or at affection. Strange tales were, sometimes least the great agent of extending vaccination; however, told about it. A lady complained and it is proposed to aid in the erection of this that since her daughter was vaccinated, " she testimonial by subscriptions in America. At coughs like a cow, and has grown hairy over such a time it cannot be improper to look at her body;" and in one part of England the the man and his labors.

world, sweeping myriads into untimely graves, many clergymen began to vaccinate in the and where it existed in its mildest forms it vestries of their churches gratuitously; among been destroyed by this fearful malady.

before the Feast, "lest there be an up- that it was no new art, as Job had been innoculated by the Devil.

by innoculation, it was still true that multitudes prevented, by scrupulous attention to their died of small pox; and within the memory of Does that hold in commerce? own traditions, from partaking in the Feast of persons now living, many thousands were deprived of their heauty by the marks the dis- my suspicions most against merchants are the lastly to the test, and a miserable failure it

glimpses of a preservative against this plague does an honest act—for instance, pays his him, for more than an hour; and the people nished us with others sufficiently clear to pre- existed; for when a lady in the days of debts after failure. It is remembered for looked when he should have swollen, or vent the possibility of any mistake. Thus, Charles the Second, told the beautiful Duch- years, and whenever the name of the indi- fallen down dead suddenly; but after they in the following chapter, he tells us; concern- ess of Cleveland that she would soon deplore vidual is referred to, it is trumpted to his looked a great while, and saw no harm come ing this very day, that "it was the prepara- the loss of her beauty from the effects of the honor. Now, although it is pleasing to see to him, they changed their minds"—if not with tion of the Passover," (John xix. 14;) and we small pox then raging in London, she replied this theoretical respect for simple honesty, have, farther, already seen from the same there was no ground for fear, as in her own still when we look closer, it is alarming that the power of these charms. A derisive cry chapter, that "the preparation" spoken of, country she had undergone an attack of the it should be so rare as to be talked about. was the preparation day immediately before cow pox, which was a preservative; and the Thus I remember reading in Anson's voyag- devil priests have since been hooted through that special Sabbath day which was an high attention of Jenner was first attracted by hear- es, that nearly all the shops in Canton have on the streets of Matura! day Verse 31. The Passover lamb itself, ing a country girl saying that she had cow the signs the words "Pau Hau," or "no

tracted much attention.

Hunter, who replied, "Do not think, but try; is an anecdote in point of Mr. Fox, the in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in Nowingood in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and sitting down said in the brilliant period of Portuguese discovery her arm, and set arm are arm are

him to persevere, notwithstanding the sneers and determined opposition of his medical note, came in one day and found him with without the idea of a soul or of a God—until neighbors, who omitted no opportunity of ex- two hundred pounds before him, and claimed they were taught by the missionary. Being pressing their contempt and even abhorrence his share. No, said Mr. Fox, this is for a three-fourths colored, they had been enslaved of his views. However, on three different oc- debt of honor I owe to Sheridan. Then, said by the whites, until the glorious period of attracted the attention of medical lecturers in knowledge the obligation, and paid him at spoken of, turned his attention to this island, London, one or two of whom mentioned it in once. their lectures of that year.

But it was not till 1798 that the subject was fully understood. Dr. Cline successfully tried the plan, and Lady Ducie, and the Countess of Berkley broke through the prejudices of the day, and caused their children to be vaccinated. The inspector-general of the military hospitals favored it, and in the following year the children of the Duke of Clarence were vaccinated, and a feeling in favor of this protective remedy began to spread. Jenner now began to watch for the realization of his hopes, that the scourge of small pox would soon be eradicated from the world, but the opposition of many eminent physicians and surgeons was inveterate. Still the cause slowly gained ground; he was tempted by large offers of support to remove to London, but refused to do so; and others realized the pecuriary advantages to which he was justly entitled; vaccine institutions were opened both in England, and (notwithstanding the war) on the continent of Europe, and eminently suc-

Before, however, vaccination had been heard of in Paris, it was known in the United States, the American public being made acquainted with it through the medium of the newspapers, as "Something curious in the medical line." There, too, it was destined to be opposed. Sermons were preached against it, and the leading physicians of Philadelphia pronounced it "too beastly and indelicate for polished society." But truth and good sense prevailed. President Jefferson, with his sonsin-law, vaccinated nearly two hundred persons among their own connexions, and soon the practice became almost universal.

In Europe, the cause made progress; the British Parliament voted large sums of money to advance it, efforts were successfully made to inand it was shown in the British House of Commons that 2,000,000 persons had been vaccinated, of whom not one had died of the practice was discontinued because those "who Every one knows that small pox was for- had been innoculated in that manner bellowed merly one of the greatest plagues of our like bulls." Still the practice gained ground, carried off one in fourteen of the whole popu- these, the eminent Rowland Hill vaccinated lation. Whenever it appeared in Ceylon, en- many thousands, and many private gentlemen,

On the whole, Jenner was greatly encourly be supposed to imply the contrary, although millions of human beings died of the small stantly received letters expressive of gratitude, pox in twelve months. Bernouilly calculated admiration, and congratulation. When the that fifteen millions fell victims to it every continental sovereigns visited London in 1814 there is the omission of that discriminating twenty-five years, taking the whole world, or he was cordially received by the Emperor of distinctiveness which, in other cases, we have six hundred thousand annually; and whole Russia. He died in a good old age, with his noted between the Passover itself, and the tribes of the North American Indians have general health and mental faculties unimpaired till the last. His death, occasioned by To Lady Mary Wortley Montague we are apoplexy, took place of course very suddent is to be remembered, is sometimes applied, indebted for her determination and courage in ly, on Jan. 20, 1822, in the 74th year of his days' feast connected with it. If understood | Wales, who caused her two daughters to be | Most cordially do we hope that the civilized in the former of these senses, the meaning of innoculated. This custom was opposed even world will now do itself justice, by the erec the above text is both obvious and in harmony by eminent men, who denounced it as an at- tion of, a statue which may proclaim to

# HONESTY IN MERCANTILE LIFE.

Christian Times.

Setting aside the golden rule of loving one's the silver rule of setting one's affections on things | their worst. Their next attempt was to in-Notwithstanding that some good was done above, not below; how is it with the simple timidate. Their incantations never failed—his copper rule of "Honesty is the best policy?" death was certain if they tried them-and he

merchants themselves, when I see the excite- was! They stood reading their incantations, At a comparatively early period some ment produced among them when any one burning resin, and blowing its fumes upon he does not cheat, it proves pretty well The 17th of May, 1749, gave birth, in the that some of his neighbors do; and the more Helena, delivered a highly interesting adman of that parish. He was a child and our mercantile community. If it is so gene- the natives of South Africa, had spent some youth of great promise, and having received rally understood that honesty is the best politime at the Cape of Good Hope. While

rriday, has some good notes on the point now under consideration; and says, in explanation to London, where he placed himself under the prevalent among us, the excess of document-sented the claims of the Island to the churches answered, "My youngest day under consideration; and says, in explanation to London, where he placed himself under the prevalent among us, the excess of document-sented the claims of the Island to the churches answered, "My youngest day under the prevalent among us, the excess of document-sented the claims of the Island to the churches answered, "My youngest day under the prevalent among us, the excess of document-sented the claims of the Island to the churches answered, "My youngest day under the prevalent among us, the excess of document-sented the claims of the Island to the churches answered, "My youngest day under the prevalent among us, the excess of document-sented the claims of the Island to the churches are the claims of care of the distinguished John Hunter. From ary transactions, notes, endorsements, receipts, at the Cape as a missionary field. St. you at the table." Then addre this enthusiastic and successful cultivator of have rather a tendency to encourage fraud, Helena is a rock in mid ocean, 1,800 miles the science of life, Jenner caught the true by constantly suggesting the thought of it, from the Cape of Good Hope, 2,600 miles art of philosophical investigation. The friend- and seeming to reduce the whole thing to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio, 1,200 from the African sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Janerio sir; only I feur wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Sir wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Sir wou'll not be in the limit to a from Rio Sir wou'll not be in ship between Hunter and his pupil lasted game of skill. I have been confirmed in this, coast, and 600 from the Island of Ascension; me." He said, "My bird, if y through life. After several years' study, Jen- by hearing that in places where there is less and with its lofty and precipitous cliffs tising take me, you must take your venture. It is like a vast providence as I do. I go through the counter returned to his native town, where he attention to these things, and more trust in from 500 to 2,000 feet in hight, it is like a vast practiced medicine, and distinguished himself honor, the trust is better repaid. For instance, rock in the sea. Yet, though forbidding in by scientific studies. A paper of his on the I am told that it is so in the West Indies and its approach, on entering the harbors, and arm, a shirt, a clean band, and a Bible in it; singular habits of the cukoo, was inserted in Spanish America generally. Mr. Schoolcraft, penetrating into the valleys, the most delightthe Transactions of the Royal Society, and at- who was Indian Agent at Lake Superior for ful climate, the most lovely valleys and landtwenty-five years, said that he had never scapes, and the most romantic pictures of na-It was now that the fact came before him known an Indian to break a promise in the tural beauty, are to be met with, probably unthat the servant girls who milked the cows of way of business. I read in a recent essay on surpassed in any part of the world. The that neighborhood, usually took a mild disease | the Commerce of Brazil, that the slave trade | Island is about thirty miles in circumference, from the teats of the cows, and were ever af- being contraband, is carried on entirely upon and nine to ten in diameter. The population terwards protected from the small pox. The honor; "and hence," the author adds, very is about 17,500—composed of 1,500 whites, incident rivited his attention, and he com- simply, "fraud is of rare occurrence." One 1,000 liberated Africans rescued from slave

often dunned him in vain for payment of a graded, and were without any knowledgecasions he vaccinated his own son, and in the tradesman, I make my debt a debt of honor, British emancipation. Mr. Bertram, on the 1788, he first published an account of it, which and threw the note in the fire. Mr. Fox ac- representation of the young convert before [Hunt's Merchants' Maga.

## DEVIL WORSHIP IN CEYLON.

The last annual report of the English Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society contains a letter from Mr. Ripton, missionary of the Society in the southern province of Ceylon, in which he gives the following account of devil worship in his field:-

-in practice, all devil worshipers. Within four miles of my house there are sixteen Buddhist temples. In one of these alone there are thirty priests! The whole number of priests in this circuit is perhaps five hundred. It is "not by (human) might nor by power." that we can prevail against such a host as this! Frequently in the dead of the night I hear the music from the devil dances in the neighbor-Christian congregation in England listen the following results are reached:removal of all evil, and the bestowment of all ments of the people. good; for the devil is still the same liar who said of old, "All these things will I give thee stated capacity of the parquette, dress circle, if thou wilt fall down and worship me!" With- private boxes, gallery, second and third tiers, out the priests nothing can be done. If a house | &c., of the Broadway and Bowery theatres, and their favor secured; but especially in cases | than curious, and calculated to inspire us with have failed, devil dances and incantations are joicing over a present prosperity. 8 How the last resort, the poor deluded wretches of significant is the Scripture description of the though the priest has perhaps offered a fowl more than lovers of God." in sacrifice, dug open graves and slept in them, and fried eggs in human skulls, in order to obtain the necessary influence to perform the cure! An evil so wide-spread and so deep-rooted will not be easily destroyed; and a conviction of its magnitude, and of the necessity of resorting to extraordinary measuresfor its extinction, has grown upon me daily. The System Tested.

The whole system of devil worship received a severe shock last autumn, at Matura, its great stronghold. The priests there are considered the cleverest in the Island: and Mr. Murdock, the Secretary of the Singhalese Tract Society, being at that place on business, challenged the priests publicly, and offered them a large reward, if they would cause any of their incantations to take effect upon him by causing him to fall down dead; for these priests profess to be dispensers of death to the living, as well as of life to the dying. They used all the methods of preparation already mentioned, sleeping in graves for many nights, and met Mr. Murdock, in the presence of many hundreds of Singhalese, who had gathered together to witness the experiment on the day appointed. Their first effort was to evade the challenge. They excused themselves on the ground that they should be tried for murder if they killed him. Application was therefore made to the government authorities, and an neighbor as one's self; and what we may call undesired permission obtained for them to do had better save himself at once, and run no I must confess that the persons who excite risk. When this failed, they were driven was raised throughout the crowd, and the

# MISSIONS IN ST. HELENA.

In New York, on Sunday morning, Nov 16th, Rev. J. McGregor Bertram, of S Penn, although, like others, taking it for a good preparatory education in the neighborwho had come to the Cape to carry on his Friday, has some good notes on the point now study of medicine, and, after a time, removed I sometimes think that the habits of caution business, became a Christian, when he pre-

as a missionary field. He was the first dissenting minister who had ever entered the harbor for the purpose of settling there. The account the speaker gave of the first preaching, the first convert—a young man of the finest talents and education, who is now an ordained minister in one of the churches—the gathering of the natives, and their habits, together with the occasional descriptions of natural scenery, were highly interesting. It is but about five years since he first went to St-Helena, and there is now a church of whites, The people are all in theory all Buddhists and two native churches, and several Sunday schools. Mr. Bertram is seeking assistance to support this mission, and to build houses of worship for the poor natives.

## THE VOTARIES OF PLEASURE.

The New York Herald has published a statement of the numbers attending places of public amusement in that city, designating hood. I have attended these midnight orgies; the capacity of the buildings, and the amount and it is only by doing so that any person can of the receipts. The editor states that in every form an idea of the strength with which this instance the numbers have been obtained superstition binds down an otherwise acute, from the proprietors, or their confidential emingenious, and intelligent people. Never did ployees. Sixteen places are specified, and

with more unbroken silence; nor an audience "Thus, then, in round numbers, there are in Exeter Hall hang with more complete ab- 44,000 persons, in one day, attending our sorption of soul on the lips of its most chosen places of public amusement, and the receipts speakers, than these people do on the frantic amounting to \$21,000. This number, and gestures, and hideous yellings, and senseless the money expended, present a curious incantations of the devil priest. To their con-ceptions, he is penetrating the invisible world can be no stronger evidence that the necesand communing with spirits. His ascendancy saries, the comforts, and even the luxuries of over their minds is complete. He is the great life abound, when such an enormous sum is intercessor between devils and men, for the expended in a single day upon the amuse-

As we read the article, and glanced at the is to be built, if a journey is to be taken, if a furnishing accommodation for 8000 people, child is to be born, devils must be propitiated, we were disturbed with thoughts more sad of sickness where all ordinary methods of cure fear of a future harvest, rather than any reen dying in the midst of the ceremonies, al- children of disobedience: Loyers of pleasure

Twenty thousand dollars a night in one city for pleasure! Five nigths per week, at this rate, exhibits an annual expenditure of \$5,200,000. The contributions for Foreign Missions by all the professing Christians of the United States, do not exceed \$500,000 per annum; so that if the Herald's statement is correct, more than ten times as much money is spent in a single city, for the purchase of unsatisfying wordly pleasure, than is contributed by all the Christians in the land, to fulfill the commission of their Lord, among Jews, Turks, and heathens. "Preach the gospel to every creature." Lovers of pleasure give full proof of their devotedness to the object of their affection. Would, that Christian men and Christian women might be found giving equal demonstration of supreme regard to the kingdom of their Lord.

The pleasures of the ball-room, the theater, and kindred places, will pall upon the taste, and in numberless instances pollute the heart and demoralize the life; but the pleasure which arises from doing good, from serving God and blessing man, will from a perennial spring of joy, which the changes of life, the approach of death, or the solemnities of judgment, will neither disturb nor destroy. [Episcopal Recorder.

# HOW JOHN KNOX GOT A WIFE.

Knox used to visit Lord Ochiltree's family, preaching the gospel privately to those who were willing to receive it. The lady and some of the family were converts. Her ladyship had a chamber, table, stool, and candlestick for the prophet, and one night at supper, says to him, "Mr. Knox, I think you are at a great loss by want of a wife," (he was then a widower) to which he said, "Madam, I think nobody will take such a wanderer as I," to which she replied, "Sir, if that be your objection I'll make inquiry to find an answer

'gainst our next meeting." wake to assume salk The lady, accordingly addressed herself to her eldest daughter, telling her, she might, be very happy if she could marry Mr. Knox, who would be a great reformer, and a credit to the Church; but she despised the proposal, hoping her ladyship wished her better than to marry a poor wanderer.

The lady addressed herself to her second daughter, who answered as the eldest. Then the lady spake to her third daughter about nineteen years of age, who very frankly said, "Madam, I'll be very willing to marry him, but I fear he'll not take me;" to which the lady replied, "If that be all your objection; I'll soon get you an answer."

Next night, at supper, the

Knox, "Sir, I have been cor." wife to you. and find one well which Knox said, "Who is she willing to marry me ?" She et la bol to if I bid you take the wallet, you must do it: and go where I go, and lodge where I lodge. "Sir," says she, "I'll do all this." "Will wou be as good as your word !" "Yes I will." Upon which the marriage was concluded, and she lived happily with him, and had several children by him. She went with him to Geneva, and as he was ascending a hill is there are many near that place, she got up course

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

#### 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 dif- raise him up." fused, and our republican institutions have been pre

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

Therefore, in compliance with usage, I respectfull recommend to the People of this State the observance of THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of Prayer, Thanksgiv ing, and Praise.

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.

### EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

Would it comport with your other duties to write an article on prayer? Of late the subject has been made one of some conversation in the circle of my acquaintance, and views I find obtain quite the reverse of what I supposed the Bible taught. For instance, it is maintained that prayer does not affect an absent person, or one who is not present when the prayer is offered, and no farther than the one who offers the prayer has communication with the one prayed for. It is also maintained, to make the one prayed for a better man, except he hear the words of the prayer. Farther, that prayer does not and cannot influence God to send the Holy Spirit into the heart of hears the praver.

needed. I am afraid that semi-infidelity is fast gaining ground.

that any one professing subjection to a Master, came down from it. See Deut. 9th chap. who taught his disciples to pray, not only for takes us a good deal by surprise.

may be benefited by the effect which his de- Job's prayer nothing to do in saving his three mind; for in that case he receives his reward their folly? (Job 42: 8, 9.) Was it of no ing days." in secret; whereas the reward which the avail that king Hezekiah prayed to the God Father bestows is said to be an open one. of Israel, when besieged by a blasphemous "Thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward heathen? (Isa. 37:21.) Was it of no avail thee openly." Hence it is evident that the that Hezekiah prayed for himself, when he pointed by the Governor to be observed upon benefit of prayer, so far as the suppliant is was "sick unto death?" (Isa. 38:5.) Was a Sunday; has been justified by the verdict of concerned, consists in someting more than the it of no benefit to Peter, when he was in pri- a jury-or rather, according to the intimation, effect of the exercise itself upon his own son, bound with two chains, and guarded by two the crime libeled has been found not proven mind; and if so with regard to himself, why soldiers, that "prayer was made without ceas- This case is however fitted to suggest to those not with regard to others also, for whom he ing of the church unto God for him?" (Acts who are so anxious to procure the sanction makes supplication?

see turned from the power of Satan to God. and wicked men?" (2 Thess. 3: 2. Compare of its observance. Sunday-keeper, as well as But this son is far, far away, and the tidings Rom. 15: 30, 31, and 2 Cor. 1: 10, 11.) which the father hears from him serve only to "It is not to my son that I am going to offer also will hear their cry, and will save them." my prayer, but to my Father who seeth in We feel distressed in view of the develop- the hazard of his life. He rose into the air,

teach, because our puny little minds are inca- mitting. pable of grasping the mystery? No. Both of these propositions—the unchangeableness of God, and the efficacy of prayer-are matters of revelation, and we will receive them both, though we know not how to make them agree together. God sees their agreement, and that is enough for us.

What says an inspired Apostle? "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man avail-James 5: 16. And how does the upon circumstances. If it would benefit the requisite. The Naples correspondent of the Apostle illustrate this point? By showing cause of Catholicism, he would tolerate you; what effect prayer has upon the minds of other persons hearing it Not at all. But by showing what Elijah effected, when he prayed never tolerate you for the sake of the glorious Pope may again be obliged to make it his "corneelly," that it might not rain; and again principles of Civil and Religious Liberty." when he prayed that it might rain. The In the same spirit the Paris Univers, a Cainstance was one in which the effect produced tholic periodical of considerable character the English Chapel within the walls of Rome upon the minds of others, who, peradventure, and influence, recently gave place to an ar- was discussed in our House of Lords, in ucation had been formerly given to some of two by letter and seven by baptism, belonging invariably met there make strangers feel parmay have heard his supplications, could have ticle applauding the burning of John Huss, August last, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated the Roman Emperors during the three cen- to seven different nations.

encouragment to all believers. Nay, he peated, in these words :cites it as an encouragement to pray under circumstances in which the effect upon the mind, either of suppliant or sooner, and that they did not likewise burn hearer, can contribute just as little to the desired result, as it did when Elijah prayed. "Is any sick among you? Let the elders of the church pray over him. The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall

What said another Apostle, when writing to a brother beloved? "I trust that through

but God can be supposed to hear. taught truths of Divine Revelation. We can dence that the Israelites did witness the trans-

themselves, but for others, should talk thus, the healing of Abimelech, king of Gerar? 12:1-11.) Did Paul think that the prayers of irreligious civil governments in behalf of He has, we will suppose, an ungodly rela- of his brethren would do nothing towards Sunday, how soon they may find these govtive a son, perhaps whom he would gladly securing his deliverance from "unreasonable ernments persecuting themselves on account

But we need not multiply examples. The efwring his heart with anguish. He cannot ficacy of prayer is so abundantly testified in submission to divine authority as well as its with the fact that the respecters of the Sunday at the public cost, and refuse to vote for any talk to that son; he cannot communicate with scripture, that we wonder how any man, profes- reality. In France itself amusements rather have always employed all available means to him. But in the fullness of his grief he is on sing to receive the Bible as an inspired book, the point of turning into his closet, to ask God can call it in question. "Ask, and it shall be given to stretch forth his hand and save him. Just to you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it at this juncture he is met by one who tells shall be opened to you." "Pray without ceashim. "It will do no good, so far as your son ing." "Men ought always to pray, and not is concerned. He is too far away to hear to faint." Our heavenly Father will "give your prayers; and prayer does not affect an the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." Moreabsent person, or one who is not present when over, we are expressly taught, that " the Lord the prayer is offered." The father looks at his is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to miserable comforter for a moment, and then all that call upon him in truth. He will answers the fool according to his folly, saying, fulfill the desire of them that fear him; he

secret. My Saviour encourages me to expect ments made by our correspondent. If such it is stated, with the rapidity of an arrow, and for public office, and our word for it, that he pressed, views inimical to the claims of that Literary Characters and Artists of different views obtain any considerable prevalence It is true that God is unchangeable. Our among us, we may as well give up the prayers can excite in Him no new feelings, to battle at once. For unless God can hear which he was before a stranger; they call and answer our prayers, and send his Holy into existence no new purpose, which he had Spirit into the hearts of those for whom we not formed from eternity. But how to recon- pray, that they may be made obedient to the cile this necessary attribute of the Deity with truth, we are fighting against a most fearful what the Scriptures teach concerning the effi- odds, and defeat is inevitable. The subject cacy of prayer, is not quite so clear. What is too important to be dropped here, and then? Shall we reject what the Scriptures we shall recur to it again, Providence per-

> CATHOLIC REGARD FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY -The Rambler, a Roman Catholic journal published in England, and edited by a Puseyite clergyman, now a Catholic layman, thus delivers itself:-

"You ask, if he [the Pope] were lord in the land, and you were in a minority, if not in numbers, yet in power, what would he do to you? That, we say, would entirely depend implies that they may soon again be equally if expedient, he would imprison you, banish you, fine you-possibly he might even hang you, time you possibly no might even hand ances indicative of an apprehension that the him, who are to be lodged in his palace.

"As for myself, what I regret, I frankly own, is, that they did not burn John Huss Luther; this happened because there was not plication for its redress. As we doubt not found some prince sufficiently politic, to stin up a crusade against the Protestants."

## BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

unday in Scotland and France—Protestant Chapel

The old Sunday Laws of Scotland seem to mon, 22d verse. Indeed! Did the Apostle practice abounds. In the very metropolis, opinion he expressed on the occasion alluded tonal Legislature to modify them, so that the expect that the heathen authorities at Rome, where the Alliance for the maintenance of to, when he said he did not think that such rates may be simple, uniform, and cheap, and by whom he was held in bonds, (ver. 10, 13, man's day in opposition to God's holy day has application would be attended at present with thus encourage rather than retard the diffuset the Apostle at liberty? There is no twist- ville, Secretary to the Edinburgh Sunday Al- self in [all other countries." ing of this Scripture to make it mean any liance, states this week, that in June last an Since the passing of the Ecclesiastical Ti- resolutions, presented by Barnabas Bates, thing else than what it says. It is a clear attempt had been made to exhibit a walking tles Bill, intended as some restraint upon Po- and advocate by several speakers, were and unmistakable recognition of the efficacy match in adjacent grounds, which it was de-pery, the priests and dignitaries of that sys-adopted:of prayer under circumstances where none signed should not be interrupted on Sunday. tem in Ireland have become more virulent The Committee of the Alliance, he says, put than before. It is, however, alledged, that gress since the formation of our Government Again, had Moses' prayer nothing to do in themselves into communication with the legal through more zealous labors of Protestant to encourage the diffusion of knowledge by turning away God's anger from the Israelites authorities to ascertain how far such a case missionaries and Bible distributors in that bewhen they rebelled against him? They made came under the cognizance of the statutory nighted land, many hundred converts have Department; and whereas, at the first estab- no disturbance or annoyance given by the peoand worshiped a calf when Moses delayed to and common law of Scotland. The answer been received into the Episcopal Church; and come down from the mount. God was angry, was of a discouraging character; but the man we are disposed to credit the report from the and said to Moses, "Let me alone, that I may who was to walk broke down before a Sun-violence with which the Popish organs dedestroy them, and blot out their name from un- day ensued. But a few weeks ago another nounce those who are stated to have labored der heaven." But Moses would not let him walking match was commenced in the neigh- thus successfully. "Hell Opened in Droghalone. He fell down before the Lord, and borhood of Edinburgh, to extend through a eda," is the title of an article on the subject that when prayer is made, even at the ordain- prayed. He accompanied his prayer with thousand successive hours and half hours, &c., in the latest number of The Tablet, the Dubing of a minister, the prayer has no influence fastings, and he continued to do so forty days which if completed will embrace ten Sundays; lin newspapers, periodicals and have left the Church of Rome. There are and forty nights. What was the result? "The and visitors are invited, and refreshments sold agents in this country. As vast numbers con-Lord hearkened unto me at that time also." in a cottage or tent at the place on Sunday. tinue to emigrate from Ireland, taking with Now it is worthy of remark, that not only The Sheriff of the County was applied to by them their priests, they carry with them foun-plicated that few persons are able to under- I conversed, who appeared to be sincere and the one prayed for, except he is present and does Moses himself recognize in this case a the Alliance Committee, to have this prevent, tains of ignorance and intolerance to curse stand what postage they are required to pay; direct answer to his importunity, but the ed; but that functionary states that he cannot the land of their adoption. The census re-A good article on this subject appears to be | Psalmist, referring to it afterwards, expressly | interfere unless there were a breach of the vealed a large diminution of population in attributes the deliverance of the Israelites to peace. "Although the Confession of Faith is that island, and the drain seems still on the that "effectual fervent prayer." "Therefore he part and parcel of the law of the land," says increase—priests who remain in certain dis-retards the diffusion of knowledge through said that he would destroy them, had not Moses the disappointed Secretary, "the machinery tricts, confessing to the fact that their flocks the medium of the press; therefore— The epithet "semi-infidelity" is not a whit his chosen stood before him in the breach, to for rendering it effective has in course of time are only a third of what they were. Strange too strong for the doctrine which our corres- turn away his wrath." Ps. 106:23. Let not become feeble." The Alliance Committee, at to say, Peru has an agent at Cork, asking pondent complains of. Those who argue, the argument from this case be evaded by a meeting on the 29th ult., in order "to ascer Romanists to emigrate thither—offering even that prayer caunot affect the condition of an- saying, that Moses' prayer and fasting, being tain precisely the actual state of the law" affect to pay two-thirds of the passage money. What he has to pay, and so low that the postother person any farther than as he himself witnessed by the Israelites, moved them to ing cases of public Sunday desecration, appoint. Meanwhile the Irish Encumbered Estates age should not be felt as a burdensome hears the petition, and has communication repentance, so that God could consistently ed a sub-committee to prepare a memorial for Commission continues to dispose of numerous tax. with the person praying, must have made up with his eternal purpose save them, whether the opinion and advice of Counsel, with the large properties. Many of these have come their minds to reject some of the most plainly- Moses prayed or not. For there is no evi- view if necessary of applying to Parliament. The Committee also resolved to recommence scarcely conceive how a Christian can give action. The contrary appears to have been the agitation of the Sunday Post Office Quesutterance to such stuff. In the mouth of a the fact. The whole transaction appears to tion. But the Secretary intimates that the the peasants who remain, is yet to be seen. Deist, it would be characteristic enough; but have taken place on the mount, before Moses funds of the Sunday Alliance have fallen Without a change of teachers and religion, greatly in arrear and need to be replenished. Had Abraham's prayer nothing to do with From the zeal manifested in giving Prizes for Sunday Essays, and in the distribution of the (Gen. 20: 7, 17.) Had Moses' prayer no in- Essays, it is much more probable that money Why does Christ enjoin the believer to en- | fluence to bring about a respite from perdition | may be collected than that Parliament will be ter into his closet when he prays, and to shut to Pharaoh? (Ex. 8; 8, 12, 13, and 9:28, disposed to reenact some of the old Scottish the door, if it is so essential that those should 29, 33.) Had Samuel's prayer nothing to do Sunday Statutes. | Every such discussion is hear for whom supplication is made? Cer- with bringing thunder and rain in the midst more likely to loosen the reins than to tighten tainly, not merely that the suppliant himself of wheat harvest, (1 Sam, 12:17, 18.) Had them on those who, either from conviction or indifference, are disposed to return the Sunvotions are supposed to have upon his own friends from being dealt with according to day to its rightful place among the "six work-

> The missionary at Tahiti who protested against the anniversary feté in honor of the establishment of the French Republic, ap-Sabbath-keeper, may yet feel that there does exist a power which dislikes the semblance of than worship still form the chief occupation of the Church's day at all times; and on one Sunday last month, at Paris, M. Burnel, an aeronaut, made an ascension from the Park of Rambouillet, in a balloon, filled, or partially filled rather, with pure hydrogen gas. The ascent was rendered exceedingly perilous by circumstances; but, not to disappoint the assembled thousands, who had congregated to contribute their quota to the general testimony of Christendom in favor of Sunday observ ance, the aeronaut resolved to gratify them at

Consul of the United States for his successful be, we will be pleased with the irresistible Propaganda at the period of the revolution, it was a very remarkable concession. It never had the full sanction of the Cardinals, and has heen found an inconvenient precedent; and worship can now be observed only at the Consular residence without the city walls, near to the granary which is used as the English Chapel. This seems an impolitic move at the present juncture; for it affords but little encouragement to similar efforts in any emergency in future, while the latest intelligence Daily News says that 30,000 troops are being collected at Gaeta, and that there are appearplace of residence. When the subject of an effort to procure authority for the removal of

the subject by British inhabitants of Rome to our Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, he would not be slow in making apthat this hint was acted upon, and complaints made to our Foreign Secretary, it is not improbable that the privilege has been with the call of the New-York Cheap Postage in consequence of applications of the British consideration the rates of postage on newslish residents. If so, the Marquis of Lands- printed matter, imposed by act of Congress

into the hands of Englishmen, some into the our hopes for Ireland from any other source J. A. BEGG.

## A JEW'S OPINION OF SUNDAY-KEEPING

In "The Occident and American Jewish Advocate" for November, we find a wellwritten article on the Jewish Ministry. In speaking of the disadvantages under which Israelites labor in consequence of their comparative fewness, and of the ease with which any popular doctrine can be promulgated, the

writer illustrates his idea as follows:-"Let no one tell us, for example, that the Sunday is observed so much more strictly in stance that, at the reformation in Scotland, the opponents of the Romish church borrowed and applied to themselves the Bible phraseology, which otherwise only denotes and church festival, the Sunday, with the dignity of the Jewish Sabbath; and from the fact that the Puritans, in emigrating hither, brought over with them the ideas that prevailed in force its observance by penal enactments upon others, which ultimately succeeded in inducing the greater number of those who, as eldin a few minutes had attained the height of who most flatters the majority, by adopting denomination. their mode of dress, conduct, and speech will obtain their suffrages, in preference to The Pope has withdrawn the sanction which him who has the independence to avow his a year ago he gave to the American Chapel own opinions, and to carry them out in his for Protestant worship within the walls of daily practice. Mankind do not love contra-Rome. Although granted in gratitude to the diction; and no matter how liberal we may

> of the Annales de la Propagation de la Foi, s calculated to create considerable sensation in the Christian world :-

ceeded his father at his death in February, 1850, having at his accession rejected the demands addressed to him by the Mandarins for permission to persecute the Christians within ing places more than 3,000. his dominions, published a decree in the month of June, in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor at the same time invited four missionaries to wait upon Monsignor Perroneau, Bishop of China, has informed us, in a letter dated 5th of Septem-

had nothing to do in bringing about the re- and wishing Luther had been served the same that no application had hitherto been made to turies of persecution, and the Christians had sult. The Apostle cites this instance as an way; which, being criticized, the writer re- the Court of Rome, and he was confident that thereby obtained an occasional respite, so valwhen any just complaint should be made on uable for the propagation of the faith amongst that there are now connected with it in the those naturally timid souls, who, in all times and countries, have been the most numerous.

## CHEAP POSTAGE.

At the Merchant's Exchange in New-York on the 18th inst., a large meeting was held at drawn from the subjects of the United States Association, for the purpose of taking into vania, 85; Ohio, 13; Maine, 9; Louisiana, Government for the extension of it to Eng-papers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other your prayers I shall be given to you." Phile- be falling into disuetude, as indifference in downe will have been well justified in the of March, 1851; and also to petition the Na- Delaware, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 1; 23,) would hear or know any thing about the its office and its fullest influence, the law offi- success, "as it was an established maxim of sion of knowledge through every section of prayers of Philemon at Colosse, or care about cers refuse to lend their aid in the cause, when the Court of Rome, to have one degree of toler-the Union. After organizing by the appoint- North Carolina, Indiana, Florida and Califorthem if they did know, so as to be moved to solicited urgently so to do. Mr. R. K. Gre- ation for others at Rome, and another for it- ment of ex-Mayor Harper, Chairman, and a nia, unrepresented. long list of other officers, the following

> Whereas. It has been the policy of Confixing the postage at the lowest possible rates, consistent with the support of the Post Office | time in all the places I visited. There was lishment of the Government, newspapers were ple. The power of the priests is, from some sent free of postage, and afterward, when cause or other, on the wane. In what I have taxed with postage, it has been comparative- written I have merely stated facts. I do not ly at so low a rate as not to be felt as a express any opinion as to the movement but

> departed from the liberal policy heretofore that in the district through which I have travpursued, by passing an act which has increas- eled for the past week, nearly 5,000 persons printed matter to an extent which amounts certainly large numbers of Romanists, or peralmost to a prohibition; and whereas the sons who had left that church at all the starates are not only burdensome, but so com- tions I have visited; and with many of these and whereas said act, or so much of it as re- reasons for the step they had taken." lates to the postage on newspapers, periodicals and printed matter, is peculiarly burdensome and obnoxious to the people, inasmuch as it

> Resolved, That the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and all other printed matter, should be uniform and as affording new evidence that God is rapidly cheap, so that any person may understand

Resolved. That the postage on newspapers cent to any part of the Union, and the posthands of Scotchmen. Whether agricultur- age on periodicals and other printed matter, informed that he has sent to my care fifty copists introduced may better the condition of one cent an ounce, allowing publishers, who ies of each of the four Gospels and Acts of desire to prepay the postage, fifty per cent. the Apostles, for distribution among the Chi-

> Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed to prepare a bill and petition in conformity with these views, to be presented to Congress at the next session, and work of the very people through whose instruto adopt such measures as they deem expedient to relieve the people and the press from recently been sent thither!" the present burdensome and obnoxious tax

Resolved. That the delegation from this City be earnestly requested to bring this subject immediately before Congress, and to use their best exertions to effect the passage of a bill reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, so that the evils now felt may be removed.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens generally, and especially to publishers, editors, printers, in other towns England and America than in continental and cities of the Union, to call public meet-Europe, from sincere conviction of its neces- ings, and prepare petitions to Congress, urgsity on the part of the masses; but we think ing upon that body the necessity of an immethat we should come nearer the truth, were diate modification of the law in relation to the we to aver, that it is from the fortuitous circum- postage on newspapers, periodicals and print-

THE CATHOLICS AND POLITICS IN CANADA -A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, speaks of Israel proper, and thus clothed the writing from Toronto, Canada, says that there is no effective party organization in Upper Canada, except among the Roman Catholic electors, who every where insist on separate this respect among them in Europe, coupled schools for the children of that communion, candidate who will not pledge himself to advocate their views. In many instances, the Reform candidates have given way on this ers or ministers, have the direction of public point; for, in several constituencies, the Roopinion, in blindly conceding to the first day man Catholic electors are sufficiently numera degree of sanctity not warranted by any-lous to hold the balance of power between thing derived from primitive Christianity; and these two parties; and as their rule is, under that this has of late years again contributed the direction of Bishop Charl onnell, always to induce the common people to yield their to make their politics subservient to their reacquiescence in the same direction, for fear of ligion, they stand ready to cast their vote for by which means they would naturally suffer who is most willing to claim for them all they great inconvenience. That this might pro- want as Catholics. In several instances the duce great injury to many, no one acquainted Catholic Institute of Toronto has sent special with the course of business in a community emissaries to oppose Parliamentary candidates WESLEYAN MISSIONS. The report of the

English Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1850-51, shows that the Society has under employment 418 missionaries and assistant missionaries, besides 14 supernumeraries. Of these 205 are principally connected with the Hea interference for saving the College of the our ideas as the basis of his thinking and then, Negroes, and converts from heathenism and 210 labor among Europeans and British Colonists. There are also 864 paid catechists THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The following teachers, &c., and 8,071 gratuitous Sunday statement, which appeared in the last number school and other teachers. Connected with the missions there are 104,235 "full and accredited church members," of whom 73,935 are chiefly among the heathen; and 80,070 scholars. The receipts of the Society for the "The young Emperor of China, who suc- last year were 104,6611. 14s. 4d., and the ex- is added a complete Treatise on Harmony penditures 113,7671. 3s. 3d. The number of and Thorough Bass. Published by Oliver 'principal stations or circuits" occupied by the Society is 322, and the number of preach-

> A MISSIONARY CHURCH.—The Christian Chronicle says the Baptist Mariner's Church New York, is emphatically a missionary church, as the following facts clearly evince She has two regular missionaries. She sends Christian lady, in whom the late Emperor posed of sixteen nations. And last month, placed unbounded confidence. A similar ed- she received into her fellowship seven persons.

YALE COLLEGE.—It appears from the An nual Catalogue of this venerable Institution. various departments of study 558 students. Theological students, 38; Law students, 27. Medical students, 37; students in the Arts. 16; Undergraduates, 440, viz: Seniors, 92 Juniors, 112; Sophomores, 121; Freshmen, 115. These are divided among the States and other countries as follows: Connecticut, 140: New York, 90: Massachusetts, 66: Pennsyl-9; Georgia, 8; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 7; Kentucky, 6; Illinois, 6; New Hampshire. 5; New Jersey, 5; Virginia, 5; Teunessee. 5; Alabama, 4; Vermont, 3; Wisconsin. 2: South Carolina, 1: Maryland, 1: District of Columbia, 1; Quebec, 1; Nova Scotia, 1: Constantinople, 3; Sandwich Islands, 2; China, 1; Scotland, 1. Total, 558—leaving only seven States-Iowa, Michigan, Arkansas

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTS IN IRELAND. A correspondent of the London Times, after detailing the proceedings of a tour of the Bishop of Tuam, to the several missionary stations in Connemara, says: - 1

"There appears to be a favorable impression towards the Protestants at the present I have merely reported what I have seen and And whereas, At the last session, Congress heard. It is reported by credible witnesses. intelligent, and who were quite able to assign

> BIBLES COMING FROM CHINA TO AMERICA. The following letter, from the Rev. Dr. Boring, Superintendent of the M. E. Mission in California, bearing date of May 30th, will be read with interest by the friends of the Bible. preparing the way for the evangelization of

"A vessel has arrived at this port from Shanghae, China, from which I am in receint of a letter from the Rev. B. Jenkins, of the 10th of April, dated at that place, by which I am nese of California. Think of this. How strange that China should so soon send the Word of Life back to the American shores. and become a contributor to the missionary mentality and worthy representatives it has so

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.—The Independent says that Mr. Jarves, the historian of the Sandwich Islands, is now the agent of the Hawaiian government to negotiate for the admission of that nation to the American Union. The A. B. C. F. M. have expended a million and a half of dollars in the missionary work, and there are now nearly a thousand Americans resident there, mostly engaged in the cultivation of coffee and sugar, one man having \$90,000 invested.

New York: PAST PRESENT, AND FUTURE: comprising a History of the City of New York, a Description of its Present Condition, and an Estimate of its Future Increase. By E PORTER BELDEN, M. A., Projetor of the Model of New York. Prall, Lewis, & Co., 76 Nassau-st.

The fifth edition of this work, revised and prought up to September, 1851, has just been ssued. It\_contains a map of the city, some twenty plates of noted buildings and over 150 pages of descriptive and statistical matter, interesting to every resident and visitor of New York. The last half of the book is devoted to advertising, and gives one an idea of the business of the metropolis. The whole makes very desirable work for reading or reference,

ANECDOTES OF LITERATURE. Gould & incoln, of No. 59 Washington-st., Buston, have just commenced publishing, in numbers, Arvine's Cyclopædia of Anecdotes of Literabeing marked and denounced as irreligious, that candidate, belong to what party he may, ture and the Fine Arts, containing a copious and choice selection of Anecdotes of the various forms of Literature, of the Arts, of Architecture, Engravings, Music, Poetry, Paintwill deny. Let there be several candidates who are known to entertain, or who had ex- ing and Sculpture, and of the most celebrated countries and ages; with numerous illustra tions; the whole classified under appropriate subjects, alphabetically arranged. The work will be issued semi-monthly, comprising cient numbers, at 25 cents each, forming together one large beautiful imperial octavo volunze of more than 700 pages.

> BOOK FOR ORGANISTS.—We have received valuable book for young organists, entitled Schneider's Practical Organ School! containing all necessary instructions in finguing, management of stops, pedals, etc., together with a great variety of exercises, interludes. easy and difficult voluntaries, &c., to which Ditson, Boston. Sold by Gould & Berry 297 Broadway, and Mason & Law. Park Row, New York.

THE FULTON HOTEL, kept by J. E. Johnson and Clarke Rogers, at 144 Fulton-street, New York, wa very quiet, pleasant, and economical stopping place for gentlemen visiting the out a considerable number of self-sustaining city. Kept as it is on the European plan, it ber, 1850, that the Emperor was educated by missionaries. She is in her members com- enables persons to suit their meal hours to their tastes or their business; while the courteous treatment and honest dealing which are fectly secure and at home.

On Fifth-day, Nov. 20th, New York was the scene of a most fearful calamnity, which resulted in the death of about fifty children, In her effort to speak, her face was drawn ing a heart-rending and affecting scene. into disagreeable contortions, and the children in the class became alarmed, and made a loud screech, which attracted the attention of the whole of the school. A rush was immediately made by the children of the department to Two lovely little children, a brother and sis- United States. the doors, and they commenced to descend ter, who had both been taken up dead, were

the rush of the children, and had scarcely been there two seconds before the railing by the side of the steps began to give way. After Miss Whitney had been forced from the Primary School, the children took the alarm, and forced their way from the school rooms. Now a scene of the most horrible description presented itself; the railing having given way, commencing at the upright post at the bottom of the staircase, the force which came against it made it break from its fastenings from step to step, until the whole length was broken near half way up the staircase. The presure from behind still forced the children forward, and they began to fall down into the pit between the circular stone steps.

Many of them struck their heads against the

was on the second floor, opened the door to

see what was the matter; she was immediate-

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was occurring, information of fire had been carried to the Police Station, and the fire bell who had an injured child, was in the act of River bush, having suffered severe loss with son and Armada of New London, the Mary was rung, which aroused the fire Department, and ladders were soon placed to the windows of the Primary Department on which a large number of the smallest children were passed down safely.

The police officers and others by this time had forced their way through the crowd of children at the front of the school, and they say that danger and death was the dreadful position of hundreds of poor children. The excitement being still great, they commenced fice on the part of the children are told. One immediately after being released.

and the news spread like wild-fire throughout mass of sufferers below, where she met a the whole neighborhood. Thousands of persons rushed to the spot, and mothers and fathers, frantic with grief, ran wildly from place to place, to find their children. One poor woman went into the Station-House and fatal staircase, vainly endeavoring to retain fround two of her children dead, and her cries his footing. Alfred attempted to stem the and lamentations were the most piteous that human ears have ever listened to. One after another came to the Police Station, and found the bodies of their dead children, and by about 7 o'clock, 38 of them were recognized and taken to the houses of their disconsolate the frightful leap into the arms of his brother, parents, and shortly after, the other four were also conveyed away, making the whole number killed 42!

The school house is a large four story builing; the ground floor being unoccupied, and in the second story are the Primary Schools, the third story the Female Department, and the fourth story the Male Department. There were in attendance at the time of the sad occurrence, 1,851 scholars, besides teachers, viz: 763 in the Primary School, 508 in the Female Department, and 580 in the male; and the rush of more than one-half this number of children at a moment, and the force with which they pressed against the railing, was the cause of its giving way. The Principal of the Male Department, Mr. McNally, kept his boys mostly in school by putting his back against the door, and preventing their rushing out; otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater. The numbers killed and 3 of those of the Male Department, who it is supposed forced their way down before the teachers had time to prevent their leaving

The following items concerning this sad casuality are taken from the daily papers:-

ber of injured is supposed to amount to be-tween seventy-five and eighty.

It is said that one boy jumped from an upper window, intending to strike upon the roof house with such force as to throw him back against the wall of the school-house, whence he fell to the ground, but most wonderfully the hands of the Mexican troops. escaped with his life, and will probably recover.

One boy, who was among the first to rush of running down stairs with the mass of his turn march to Matamoros, being determined passengers had in their pockets over \$2,000, situated on the Neuces River, in Texas, and to make one more effort to accomplish his obfrom the landing above witnessed the fearful destruction of human life which followed.

One of the teachers states that some of the boys from the Male Department rushed down the back stairs, and were stopped by a door, which, like those in front, opened inward, and city. the back stairs presented a scene similar to that in the front entry, and one or two were

atally injured here. Miss Whitney, one of the teachers who was reported to have been seriously injured, was not much hurt. She opened the door of her

Capt. Lovett, Capt. Seabring, and Capt Taft, and a number of their men, repaired to the building, and upon searching in and around the bottom of the well-hole, they found a cart-load of childrens' wearing apparel, consisting of shawls, bonnets, hats, shoes, stockment of Ward School No. 26, in Greenwich thers, mothers, sisters, and brothers, many of ed a more healthy aspect. Avenue, while she was hearing the recitations whom called at the Station, and when viewing of a large class, was attacked with a momentary paralysis of the tongue. She tried to little ones, in extricating them from the wellspeak, but only made an unintelligible noise. hole, they burst into a flood of tears, present-

children belonged, witnessed some sad scenes. the circular stone steps at a rapid rate. The laid out on a couch. The girl, Debiana cry of fire was now raised, and Miss Whitney, Woolley, 7 years, and one monthold, was a beau- Louis Napoleon is a prolix document, for the the Principal of the Primary School, which tiful creature even in death, and had been one most part destitute of the spirit and the lanof the most promising pupils of her age in the school—the boy, J. L. Woolley, was 9 years ly forced down to the bottom of the steps by two months and twenty days old, and bore a great resemblance to his sister. The poor mother had only a short time previous lost one child, and this blow had made her childless. Since the melancholy occurrence she has been almost distracted.

> The Coroner's Jury had a painful duty to perform, a visitation of mourning that lasted

about two minutes the children were lying at the bottom, one on top of the other, to the the gift, which prevented her utterance.

sad accident, has been well supported.

removing the children one by one from their poor girl was on the staircase after the balustrophe manifested themselves. Many children ed towards the edge of the fearful gulf, threw were injured badly, but were alive, and num- her arms around a younger girl next to her, bats. bers of others were taken from the mass quite who, having more support, stood in no immedead; some from the effects of the fall, and diate danger. The little one, feeling the some from suffocation. About 40 were taken grasp of her friend, said, "Anne, let go, out quite dead, and one or two others died please, or you will drag me down with you." And Anne did let go. A few instants she The bodies were taken to the Police Station, kept her footing, then reeled and fell upon the

speedy death. An instance of fraternal devotion is told of one Alfred Gage, who, after reaching the ground floor in safety, saw his brother on the living tide, and to make his way through it to assist his brother, but his efforts were fruitless, and placing himself below the little fellow, he told him to spring down, a hight of twenty feet. Thus called upon, the boy made and both fell among the dying and wounded, without being the least injured.

At the time of the alarm, Miss Mary Higgins, one of the teachers of class K, had 80 children, from 7 to 10 years of age, in a class room 16 feet square. The panic seized them, and she could not restrain them. They escaped from the room, and three were killed; some of them jumped out of a window. The little ones were completely beside themselves, and quite a number began to take off their clothes and shoes. This was a singular move, but fect. being commenced by some of the scholars, the

There are many instances of painful mental suffering connected with this affair, but they are of a nature that forbids public delineation. We hear of two or three instances where the bereaved parents have manifested belonging to the different departments, ac- unmistakable signs of insanity. Such a dreadcording to the most accurate statements, are ful misfortune, occurring at a moment and in 24 of the scholars of the Primary School; 5 a place where the most perfect security was of the scholars of the Female Department; the natural and reasonable anticipation, was quite sufficient to upset the firmest mental

Among the singular escapes which have come to our knowledge, we mention the following. A girl about 10 years of age jumped from one of the windows of the Female Department, and was partially caught by a As near as we can give it, there have been man who saw the act. The girl escaped with FIFTY OF FIFTY-ONE children slain. The nam- only a sprained ankle, while the man was

THE RIO GRANDE INSURRECTION .- A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Nov. 19. savs of the neighboring house, but he came short that Col. Carvajal, after waiting for reinforce- Owen, the American Consul, was present durand struck his head upon the eaves of the ments for several days, had been at last com- ing the trial, and has used his endeavors to from the city—his party suffering great loss at eral, but his labors were without effect.

The Rio Bravo, in an extra issued by that paper, gives still later accounts, and says that will increase to six if not eight millions. He will be invited. Carvaial was daily receiving large reinforce- also states that he left San Francisco on the out of the door in the general panic, instead ments, and had already commenced his reject—the capture of the city.

Gen. Canales had arrived at Matamoros with 300 of the National Guard, and Gen Ureya was expected soon with a force of 800 regulars, to strengthen the defense of that

Recruiting officers had been dispatched to the United States, and a report was current that it was Carvajal's intention soon to issue a declaration of Independence.

Business at Matamoros was seriously interrupted by the attempts at revolution, and accidentally shotthrough the heart, by his comscarcely anything was doing. Many persons panion, another boy of about the same age.

European News.

The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to Nov. 8th, arrived at New York on the 19th

The advices by the Africa are more favorings, carpet-bags, and other articles belong- able, commercially. Cotton was more active, ing to the dead and wounded children, all of and market was about 1d better. Flour had and the maiming of many others. It seems which were conveyed to the Station House at also an improving tendency, and was in better that about 2½ o'clock on that day Miss Abby Jefferson Market, where some of the gar-demand. The state of trade in the manufac-Harrison, Principal of the Female Depart- ments were recognized by heart-broken fa- turing districts during the week had present-

> the welcome paid by the people of England the spot. to the Hungarian patriot, in spite of the apathy of the Government and the leading aristocratic chiefs. Kossuth has delivered import-The Coroner's Jury, in making their calls ant political addresses to the Workingmen of upon the several families to which the lost London, and to a representation of the friends of Italy, frankly declaring his wish to establish One house was No. 30 Greenwich Avenue. a Constitution in Hungary similar to that of the

The French Legislative Assembly was opened on the 4th inst. The Message of

News from the Cape of Good Hope to Oct, 15th, had been received in England. and the Basutos. An aggravating feature in able. the last fatal attack on the British troops, by combined Hottentots and Kaffirs, was the em-tertown Railroad states that the earnings of The parents of some of the dead children and the 74th has lost some men. The troops or 12 per cent, on its cost. are very poor, as well as those of some of the are being collected, and some general moveinjured scholars, and in some instances they ment is probably contemplated by General were not even prepared with funds to bury Somerset. It is also understood that the their dead. Mr. Latson, on behalf of the Kaffirs are collecting from 5,000 to 6,000 Trustees, took a carriage and visited most of men with a similar object. There seems to rough corners of the steps as they fell, and in the bereaved parents, administering to their be no prospect whatever of an early terminawants as far as he was able with the funds tion of the war. The total number of casualties, that were in his hands. He found the poor is two officers killed, sergeants four, rank and hight of from twelve to fourteen feet, in one creatures, in some instances, in the deepest file twenty-three. Wounded: Officers four, poverty, living in cellars and in back garrets, sergeants two, rank and file twenty-five, miss- State Department from our Consul at Hono During the time that this sad catastrophe and to those who really needed it, he cheer- ing eight. Colonel Mackinnon and Colonel less of the loss of the whale ships Arabella and fully gave relief. One poor widow woman, Eyre had returned from patrols in the Fish America of New Bedford, the Henry Thompborrowing two cents to buy some biscuits for out anything done. The official account of Mitchell of San Francisco, and the Sol Soltars her offspring, when he entered, and on his losses in the Fish River bush, is more dismal of Fall River. supplying her with a few dollars to nourish than it was even supposed to be. The return the injured babe, which was only five or six shows the serious total of seventy-eight casualvears old, she shed tears of thankfulness for ties, of which no fewer than twenty-nine men were killed on the spot, two have since died The subscription which has been entered of their wounds, and eight are unaccounted into for the relief of the poor sufferers by the for, but have, there is little doubt, fallen by the hand of the enemy, thus making the loss Many instances of heroism and self-sacri-number wounded. These casualties include the enemy were killed in these severe com-

The steamship Atlantic, with news to Nov 12th-four days later-arrived at New York on Sunday morning last.

The advices by the Atlantic are not very important, but are generally favorable. There had been 18d advance in Cotton, with a large ed, and the balance is confidently expected. business doing in consequence of the short stock in the manufacturing districts. Breadward tendency.

Kossuth continues his triumphal career sides in the above city. among the citizens and working classes of England. The aristocracy pay him no attention. His reception at Birmingham and Manchester was exceedingly enthusiastic. He was to sail for New York on the 14th.

It is stated by The Times, that the Crystal Palace will be preserved on its present site. The Royal Commission have voted to pay the paid for it; the price of it if preserved will be by the Massachusetts Legislature last winter.

The insulation of the wires is found to be per- surpasses any of those in the sister Colonies.

In France, the prospect is decidedly that will be defeated.

The King of Hanover has made his will. His recovery it not hoped for.

In Italy, Count Guerrieri and Baron Lutti, of Verona, have been found guilty of high treason—the former for having received an anonymous letter treating of the plans of the revolutionary party—the latter for having accepted an invitation to the house of Guerrieri, for the purpose of persuing, and afterward burning, that letter. The sentence of the military court, adjudged ten years' imprisonment in a fortress to the count, and two years to the baron.

# SUMMARY.

Mr. Thrasher, at Havana, has been tried and found guilty of treason, and sentenced to eight years in the chain-gang. He is to be in nearly equal to seven millions per month. sent to Spain. He is still in good spirits, and anticipates a reversal of his sentence. Mr. pelled to raise the siege of Matamoros, and fly obtain Mr. T.'s release from the Captain Gen-

> A passenger by the Georgia states that the went overland to the mines two years They were bound to New Orleans.

> by a vote in general meeting, to erect a large edifice for a High School, the expense of which is estimated at \$5,000. The citizens of Naugatuck have taken measures for the erection of a suitable building for the same purpose.

In Waltham, Mass., on Sunday, Nov. 16th, a boy named Stearns, about 14 years of age, was

H. B. Concklin, convicted of arson, was bably be published.

Intelligence has been received at Utica o the murder of James Monroe, formerly of that city, near Salt Lake. It is stated that he there met a person named Egert, with whom he formerly had a difficulty, when Egert deliber-The principal topic of the English papers is ately raised his gun and shot Monroe dead on

> Thomas Kane, the keeper of an evil den in Boston, was, on conviction, sentenced by Judge Bishop as follows: For selling rum without license, \$100; for keeping a disorderly house, \$25, and for keeping a house of ill fame, one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

House passed an actabolishing imprisonment | railroads from New York to Montreal. for debt, but the Senate postponed it.

At a late fire in Portland, the office of Zion's

stroyed and the editor of the latter paper lost ing notes: Adams Bank, American Bank, The revolt and disturbances had spread from many valuable volumes of pamphlets, which | Champlain Bank, Cortland County Bank, Comthe mouth of the Buffalo to Mosheth's country to a veteran editor is a calamity quite irreparmercial Bank of Lockport, Knickerbocker C. Needham, Burr Oak, Mich. Bank McIntyre Bank. Merchants' Bank, Samuel Griffin, Farmington, Il. The Superintendent of the Rome and Wa

ployment by the former of fierce dogs, which the road for the present month will exceed pulled down several of the troops, and render- \$20,000, on a cost of \$1,000,000. At the from about noon to six o'clock, of Sixth-day, ed them an easy prey to the clubs of their same rate for the year, the earnings will be ing on the track of the New Haven Railroad, D. S. Remington, Independence, 5 00 sufficient to harrow the feelings of the toughest enemies. Capt. Oldham and many of the heart.

Second Queen's Regiment have been slain, the net earnings of the road will be \$120,000,

The Pittsburgh Dispatch notes the election of Robert M'Clelland, Esq., formerly of Chambersburg, Pa., as Govenor of Michigan; and the election of Edward Johnston, Esq., formerly of Westmorland, Pa., and a brother of Governor Johnston, one of the Supreme

It is stated that the Directors of the Troy

and Greenfield Railroad have contracted for

the machine by which the labor of tunneling the Hoosic Mountains is to be performed, and that forfeitures are pledged on the part of the Company and the owners. The latter bind themselves to excavate twelve feet per day.

six officers, being eight per cent. of the total official account of the number killed and woundposition, and soon the awful features of the catas- trades had gone, feeling herself fiercely press- number. It is affirmed that a great many of ed on the Spanish side in the Lopez campaign. It is as follows-showing a remarkable disparity between the Spanish and American statements; wounded, 174; killed, 78;

> An effort is on foot for the complete endow ment of the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary, (Congregationalist,) by raising \$34,000. A large part of the amount has been subscrib

A little boy and girl, the first eight, and the other five years of age, arrived in Utica, restuffs were also in good demand, with an up- cently, having come from Ireland alone. They had been sent for by their mother who re-A valuable mine of anthracite coal has been

> discovered in Charles River, about four miles from Astoria, Oregon by a man named Shein. The vein is said to be nine feet wide and three feet thick, and was discovered in digging a An act to authorize the business of Banking

builders £35,000 additional, which they would has passed both branches of the Vermont not have done were they decided to pull down Legislature. This act is similar in its main the building. This makes £144,000 they have features to the general Banking Law enacted

Further discoveries of gold have been made The sub-marine Telegraph between Eng. at Port Phillip, Van Diemans Land, but we land and France is completed, and was to be have no definite facts as to their extent or valthrown open to public use on the 13th inst. ue. A coal field has also been found which

The Journal of Commerce states, that the from Virginia, is dead. imports into this country, during the fiscal year rest followed their example, not knowing what the President's scheme for restoring universal ending June 30, 1851, were, \$210,000,000; suffrage as preliminary to his own reelection exports; \$188,000,000, showing excess of imports \$22,000,000.

The demand for Land Warrants is good, Warrants. There is little doubt that Warrants | Jersey, 3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat 2 12 a 2 50 for 100 lbs. under the act of September, 1850, will be made assignable by the approaching Congress

C. R. Mahony, Secretary of Father Matthew, is going to publish in Europe an account western mixed, 62c. for round yellow. Oats 35 a 36c. of his American tour, with various statistics for Jersey, 38c. for State. and details in regard to this country and its in-

Gage, Hittenger & Co., of Charlestown Mass., recently loaded a vessel with ice and apples, for Alexandria, Egypt. She carried out an ice-house.

The gold exported from San Francisco, in California, from the first of January last, to the first of August, amounted to \$56,538,294, be-

The Cincinnati Commercial states that number of Mississippi steamboat captains have resolved to abjure the use of intexicating li

President Fillmore is to give a grand Diplomatic Dinner to M. Kossuth, to which the Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, Ryter.

Perry B. Maxson, of Hopkinton, R. I., to Miss Mary S. Wilcox, daughter of Dea. W. D. Wilcox, of De-Ruyter. receipts of Gold from California per month Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister,

Col. H. L. Kinney offers to Kossuth and The Congregational Church and the Fe

male Seminary at Racine, Wis., were destroy-The citizens of Stamford, Ct., have decided, ed by fire on the 2d inst., The Church was Sally Burdick, of Linckland insured for \$3,000. A mathematical wonder has appeared in

Transylvania, in the form of a young girl of In Alfred, N.Y., Nov. 9th, 1851, Mr. JESSE WHITFORD, will achian origin, who cannot read or write, in the 89th year of his age. Bro. Whitford embraced religion in his 69th year, and united with the second but solves the hardest questions in arithmetic Seventh day Baptist Church in Alfred, with which he

The rates of uncurrent Money in New hung at Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y., on York are: Eastern, 1/4 per cent.; State, 1/2 per the 21st inst. He was connected with a gang, cent.; New-Jersey Tom Cat, 3; old Jersey others of whom are in danger of the same Banks,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Southern, 1 and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ; Western,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ punishment. A confession which he dictated a and 11; Tennessee, 3 per cent. The broken D. & J. Edwards, J. Nash, A. H. Hills, O. M. Seley, I. few days previous to his execution, will pro- Banks are selling as follows: Farmers' Bank, D. Titsworth, S. S. Griswold, N. Spencer (they start Mina, 90 cents on the dollar: Bank of New Rochelle, 80 cents on the dollar: James's Bank, 75 cents on the dollar: Com'l. Bank, Perth Amboy, 50 cents on the dollar: People's Bank, Paterson, 15 cents on the dollar: Bank David Stillman, Jr., Westerly, R.I. \$2 00 to of Salisbury, 15 cents on the dollar: It is Marin Stillman, Miss M. A. Stillman. understood that the Farmers'lBank of Mina will

The Harlem Railroad is about being finished to Chatham Corners, from whence the passenger train from New York will be taken wm.B. Haynes, Mystic Bridge, Ct. 200 over the Western Railroad to Albany, 23 Thomas Edwards, miles. A company by the name of the "Lebanon Springs Railroad" has been organized to construct a road from Chatham to Hoosic The Legislature of Rhode Island lately held | River, north, which will unite the Harlem | Charles Mallory, session of four days, chiefly devoted to the Railroad with the Western Vermont Railclass of business called private bills. The road, thus constituting a great interior line of

resume sometime before the 1st of Dec.

The following New York Banks have notified the Bank Superintendent of their inten-Advocate and the Christian Mirror were de- tion to wind up and withdraw their circulat- E. B. Champlin, Waterford, Ct. 200 Bank, McIntyre Bank, Merchants' Bank, Washington County; Merchants' Bank, Ontario County; Northern Bank of New York; Oswego County Bank.

A man was killed on Tuesday, while walkbetween New Rochelle and Williams' Bridge, being run over by a train which he had been waiting for at the former place.

Elisha M. Wolcott, who was found guilty of setting fire to the dwelling of Mr. Ellis, New-Haven, has been sentenced to the State Prison for life.

In North Carolina, a member of the Legislature, Col. Avery, shot a brother member, Mr. S. Fleming, dead in a public Court Official information has been received at the | House, at Morgantown.

> The loss of the brigantine Cooper, of New-York, with all hands, near Cape Race, is among the items of news brought us by the

The U.S. Steamship Mississippi, with a

part of Kossuth's company on board, arrived at New York on Second-day of the present There are 1,500 grog-shops in Boston, of which 900 are kept by Irish, and about 100 by

other foreigners. Chateaubriand says, "In new colonies, the

paniards begin by building a church; the

Times, at the close of the seventh week of its existence, was upwards of 15,000. A North-east storm, last Thursday, caused a

The circulation of the New York Daily

high tide, which flooded the streets and cellars on the East side of New York. Robert Melton, a Mail rider, has been convicted at Savannah of Post Office robbery, and

sentenced to the penitentiary for 8 years. The amount of produce transported on the Erie Railroad is almost incredible, and is only limited by the capacity of the road.

Francis W. Kellogg, the Ohio shoemaker, lecturing on Temperance.

A bill permitting Atheists to testify under oath has passed the Vermont House of Repre-

The Syracuse Star says there is good sleighing from Tully to Homer in that neighborhood A large company of missionaries left Boston

on Tuesday, in the Esther May, for Hono-The vote for a Free Banking Law in Illinois

has been carried by 5,000 majority. Richard Hines, ex-member of Congress

# New York Market-November 24, 1851.

Ashes-Pots \$4 87 a 4 94; Pearls 5 37. Flour and Meal-Flour, 3 81 for State, 3 87 a 4 0 for Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, 4 06 a 4 12 for and we quote \$140 to \$150 for the 160 acre pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 25. Corn Meal 3 31 for

Grain-Not much doing in wheat on account of an advance by holders; Canadian 86c., white Michigan 37c., Genesee 1 00. Rye 69c. Barley, dull at 80c. for two-rowed, prime Barley Malt 1 00. Corn 60 a 61c. for

Provisions-Pork, 12 50 a 13 50 for prime, 15 00 for new mess. Beef, 4 00 a 5 00 for prime, 7 50 a 9 75 for mess. Dressed Hogs 6 a 64c. Lard 8 a 84c. Butter 8 a 12c. for Ohio, 10 a 16c. for Western New York.

Cheese 6 a 63c. Beans-White, 1 25 a 1 50 per bushel. Beeswax-261c. for Western yellow. Flax-8 a 8 c. for Jersey. Feathers-43c. for prime Western. Hay-50c. for shipping. Hops-30 a 35c. by bale. Lumber-13 00 for Spruce and Pine. Peas-Domestic, 73c. per bushel. Wool-Domestic Fleece 36 a 42c., mostly 40 a 42c.

Country Pulled 32c.

MARRIED, In DeRuyter, N. Y., Nov. 8, by Eld. J. R. Irish, Mr.

In Lincklaen, N. Y., Oct. 30th, by Eld. R. G. Burdick, Mr. David M. Headt, of South Plymouth,

In Truxton, N. Y., Nov. 10th, by the same, Mr. Sylvanus Burdick, of Lincklaen, to Miss Rosetta Richbook!"

The American edition of this valuable walls In Lincklaen, on the evening of the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL BURDICK, of Truxton, to Miss

# DIED.

continued a worthy and faithful member to the day of his death. For a few of the last years of his life, he There is great suffering in some parts of was notable to meet with the congregations of the saints Spain, from the scarcity of grain and the high price of bread. In the City of Madrid it is quently expressed himself to the writer, during the quently expressed himself to the writer, during the Miss Harrison very soon recovered from the attack of paralysis, and at 9 o'clock in the statick of paralysis, and at 9 o'clock in the express a paraly well. She says she was Friday evening for Charleston burst near evening was nearly well. She says she was Friday evening for Charleston burst near the rich at Syracuse. The warrants have given worlds if she could have uttered to quiet the control of the control of the control of the control of the satisfactors.

The Central House.

(1) would be difficult to find, any miscellary to join the church in control of the writer, during the present year, that he was ready to join the church in control of present year, that he was ready to join the church in control of the control of present year, that he was ready to join the church in control of the control of present year, that he was ready to join the church in control of the control o

R. G. Burdick, W. C. Kenyon, W. M. Fahnestock, C. D. Langworthy, E. R. Maxson, S. Davison, C. Potter, W. C. Whitford, C. M. Lewis, E. Maxson, J. Kenyon G. G. Hamilton, D. C. Green, A. P. Harris, D. Coon

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following

sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder: Bathsheba Lanphear. Wm. R. Wells, Hopkinton, R. John Batty; Wm. E. Maxson, Henry Chipman Asa Fish, Charles Grinnell Joseph Cottrell. Asa A. Avery, Mystic, Ct. B.F. Langworthy, Stonington, Ct. 2 00 John Pope, Samuel King, Colon, Mich. E. R. Maxson, Adams Center, Joseph Edwards, Alfred Center,

#### New York and Eric Railroad.

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer

. B. Stillman, New York

DURING the Winter, trains will leave New York 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 Bailroad 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., Pier No. 1 North River—for Elizabethport, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbr Somerville, Raritan, White House, Easton, &c.

#### New York and Boston.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston, Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport, French a ball-room; and the English a tavern. of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers C. VANDERBILT and COMMODORE leave on alter-A man in North Carolina, convicted of forgery, was lately sentenced to be whipped nine lashes.

On Althoung and Countriol leave on alterance and serve of the last of the last

## New York and Albany Steamboat.

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

# Clothing Establishment.

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

# JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Hoe's Cast Steel Circular and Long Saws. THE subscribers manufacture from the best cast L steel, Circular Saws, from two inches to five feet diameter. These Saws are carefully hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for this purpose, and are therefore much superior in truth and uniformity of surface to those ground in the usual manner. They require less set, less power to drive them, and are not so liable to

become heated, and produce a saving in timber.

They also manufacture cast steel MILL, PITT, and CROSS-CUT SAWS and BILLET WEBS, of superior quality, all of which they have for sale at their Ware-Rooms, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or they may be ob tained of the principal hardware merchants in the United R. HOE & CO., Printing-Press, Machine.

and Saw Makers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st. The following extract is from a report made by a Committee of scientific and practical gentlemen, appointed by the American Institute:-

"Your Committee are of unanimous opinion, that in the apparatus invented by Mr. R. M. Hoe, for grinding saws, he has displayed great ingenuity and tact in the adaptation of machinery to the production of results in the manufacture of Saws, which may with propriety be denominated the ne plus ultra of the art."

# Publishers of newspapers who will insert this adver-tisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing ma-terials, by purchasing four times the amount of their Chambers' Works.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LIT. tions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time. Connected by a Critical and Biographical History. Forming two large imperial octavo volume of 700 pages each, double-column letter-press; with upwards of 300 Illustrations. Edited by ROBERT CHAMBERS. Embossed cloth, \$5.

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> The American edition of this valuable work is enriched by the addition of fine steel and mezzotiat Engravings of the heads of Shakspeare, Addison, Byron; a full-length portrait of Dr. Johnson; and a major representation of Oliver Goldenith and beautiful scenic representation of Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson. These important and elegant additions, together with superior paper and binding, render the American superior to all other editions. CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY OF USEFUL AND EN-

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This work has been highly recommended by distinguished individuals, as admirably adspited to family, 8abbath, and District School Libraries.

"It would be difficult to find any miscellary imperi-

### The Social System of Russia.

In Russia there does not prevail that marked distinction between the modes of life of the trade, which in other nations is still an object of exertion, has existed in Russia since a long by-gone period. A strong manufacturing and industrial tendency prevails in a large portion of Russia, which, based upon the communal system, has led to the formation of what we may term "national association factories." And here again we find a portion of the St. Simonist theories of social reform actually carried into practice.

Operative industry in Russia is not based on the system of each place having a number of workmen of different trades, according to the amount of supply required by the immediate neighborhood alone; instead of this, the various articles are manufactured in gross, in large quantities, and then brought to the markets for sale in deta l. Hence the markets in Russia are of quite a different nature from those in most other countries. and one consequence of the system is that the national spirit of association has, in the course of time, highly developed itself. The tendency of manufacturing industry is thus, for the most part, entirely communal; the inhabitants of one village, for example, are all shoemakers, in another smiths, in a third tanners only, and so on. A natural division of labor thus prevails exactly as in a factory. The members of the commune mutually assist one another with capital or labor; purchases are usually made in common, and sales also invariably, but they always send their manufactures in a general mass to the towns and market places, where they have a common warehouse for their disposal. Besides this, there exists no such thing as a trade guild or company, nor any restraint of similar nature. Any member of a commune can at pleasure abandon the occupation he may be engaged in, and take up another; all that he has to do in effecting the change is to quit the commune in which his old trade is carried on, and repair to another, where his new one is followed The cultivation of the soil in general is not very remunerative, and also can only be engaged in for a few months in the year, which are perhaps the reasons why the peasant in Russia evinces so great an inclination for manufactures and other branches of industry, the character of which generally depends on ment of Nishni Novogorod, where the majority of the inhabitants form an association for the preparation of leather, there also six glue manufacturers, two tallow candle makers, and eight large factories for the manufacture of hair rugs, which however, are also made in many houses as a sort of secondary occupation. Of all these articles, there are disposed of in the annual fair at Nishni Novogorud, more than 58,000 roubles worth, and in other less important markets 10,000 to

20,000 roubles worth besides.

In the government of Yaroslay the whole inhabitants of one place are potters. Upward of 2,000 inhabitants in another place are ropemakers and harness-makers. The population of the district of Uglitich in 1835 sent three million yards of linen cloth to the markets of Rybeeck and Moscow. The peasants on one estate are all candle-makers, on a second they are all manufactures of felt hats, and on third they are solely occupied in smith's work, chiefly the making of axes. In the dis trict of Pashechœ there are about seventy tanneries, which give occupation to a large number of families; they have no paid workmen, but perform all the operations among themselves, preparing leather to the value of about 25,000 roubles a year, and which is disposed of on their account in Rybeeck. In the district where the forest-trees mostly consist of lindens, the inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of matting. which, according to its greater or less degree of fineness, is employed either for sacking or sail cloth, or merely as packing mats. The linden tree grows only on moist soils, rich in black humus, or vegetable mould; but will not grow at all in sandy soils, which renders it comparatively scarce in some parts of Russia, while in others it grows abundantly. The mats are prepared from the inner bark, and as the linden is ready for stripping at only 15 years of age, and indeed is best at that age, these trees form a rich source of profit for those who dwell in the districts were they grow. The Russian has a great disposition for wandering abroad. The love of home seemes to be merged, to a great extent, in love of country. A Russian feels himself at home every where within Russia, and, in a political sense, this rambling disposition of the people, and the close intercourse between the inhabitants of the various Provinces to which it leads, contributes to knit a closer bond of union between the people, and to arouse and under the direction of the Presbyterian and maintain a national feeling and a patriotic love of country. Although he may quit his native place, the Russian never wholly severs the connection with his native place; and, as we have before mentioned, being fitted by natural talent to turn his hand to any species distinctly, it is necessary that the eye should of work, in general never limits himself in his be kept moist and clean. For this purpose wanderings to any particular occupation, but it is furnished with a little gland, from which tries at several, and chooses whatever may flows a watery fluid, (tears,) which is spread seem to him the most advantageous. When over the eye by the lid, and is afterwards they pursue any definite extensive trade, such swept off by it, and runs through a hole in the as that of a carpenter, mason, or the like, in a sort of trades' association, and the cleverest evaporates it. It is remarkable that no suchace, in St. Petersburg, he applies to such a contractor (prodratshnik), lays before him off, things would appear as they do when we the elevation and plans, and makes a contract look through a dusty glass. Along the edges fied sum. The contractor then makes an usually sets off to his native place, either alone the tears within the lid. or with some of his comrades, to obtain the The inhabitants who also have their share of direction; and when we consider the different tall chimneys, for some of the latter are five the gains, readily make up the necessary sum motions they are capable of giving to the hundred feet high. This movement is not and everything is done in trust and confidence; eyes, we cannot but admire the goodness of simply from the south towards the north, as at is indeed, very rare to hear of frauds in Him who formed them, and has thus saved mid-day, but in the morning it must be westerly, An American ship-of-war, cruising in the Ja-

is also something of a carpenter, and knows little insects can see almost around them

Moscow, we find a peculiar class, the drosky down. drivers (isvostshiki) formed of natives of all parts of the empire, for the Russian is a born coachman. One sees a lad of ten or twelve hanging all day, and sometimes all night, on one of the shafts of a coach; and there he eats and drinks, and makes one with his horse, of the weather. With his 17th or 18th year he advances to the dignity of a coachman on the box, when he manages to scrape as much together, by saving and speculating, as enables him to buy a horse and drosky of his third day.

A large number of the wandering Russians following manner: Peter the First and his source of their misery. These two things the copper; all the sedatives, as the acetate of not exceed three thousand dollars. To the immediate successors introduced branches of law does at once and perfectly accomplish. manufacture into Russia, and endeavored to force them into precocious activity. For this purpose they invited foreign manufacturers, gave them capital or made advances, granted hem ground for their establishments, and, moreover, transferred over to them a number of serfs, generally a whole village, to make relation to their master as the serfs on an estate to the landlord; that is, they worked without receiving pay, while the manufacturers were answerable for their maintenance, clothing, and housing. Experience, however, soon proved that the Russian is a bad workman so long as he labors wholly for the good for this purpose. It makes null and void all of another, while, on the other hand, he is ex- debts or contracts entered into for the unlawthem permission to engaged in manufactures, diminishing the burdens of the State. and to seek for work for themselves where How far have these two objects been efthe nature of raw products found in the dis- they liked, on the mere condition of paying fected in this city during the past quarter—the tricts where they are followed. In the viller lord a personal tax (obrok.) Each per- first of its operations here? lage of Wixen, for instance, in the govern-son is rated according to his personal capabilities. talents, and capacities, at a certain capital, testimony of our citizens, as to the greater and according to what he estimates himself quiet and better order of our streets, escapable of gaining he is taxed at a fixed sum pecially at night. We have the particular as interest of that capital. Actors and sing- statement of a watchman, who has been coners are generally serfs, and they are obliged stantly on duty for eight years, and who says to pay obrok for the exercise of their art as that at no time, for all that period, have the much as the lowest handicraftsman. In re- streets been so safe and quiet. We have the cent times the manufactory system of Western Europe has been introduced into Russia, have been nearly tenantless, and that the 4th and the natives have been encouraged to of July passed without a single commitment establish all sorts of manufactures on these by the police. We have the favorable testimodels, and it remains to be seen whether the new system will have the anticipated effect of contributing to the formation of a middle class, which hitherto has been the chief want in Russia as a political State. [London Adv.

# Western Cities

Rock Island City, in Illinois, capital of the city, and three having been committed to jail. County of that name, is romantically situated And, finally, we have all this, in contrast to on the Upper Mississipppi. It occupies a the disgraceful violence that took place in our central position in the County, about 356 streets last Winter-violence resulting twice miles above St. Louis. Its age as a city is in murder. only two years, having been chartered in the Fall of 1849. Its population amounts not the following statistics which will illustrate withstanding to 3,500. There are several this matter in detail: public buildings, among which is the Court-House and five churches—two Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Baptist, and one Catholic. There are two large iron foundries, one steam saw-mill, five hotels, and several well-stocked stores. The water-power in the falls, between Rock Island, in the river, and the Illinois shore, is capable of working any quantity of factory or milling machinery. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad will have its termi-

Directly opposite the City of Rock Island, on the Iowa side of the Mississippi river stands the city of Davenport, the county seat of Scott county Iowa. This town was laid out in 1836, and at present boasts of a population of 3,000. It received a city character in ing a diminution of near 50 per cent., while the fall of 1850. It has two large steam flouring mills, three steam saw-mills, about twenty stores, two printing offices, five hotels, including the Le Claire House, which is the largest ury \$110. and most magnificent hotel in Iowa, a Court-House, one Church of each of the following denominations: Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Episcopal and Disciples. There is also a Literary Col lege on the bluffs, back of the town, which is [Tribune.

# How the Eve is Swept and Washed.

For us to be able to see objects clearly and bone of the inner surface of the nose, where with him to do the work required for a speci- of the eyelid there are a great number of little

these matters. The carpenters (plotsiki) us the trouble of turning our heads every at noon northerly, and in the evening easterly. panese seas, picked up the crew of a vessel form a peculiar class of the workmen we have time we wish to view an object. Although These results have been unexpectedly ascer- of that country, which had been wrecked children, and the remainder of the day to the described. As most of the houses in Russia, the eyes of some animals are incapable of mo tained by Professor Horsford in his pendulum Lieut. Tennyson, of the Revenue cutter Polk, men. and especially in the country parts, are built tion, as the fly, the beetle, and several other experiments at Hunker Hill in reference to sends to the Secretary of the Navy a copy of of word, the number and importance of the insects, yet the Creator has shown his wisdom the rotation of the earth. And thus it has the Japanese alphabet, which is executed apcarpenters, as a class, are very great in com- and goodness in furnishing their eyes with ever been in scientific pursuits; while search- parently by hand, but with so much skill, it is ed his father to seize on a post, saying "It parison with other countries. Almost every thousands of little globes, and by placing their ing carefully after one object, another is unex- said, that the work might readily be mistaken will only cost a few men." Fabius answered peasants whatever other trade he may follow, eyes more in front of their heads, so that these pectedly found.

how to shape and put together the timbers without turning their heads. A man who has for a dwelling. The plotniki in the villages examined the eyes of a fly, says that the two ences, an interesting paper was read, being are never anything more than these general eyes of a common one are composed of 8000 an account of the joint labors of three physiolcarpenters, and never acquire any regular little globes, through every one of which it is ogists in a curious field of observation. It has knowledge of their business. The real Rus- capable of forming an image of the object. always been a matter of knowledge that in sian plotniki seldom carries any other tools Having prepared the eye of the fly for the pur- warm-blooded animals, and especially in man, In other countries and the general freedom of with him than an axe and a chisel, and with pose, he placed it before the microscope, and the temperature of the central parts of the these he wanders through all parts of the then looked through both, in the manner of body is remarkably steady during health, and empire, seeking, and every where finding, the telescope, at a steeple which was 299 feet that it is only under the influence of disease, Many also wander as grooms and coach- plainly see through every little hemisphere, ture increases or diminishes. After having rivers; and every where, but especially in the whole steeple inverted or turned upside examined a large number of patients, either

### The Maine Liquor Law.

Me., had a meeting in their City Hall on ed into the digestive organs or into the blood, Friday evening, Nov. 14th, the Mayor in the as follows:

cating liquors cannot be lawfully sold except to the dose employed. The most violent purgaworkmen of, who then stood in the same re- violator of it liable to search, fine and impris- cause death, increase the temperature, after the poverty and vice that prey upon the State. in small doses.

It seizes and destroys the article unlawfully held. It compels the authorities, on suitable representation, to search shops or buildings ceedingly skillful and industrious when work- ful purchase of intoxicating liquors. And ing on his own account. The consequence this it does, with the view, first of defending was, that the land-owners having serfs gave the public peace and morals; and, secondly, of

In answer to the first, we have t notorious fact, that our watch-house and jail mony of the city authorities, to the same general effect; and the assurance of the Clerk of the County Court, that "unquestionably" the expense of criminal prosecutions will be materially diminished by the working of this law. We have the report of the City Marshal, who presents a list of 20 places of sale closed—twelve of the dealers having left the

We have obtained from the proper sources

1. Commitments to the County Jail. Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1850, for Drunkenness 12 Assault 7 Total 19

Showing a difference in favor of this quarter

2. Commitments to the City Watch-house. Quarter end'g June 30, '51 154 Cost to City \$258 80 Difference in favor of Quart.—Cases 103, Cost 183 07 3. Number of places where liquor is sold

last Spring 106; at present, some 56; show the quantity sold is estimated to be reduced about 75 per cent.

4. Amount of fines paid to the City Treas-

5. Quantity of liquor seized and condemned, about 4,000 gallons; and a still larger amount reshipped to Boston.

6. The state of the streets and city, accordng to the City Marshal's statement, is "improved 75 per cent." as compared with the previous quarter.

as the three preceding months. This I attri- tually die at least of the weather. \* \*

Singular Physiological Observations.

At the last session of the Academy of Sci-

high and 750 feet distant, and he says he could or at the approach of death, that the temperasick or dying, with a view of ascertaining the variations of heat or cold, the three savans made a series of experiments upon healthy The Friends of Temperance in Bangor, subjects, by means of medicaments, introducwith the same object. They obtained results easily perceptible by the thermometer. While and in 18 or 20 degrees of cold he will sleep chair, and all the leading clergymen among it was seen to diminish the temperature, it was sounldy on the back of his four-footed com- the speakers. Rev. Mr. Allen submitted a exceedingly difficult to elevate it. The most panion, apparently unheeding the inclemency minute and full report on the effects of the exciting substance never caused an increase and from that time forward, his only dwelling have liquor, he must take some trouble to find animal warmth. The first embraces all those gether, and keep three horses for their two saves the family of the drunkard from the ne- ish flies, sulphate of quinine, cinnamon, and vehicles, so that each horse may rest every cessity of penury and ruin. The remnants of the acetate of ammonia. The second includes the family property, of the wife's or widow's such substances as diminish bodily heat; among wages, or the children's scanty earnings, can- the alteratives are iodine and corrosive subli and all lethargic agents, such as the cyanide by certain salaried agents "for medicinal and tives, such as gamboge, coloquintida, and croonment. Without mincing the matter, it aims having diminished it for two or three hours.

#### Hints for Farmers.

o remain out while the ground keeps open. When there is a pretty fair prospect for its freezing, they may be removed. Both these vegetables increase more rapidly in size after the advent of cold, than before. They also attain a certain crispness toward the close of the season, of which they are destitute at the earlier seasons of their develop-

to keep fresh, and even to increase somewhat ed: in size during the winter. It will also conduce considerably to the savoriness as an article of food, and retain them crisp and

most favorable place for the hens, during the winter. You can throw the manure from the where the animals are grain-fed, ferments face every few days, all the unpleasant and ammonial gas, evolved by the manure, will be neutralized, and saved for the benefit of the crops. Another important advantage atthe economization of the grain contained in the excrement. This, when the manure is thrown into a yard, or in heaps, is inevitably lost; but under the system herein recommended, every particle is saved. Hens accommodated in this way, if well fed, and supplied with meal, lime, ashes, chopped vegetables, buttermilk, &c., &c., will lay constantly, and be nearly or quite as profitable as during

Rats may be expelled from your cellars and of 6, as compared with the one previous, and granaries simply by scattering a few stalks of 11 as compared with the corresponding one and leaves of mullen in their paths. There is something very annoying in this plant, to the rat. It affords, therefore, a very easy remedy for a most perplexing evil, and much more 75 73 economical and less troublesome than gunpowder, "rat exterminators," cats, or traps. The mullen is a very common production, and may be found in almost every field, as well as

> in pastures. Save the bones, and having mashed them, place them in a tub and pour over them a quantity of sulphuric acid. They will be dissolved, and may then be applied as manure to your turnip and other crops. Not a bone should be thrown away. Germantown Tel.

# Weather Wisdom.

A careful study of the thermometer has

shown that a descent of the temperature of London from forty-five to thirty-two degrees A part of these statistics show merely the generally kills about 300 persons. They efficiency of the law, but we call more par- may not all die in the very week when the ticular attention to those facts which show the loss of warmth takes place, but the number actual decrease of crime, and the positive gain of deaths is found to increase to that extent of public morals. In answer to the second over the previous average within a short pequestion i. e. as regards the public burden of riod after the change. The fall of tempera-Pauperism, we have the most ample and satisture, in truth, kills them as certainly as a factory statements. An Overseer of the Poor well-aimed cannon-shot. Our changing clisays: The applications for aid for the last mate or deficient food and shelter has weaththree months have not been half so numerous ered them for the final stroke, but they acbute to the enforcement of the late Liquor Instead of a warm summer being followed by large towns, they associate together, and form the warm air, passing over it while breathing, Law. It is, in my opinion, gradually but a cold winter, the tendency of the law of the surely diminishing our pauper expenses; and weather is to group warm seasons together, assume the position of a sort of contractor for gland can be found in the eyes of a fish, as the I hope the day has already dawned upon us and cold seasons together. Mr. Glasier has the labor required. Thus, if a nobleman element in which they live answers the same when this fruitful source of pauperism, misery made out that the character of the weather all who have visited Los Angeles. It is situatwant to build a house, or even a pal-St. Petersburg, he applies to such a with a liquid to wash it, and a lid to sweep it near 130 miles from the sea shore, on the midst."

| Will the eye had not been furnished and crime, will be entirely banished from our seem to follow certain curves, so to speak, ed about 400 miles south of Stockton, and preston—J. C. Maxson.

| Richburgh—John B. Cottrell. | Rodman—Nathan Gilbart. | Rodman—Rodman—Nathan Gilbart. | Rodman—Nathan Gilbart. | Rodman—Nathan During the first half of each of these periods ranche of Hon. Mr. Warner. The warm "STAND FROM UNDER."—It is wonderful to the seasons become warmer and warmer till springs from which the place takes its name think that the Bunker Hill Monument is bend- they reach their warmest point, and then they gush from a large ledge of rocks, near the tubes or glands, from which flows an oily ing like a bow, backward and forward, every sink again, becoming colder and colder, till base of the mountain, and after falling a short agreement with his comrades respecting the substance, which spreads over the surface of day, by the influence of the sun! As the sun they reach the lowest point, whence they rise distance, empty into a cool mountain brook, agreement with his comrades respecting the state of it, again. His tables range over the last seventy- which has its origin in the towering Sierra in Waterford & N. L.—P. L. Berry, Southsmpton—Samuel Daylor assistance they are to give, and the share they the skin, and prevents the edges from becom- during mid-day shines on the south side of it, again. His tables range over the last seventy— which has its origin in the towering Sierra in Waterford & N. L.—P. L. Berry, Southsmpton—J. R. Butter are to receive of the profit, after which he ing sore or irritated, and it also helps to keep that side expands, becomes longer than the nine years—from 1771 to 1849. Periods the rear This junction of cold and warm north side, and the consequence is that it bends shown to be the coldest were years memo- water creates an excellent bathing tempera-There are also six little muscles attached to over towards the north. The same must be rable for high-priced food, increased mortalrequisite capital to carry on the work with the eve, which enable us to move it in every true of all other tall monuments, and also of ity, popular discontent, and political changes. [Dickens' Houshold Words.

> DISCOVERIES IN JAPANESE LITERATURE. for lithography; a list of the names of the Jap- drily, "Will you be one of the few?"

anese sailors, with their autograph signatures in the Japanese character; a representation of the compass found with them, and the Japanby Lieut. Tennyson's diagram, contains 48 characters, which consist of straight, oblique, parallel, crooked, and angular lines and marks, resembling thick and ragged scrawls with a bad quill-pen. The letters and names stand in perpendicular columns, and the order of readng is to begin with the right hand column and | ending Tuesday, July 6th. read down—the reverse of our method. These discoveries prove that the Japanese are a people among whom learning has been cultivated; and a hope is expressed that, through the rescued seamen, a more successful attempt will be made to open a communication with that people.

### Gigantic Publishing Enterprise.

The most extensive enterprise of the present day, in the way of publishing, is progressing in Paris, under the sole direction new Law in that city, from which we extract over one-quarter as great as the decrease obtained by the administration of the sulphate of said to be the originator of the enterprise. copper, the most active agent in destroying He has an establishment, embracing a print-The Law does actually and perfectly accom- the vital heat. As a result of their experi- ing office, stereotype foundry, and all other plish two things: 1st. It puts the temptation ments, they divide all medicinal substances in- departments of book manufacture. Here is own. together with a sledge for the winter, to drink out of men's way; so that if one will to three classes, according to their effect upon to be published a complete series of the chief works of Papal literature, extending to two is the small front seat of his drosky, or his it, instead of having it thrust upon him. 2d. | which increase the heat of any warm-blooded | thousand different volumes, and the price is to sledge. In general two isvostshiki club to- By making all liquor debts null and void, it animal, such as strychnine, phosphorus, Span- be such as to put then within the reach of the mass of the clergy of that faith. It is expectpages will be produced at a price not exceedone dollar seventy-five cents. The price of are serfs, a circumstance which arose in the not be seized, as they could once, to feed the mate; among the purgatives, the sulphate of the whole, in separate volumes, will probably morphine, laudanum, codeine and belladonna, clergy, who subscribe for the whole set and pay for each work as it appears, the price an act for the suppression of drinking houses | medicinal preparations which act differently | the whole series is offered to those who pay and tippling shops. It provides that intoxi- upon the temperature of the body, according in advance at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. Among the departments or topics of this vast collection, are the following: | Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginmechanical purposes only." It makes the ton oil, when given in quantities insufficient to 1. Biblical literature, dictionaries, atlases, to break up the ruinous traffic, that breeds Others produce different effects, in large and 3. Histories and Acts of Councils, eighty vol-

analytical tables, concordances; 2. Works of the (so called) Fathers, two hundred volumes; umes; 4. Canon Laws, one hundred and fifty volumes; 5. Lives of the Saints, one hundred volumes; 6. Ascetical works, one hundred Cabbages and Turnips should be suffered volumes; 7. Ecclesiastical and Universal Biography, one hundred volumes: 8. Controversial works, one hundred volumes; Ecclesiastical History and Geography, two hundred volumes; 10. Theological Encyclopedias, fifty volumes.

## A Picture of Desolation.

A California immigrant, just arrived across a thorough review of the common school branches, with the plains, gives the following description of daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, Cabbage, when removed to the cellar, should the memorable "jarnado del muerto," on be immediately set out. A very slight sprink- which so many thousands of animals and so ing of soil about the roots, will cause them | many persons of last year's emigration perish-

wide extended creation that can surpass that large scope of country lying between Salt Lake Valley and Carson River for sterility of A shed behind your horse-stable, is the | soil, scarcity of timber, and everything that has a tendency to cheer up the spirits of the wearied traveler. I am sure that I don't care to see it. stalls into it, and as horse dung, especially | From the sink of Humboldt River across the desert to Carson River, my heart was sickened rapidly and powerfully, its heat will conduce at seeing the great destruction of property, viz: to keep up a genial and summer-like tempera- wagons, carriages and buggies, dead horses, ture, highly advantageous to the fowls. By mules and cattle, whose carcasses lie thick all sprinkling sulphuric acid freely over the sur- over the ground, in a state of preservation, the skins and a good deal of the flesh being dried deleterious consequences resulting from the to the bones, the water, marshes and air being so strongly impregnated with alkali that it has a tendency to keep off the devouring insects and birds of prey. But the worst is not half tending this practice is the saving effected by told yet; to see every two or three hundred yards a grave, where a father, or mother, brother, or sister has been buried, but ere the train is out of sight, the corpse is disinterred by the prowling wolf or the savage Indian—the bones to bleach upon the great American Desert. Although I am rather a hardened sinner, yet when I saw the scene as just described, I could not refrain from shedding tears, and feeling myself more submissive to that mighty and powerful God who rules the universe."

# A Good Garden.

No branch of husbandry is more neglected than the garden. Those farmers who live too far from market to indulge often in the luxury offresh meat, are still content to dine on salt pork or beef, with the addition of potatoes only, rather than devote a few hours to the cultivation of a kitchen garden. Both health and good taste demand that a farmer's table should contain a full variety of vegetables. Radishes, lettuce, cauliflowers, beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, turnips, and indeed many others, should be found there in proper seasons, while melons and the small fruits will furnish the breakfast and evening board with nealthful luxuries.

Raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries, may be grown almost without labor, and with due attention, their improvement in quality will fully compensate for the painstaking.

If farmers wish their children to be fond of home, they should at least furnish them with such luxuries as every journeyman mechanic would purchase in the large cities for the use of his family, particularly when he can do so at comparatively little cost. [Working Farmer.

THE SARATOGA OF CALIFORNIA.—The Journal decides that the Saratoga of California is to be in the South, near Los Angeles, at the hot springs which that paper gives the following description of:-

In this connection, we think of no better spot than Agua Caliente, a place well known to Petersburg. Geo. Crandall, ture, rendered healthy by a mixture of sulphur and other medical properties. The Indians appreciate this blessing very highly, as they have made a reservoir for the water, and from morning till night numbers may be found enjoying the comforts of an ablution. The morning is set apart for the women and

The son of Quintus Fabius Maximus advis-

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

tween terms. 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

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 I 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.

Mr. O. B. IRISH, The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows:-The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2. " Second

" March 17 " " June 29 There will be no vacation between the Terms, but here will be a recess of one week at the middle of the second Term, and, at the option of the school, one of wo 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 ed that a quarto volume of seven hundred in the higher branches a different arrangement is necessary. 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. The Maine Temperance Law of 1851 is of potassium. The third category includes all will not exceed two thousands dollars; and Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathematical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the

> Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. ners in Grammar, per Term, ligher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, \$4 00

Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c. Chemical Experiments, Drawing, Monochromatic Painting Oil Painting. 5 00 Writing and Stationery, 0 50 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 Students should not be furnished with unnecessary pocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to con-

ract debts in the village. Either member of the Fac-"If there is a section of country in God's | ulty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed under their care, by special direction from parents and guardians, if funds are furnished in advance. JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., Of the Board S. S. CLARKE, Sec. of Trustees.

Sabbath Tracts.

DERUYTER, July 18, 1851.

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. o. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

o. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab

batarians. 4 pp. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

4 pp. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue.

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.

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 orwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So-

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